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FAKULTAS PSIKOLOGI

BUKU PANDUAN SKRIPSI
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA PSIKOLOGI

2025



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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS GUIDEBOOK
BACHELOR'S PROGRAM IN PSYCHOLOGY

Editorial Team

FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS GUIDEBOOK
BACHELOR'S PROGRAM IN PSYCHOLOGY
FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

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FOREWORD

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullaahi wabarakatuh.

All praise and gratitude are extended to Almighty God, by whose grace the *Undergraduate Thesis Guidebook of the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro* has been prepared. This guidebook broadly presents the types, structure, and governance of the undergraduate thesis process for students of the Undergraduate Psychology Study Program at the Faculty of Psychology, UNDIP. It is intended to offer guidance and a clear overview of the thesis completion process at the Faculty of Psychology, UNDIP, so that time management, energy, social environment, and relevant resources can be effectively managed, enabling all members of the academic community of the Faculty of Psychology, UNDIP to achieve optimal outcomes.

This *Undergraduate Thesis Guidebook of the Faculty of Psychology, UNDIP* has undergone several rounds of refinement. These refinements were made by considering, among other things, regulations issued by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology, academic regulations, alignment with the latest curriculum, as well as the Key Performance Indicators (IKU) set out in the Strategic Plan, which expect undergraduate students to complete their studies within eight semesters, and the IKU for PTNBH institutions, which expect graduates, within a maximum of six months after graduation, to be employed or engaged in entrepreneurship, or to have obtained a letter of acceptance from an institution for further study.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to all those who contributed to the preparation of this *Undergraduate Thesis Guidebook of the Faculty of Psychology, UNDIP*. We hope that this guidebook will serve

its intended purpose and be beneficial in supporting the overall implementation of education at the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro.

Psikologi UNDIP, Tunjukkan Prioritasmu!!!
UNDIP, Bermartabat!
UNDIP, Bermanfaat!
UNDIP, Jaya jaya juara!

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullaahi wabarakatuh.

Semarang, 28 October 2025
Dean,

Prof. Dian Ratna Sawitri, S.Psi, M.Si, Ph.D.
NIP. 197809012002122001

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INTRODUCTION

Definition of the Undergraduate Thesis

An undergraduate thesis is a scholarly work derived from research activities in a specific field of study conducted by students and prepared as one of the requirements for completing undergraduate studies. At the Faculty of Psychology, the undergraduate thesis constitutes the outcome of psychological research and applies psychological theories in accordance with established methodological principles.

Objectives of Undergraduate Thesis Writing

The undergraduate thesis is a course intended to achieve the competencies expected of undergraduate students, which require mastery of knowledge acquired from previously completed courses. The expected competencies include the ability of students to conduct research in the field of psychology in accordance with scientific research principles and to present the results in the form of a scholarly written work. These objectives encompass students' abilities to formulate research problems, conduct literature reviews, design research methodologies, collect research data, use appropriate measurement instruments, analyze data, and present research findings in written form.

Content of Undergraduate Thesis Writing

The content of undergraduate thesis writing is based on psychological concepts and theories, as well as related fields of study, which are examined through logical and scientific inquiry. The research may take the form of field research or laboratory research, and may employ either quantitative or qualitative approaches.

CHAPTER I

Research Stages and Regulations

A. Undergraduate Thesis Supervisor

The following are the provisions regarding undergraduate thesis supervisors:

1. An undergraduate thesis supervisor must hold a minimum functional academic rank of Assistant Lecturer and possess a master's degree (S2).
2. An undergraduate thesis supervisor is a lecturer who teaches the *Thesis I* course or the *Thesis Writing Techniques* course.
3. Students are given the opportunity to propose a maximum of two lecturers who teach the *Thesis I* course, whose expertise is aligned with the proposed research topic and methodology of the undergraduate thesis.
4. The Study Program will determine the allocation of *Thesis I* classes, course lecturers, and enrolled students by considering students' proposals as well as other academic considerations.

The Academic Affairs Unit will appoint one lecturer as the undergraduate thesis supervisor.

B. Registration for Thesis I

The undergraduate thesis, as part of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor of Psychology degree, is a compulsory course that must be taken by final-year students at the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro.

The undergraduate thesis course has undergone several changes in its title. Under the Higher Education Curriculum (for student cohorts of 2017–2019), this course was referred to as *Thesis*. Under the Merdeka Curriculum (for student cohorts of 2020–2023), it is referred to as *Thesis II*. This guidebook is specifically intended for students following the 2020 Merdeka Curriculum; therefore, this guidebook uses the term *Thesis II*. Prior to enrolling in the *Thesis II* course, based on the curriculum structure, students from the 2020–2023 cohorts are required to complete the *Thesis I* course. The following are the provisions for enrolling in the *Thesis I* course:

1. Students from the 2020–2023 cohorts are required to complete the *Academic Writing Skill (AWS)* courses at the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels.
2. The *Thesis I* course is a prerequisite for enrolling in the *Thesis II* course for students under the 2020 Merdeka Curriculum.
3. The *Thesis I* course is offered every semester.

4. The lecturer assigned to each student enrolled in the *Thesis I* course is determined by the Study Program and will subsequently serve as the student's undergraduate thesis supervisor.

C. Registration for Thesis II

1. Requirements for Registration in the *Thesis II* Course (Merdeka Curriculum 2020)

a. A minimum Grade Point Average (GPA) of 2.00 with no grade D, as evidenced by the latest academic transcript signed by the Dean.

b. A certificate confirming completion of 140 credit units (SKS) under the Merdeka Curriculum 2020, as evidenced by the latest transcript signed by the academic advisor.

c. Successful completion of the *Thesis I* course with a minimum grade of C.

2. Procedures for Registration in the *Thesis II* Course (Merdeka Curriculum 2020)

a. Students download all registration documents for the *Thesis II* course via the Magenta Media Center (MMC) at https://mmc-psikologi.apps.undip.ac.id/.

b. A statement of willingness to serve as an undergraduate thesis supervisor, signed by the prospective supervisor, must be submitted in one (1) copy to the academic office of the thesis

bureau and one (1) copy retained by the student as a required attachment when applying for the research permit letter.

c. After students complete the IRS process, the *Thesis II* course will be automatically recorded in their Single Sign-On (SSO) account, as will the assigned thesis supervisor.

d. If a change of supervisor is required, the process will be managed by the Study Program.

D. Research Ethics

1. Students are required to submit an application for ethical review to the Psychology Research Ethics Committee of UNDIP (KEPPU) through the Magenta Media Center (MMC) at https://mmc-psikologi.apps.undip.ac.id/. KEPPU is a faculty-appointed committee responsible for conducting oversight and evaluation based on the CIOMS–WHO International Ethical Guidelines (2016) and for issuing research ethics clearance certificates.

2. Lecturers teaching the *Thesis I* course shall guide students to avoid research topics that are sensitive and potentially raise ethical concerns, such as studies on traumatic experiences or terminal illness, as well as research addressing issues related to ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup relations (SARA)..

3. The Psychology Research Ethics Committee of UNDIP (KEPPU) accepts applications for research ethics clearance certificates on an

ongoing basis. Once applicants have completed the required documents, KEPPU will review the submitted protocol and supporting materials. The review process may take 7–21 working days, depending on the review process and KEPPU's decision. All procedures are conducted through MMC.

E. Plagiarism Testing of the Undergraduate Thesis Manuscript

Plagiarism is defined by the American Psychological Association as the use of other people's ideas or words without clear acknowledgment of the source. Plagiarism testing constitutes one of the measures to ensure the quality of undergraduate theses. This testing is conducted in two (2) stages, as follows:

1. Stage 1: As one of the requirements for the issuance of the research data collection permit letter. Similarity testing is conducted by the Academic Affairs Unit of the Faculty of Psychology Library using Turnitin, with an acceptable similarity index of ≤ 20%. The procedure for Stage 1 is carried out by students submitting files of Chapters 1–3 via email to the library at: perpustakaanpsikologi@live.undip.ac.id.
2. Stage 2: As one of the requirements for the issuance of the eligibility letter for undergraduate thesis examination registration. Similarity testing of Chapters 1–5 (quantitative research) or Chapters 1–6 (qualitative research) is conducted by the Academic

Affairs Unit of the Faculty of Psychology Library and sent to the applicant's (student's) email. At this stage, plagiarism testing and originality checking are conducted through Artificial Intelligence (AI) detection using the Turnitin application. The maximum similarity index for both plagiarism testing and originality checking is 20%.

F. Undergraduate Thesis Supervision

Undergraduate thesis supervision covers the following aspects::

1. Outputs of the Thesis Course
   a. At the end of the *Thesis I* course, students are expected to have completed the research proposal (Chapters 1–3) and to have conducted expert judgment of the research instruments, namely psychological scales (quantitative), modules (experimental), or interview/observation guidelines (qualitative), as well as to have completed the Turnitin evidence.
   b. Students are permitted to submit an application for ethical review (ethical clearance/EC) after obtaining approval from the lecturer teaching the *Thesis I* course (an approval form will be provided), with due consideration to the quality of the proposal manuscript.

c. The completion of the *Thesis II* course is expected to be achieved within a maximum period of one (1) semester after passing the *Thesis I* course. If this target is not met, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by the Study Program.

d. The maximum supervision limit does not apply to students who are approaching the maximum allowable period for completing their undergraduate studies.

2. Supervision Contract

a. The thesis supervisor signs a statement of willingness to serve as a supervisor; subsequently, the student and the supervisor sign a supervision contract at the beginning of the supervision process.

b. Communication between the lecturer and the student regarding the supervision contract is conducted prior to the signing of the supervisor's statement of willingness and before the commencement of the *Thesis II* course.

c. The supervision contract serves as the basis for evaluating the supervision process.

3. Supervision Process

a. The supervision process begins when students are registered in the *Thesis I* course. The *Thesis I* course is conducted on a

scheduled basis in Semester 7, with a minimum student attendance requirement of 75% (11 face-to-face meetings).

b. Formal thesis supervision with the assigned lecturer is officially recorded in the SSO system after students have passed the *Thesis I* course and proceed to enroll in the *Thesis II* course. Supervision during *Thesis II* consists of a minimum of fourteen (14) meetings up to the registration for the undergraduate thesis examination..

c. Supervision activities may be conducted through offline and online modes based on mutual agreement between the student and the supervisor.

d. Documentation of supervision for the *Thesis II* course is carried out by students inputting supervision activities into the SIAP SSO system under the *Final Project Supervision* feature, with supervisors providing approval for each recorded activity.

e. The supervisor and the student jointly ensure that, prior to applying for the undergraduate thesis examination, the examination manuscript is complete, including consistency between the table of contents and manuscript content, accuracy of citations and references (with no “hoax/bogus” references), and correctness in data scoring, data entry, and data analysis.

4. Miscellaneous
   a. Students submit applications for ethical clearance with approval from the lecturer teaching the *Thesis I* course.
   b. Procedures for submitting ethical clearance applications are available on the faculty's MMC website (KEPPU menu).
5. Mechanism for Changing Thesis Supervisors
   a. Lecturers or students may submit a request for a change of thesis supervisor to the Head of the Undergraduate Study Program, accompanied by a chronology that includes reasons indicating that one of the parties has violated the supervision contract, resulting in disrupted supervision effectiveness.
   b. Reasons for changing a thesis supervisor include difficulty in contacting the lecturer or student, lack of progress in thesis preparation for one (1) semester, or other reasons subject to the approval of the Head of the Undergraduate Study Program.
   c. Requests for changing a thesis supervisor may be submitted after the student has undergone the *Thesis II* supervision process for a minimum of one (1) semester.
   d. Both the supervisor and the student have equal rights to propose a change in supervision.
   e. Termination of the supervision process is carried out through a formal letter submitted by either party to the Academic Affairs Unit.

f. The replacement thesis supervisor is appointed by the Head of the Undergraduate Study Program based on a review of the submitted documents, with the approval of both the former supervisor and the new supervisor.

6. Transfer of Supervision

A thesis supervisor may propose a transfer of supervision based on the following considerations: violation of the supervision agreement by either party, pursuit of further study, prolonged illness, death, retirement, or transfer of workplace. Such cases are subsequently handled by the Head of the Undergraduate Study Program.

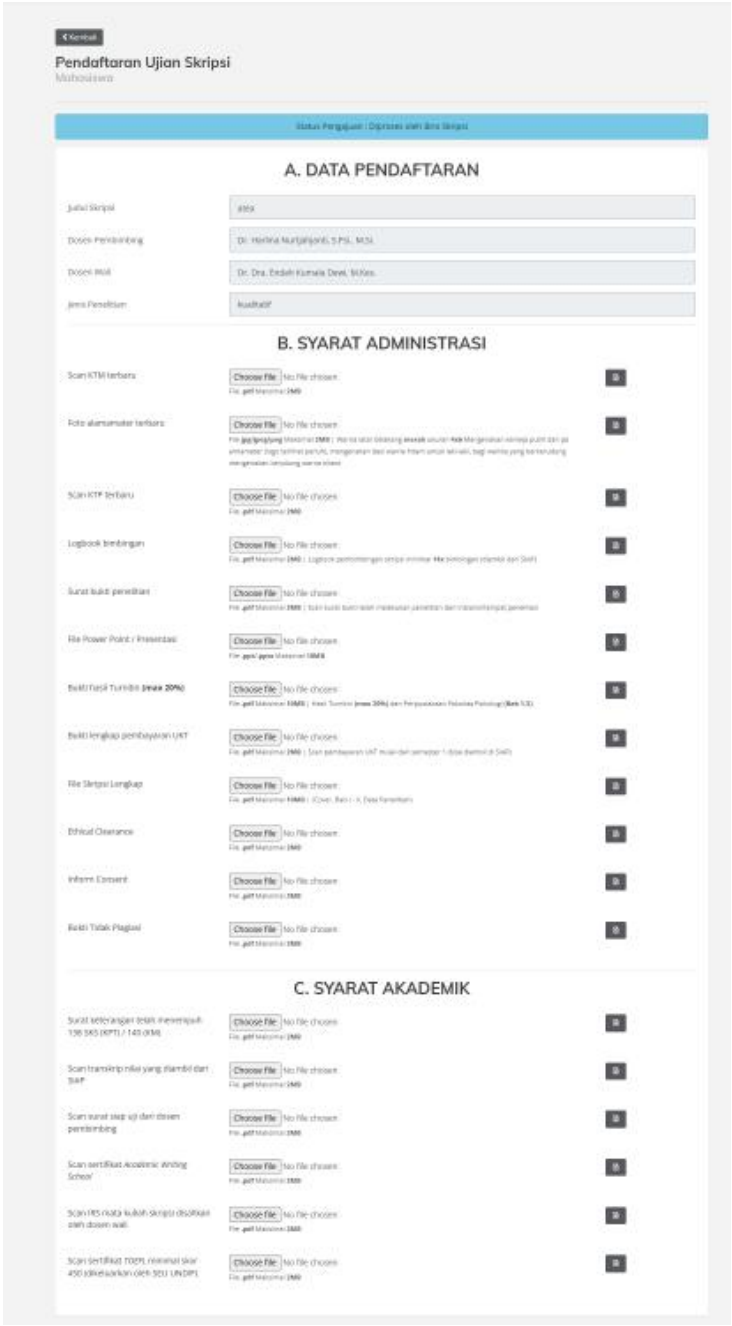
G. Thesis Examination

The thesis examination is conducted on a monthly basis. The implementation mechanism of the thesis examination each month consists of several stages, as follows:

First 10 days	:	Registration
Second 10 days	:	Determination of examiners and examination schedule
Last 10 days	:	Thesis examination implementation

This mechanism may change at any time depending on the number of students registering for the thesis examination and the university schedule.

1. Registration
    a. Students are required to upload a TOEFL certificate with a minimum score of 450 as a prerequisite for the thesis examination through the SIAP system. The minimum TOEFL score of 450 must be proven by an original certificate issued by SEU or other equivalent institutions affiliated with a university.
    b. Registration for the thesis examination is conducted on working days at the beginning of each month through the Magenta Media Center (MMC) by completing and uploading all required administrative and academic documents. If the registration period coincides with faculty events, the registration deadline may be extended based on mutual agreement.



Kembali

Pendaftaran Ujian Skripsi

Mahasiswa

Status Pengajuan : Diproses oleh Biro Skripsi

A. DATA PENDAFTARAN

Judul Skripsi	asdf
Dosen Pembimbing	Dr. Herlina Nurtjahjanti, S.Psi., M.Si.
Dosen Wali	Dr. Dra. Endah Kumala Dewi, M.Kes.
Jenis Penelitian	kualitatif

B. SYARAT ADMINISTRASI

Scan KTM terbaru	Choose File No file chosen
Foto alumunator terbaru	Choose File No file chosen
Scan KTP terbaru	Choose File No file chosen
Logbook bimbingan	Choose File No file chosen
Surat bukti penelitian	Choose File No file chosen
File Power Point / Presentasi	Choose File No file chosen
Bukti Hasil Turnitin (max 20%)	Choose File No file chosen
Bukti lengkap pembayaran UKT	Choose File No file chosen
File Skripsi Lengkap	Choose File No file chosen
Ethical Clearance	Choose File No file chosen
Inform Consent	Choose File No file chosen
Bukti Tidak Plagiasi	Choose File No file chosen

C. SYARAT AKADEMIK

Surat keterangan telah menempuh 136 SKS (KPT) / 143 (KM)	Choose File No file chosen
Scan transkrip nilai yang diambil dari SIAP	Choose File No file chosen
Scan surat seminar dari dosen pembimbing	Choose File No file chosen
Scan sertifikat Academic Writing School	Choose File No file chosen
Scan IRS mata kuliah skripsi disetujui oleh dosen wali	Choose File No file chosen
Scan Sertifikat TOEFL minimal skor 450 (dikecualikan oleh SEU UNDIP)	Choose File No file chosen

c. In addition to registering through the MMC, students are also required to check and prepare other administrative requirements, as follows:

1. Approval from the SIAP operator regarding the record of thesis supervision activities that have been uploaded to the SIAP system.

2. For theses using a quantitative approach with offline data collection, all completed scale booklets (hard copies) must be brought to the examination. For online data collection, all evidence of online questionnaire completion (links) and data recapitulation (master table) must be brought to the examination.

3. For theses using a qualitative approach, verbatim transcripts must be compiled and brought to the examination room.

d. The Undergraduate Study Program and/or the Academic Affairs Office, in addition to point (a) above, will conduct a review of the completeness of the thesis documents. The following conditions indicate that the submitted thesis documents are not yet eligible for thesis examination registration:

1. Administrative and academic requirements are incomplete.

2. The manuscript is incomplete, indicated by missing sections of the thesis (e.g., missing chapters, table of contents, or reference list), inconsistencies between the table of contents and the manuscript content, and the presence of at least 10 references that are not cited in the manuscript or references that are considered "hoax/bogus.".

e. The Academic/Financial Operator conducts an eligibility check for the examination, including verification of course completion in accordance with the curriculum and proof of tuition fee (UKT) payment through the SIAP system.

f. The Head of the Undergraduate Study Program, together with the Secretary of the Undergraduate Study Program, facilitates the implementation of the thesis examination by proposing the examination panel, examination schedule, and examination venue or media.

g. The Head of the Undergraduate Study Program provides formal approval, which serves as the basis for issuing letters of request for examiners' willingness to examine, as well as invitation letters for students registered for the thesis examination.

h. Invitation letters are sent to students and examiners in both printed and electronic (soft file) formats via electronic mail.

The invitations include attachments containing the examination requirements and procedures. The invitation letter must be presented during the thesis examination.

i. The Academic Operator inputs the examination schedule into the SSO system through the "Final Project Examination" feature, enabling examiners to complete revision forms and provide assessments, and allowing the chief examiner to determine the examination status and graduation date.

2. Procedures and Implementation of the Undergraduate Thesis Examination

   a. During the examination, students are required to bring the following documents:

      1) Official invitation letter for the undergraduate thesis examination.

      2) Valid Student Identity Card (Kartu Tanda Mahasiswa/KTM).

      3) Original TOEFL certificate with a minimum score of 450, issued by SEU or other equivalent institutions affiliated with the university, and legalized by the Academic and Student Affairs Bureau of Universitas Diponegoro.

      4) Certificate or official letter confirming the completion of an internship from the host institution, in accordance with applicable terms and conditions.

5) Academic Writing Skill (AWS) participation certificate.

6) Certificate of data collection/research permission from the research site (for quantitative theses) or informed consent forms (for qualitative theses).

7) Research instrument documents (try-out scales, data collection scales, and/or interview transcripts).

All required documents must be original documents (not photocopies).

b. Students must wear neat and proper attire (not made of denim/jeans) and closed shoes. The dress code is as follows:

Female : White long-sleeved shirt, long black skirt, black hijab (for those wearing hijab), hair neatly tied if longer than shoulder length (for those not wearing hijab), black formal shoes, white socks, and the official university blazer.

Male : White long-sleeved shirt, black trousers, black formal shoes, white socks, neatly trimmed hair (not exceeding the shirt collar), and the official university blazer.

c. The examination committee consists of three (3) examiners, namely: the Chair of Examiners, Examiner I, and Examiner II. Each examiner is required to record revision notes in the SIAP system.

d. The undergraduate thesis examination is conducted with a maximum duration of 80 minutes. The Chair of the Examination may set a timer to ensure time compliance. The allocation of time is as follows:

1) Opening of the examination session by the Chair, verification of requirements, and checking of sampling data attachments (approximately 5 minutes).

2) Student presentation (15 minutes).

3) Discussion (questions, clarification, and argumentation) by Examiner I (20 minutes).

4) Discussion (questions, clarification, and argumentation) by the Chair of the Examination (15 minutes).

5) Discussion (questions, clarification, and argumentation) by Examiner II (Supervisor) (10 minutes).

6) Deliberation on examination results and grading (5 minutes).

7) Grade input by each examiner through the SIAP system. The Chair of Examiners will select the examination result status (pass without revision / pass with revision / re-examination) in SIAP. After all examiners approve the revised thesis manuscript, the graduation date will be recorded in SIAP on a working day.

8) Signing of the official examination report by the Chair of Examiners and the student, followed by the closing of the session (5 minutes).

e. If the student is declared "pass with revision," the maximum revision period is 21 working days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays, and collective leave. The thesis supervisor bears full responsibility for supervising the completion of revisions.

f. The thesis examination may be **postponed and rescheduled** due to the following conditions:

1) Inconsistencies between in-text citations and the reference list, or the discovery of "bogus/hoax" references exceeding 50% of the total references used.
2) Detection of data manipulation in the thesis manuscript.
3) Prior to the examination, one or more members of the examination committee are unable to attend.
4) The examination committee and/or the student arrives more than 15 minutes late without prior notification or due to sudden circumstances (force majeure).
5) Force majeure conditions include illness of the individual or a family member, bereavement, official assignments from faculty leadership or the university.

6) Individuals (either examiners or the student) are required to leave the examination room due to emergency news or family-related incidents.

g. Errors in data analysis are not categorized as grounds for postponing the examination. The examination will proceed as scheduled; however, such errors will be categorized as major revisions, with a maximum final grade of B, provided the student completes the revisions as directed by the examiners. Conversely, if data manipulation is proven, it constitutes a serious violation of academic integrity. The student is required to recollect data and undergo a re-examination..

h. If conditions in points f or g occur, the Academic Affairs Division will reschedule the undergraduate thesis examination no later than one (1) month after the postponement.

i. Fully online thesis examinations may be conducted only under force majeure conditions, which must be officially verified or agreed upon by all parties. Such conditions include, but are not limited to: official state or institutional duties requiring examiner attendance, such as invitations from ministries, government bodies, or state institutions; appointment as an official university delegate in national or international activities; overseas assignments such as conferences, workshops, short courses, or inter-university MoU signings;

concurrent official academic duties, such as serving as a speaker, keynote speaker, assessor, or accreditation team member (BAN-PT/LAM) at another institution; and extraordinary conditions such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or other institutional emergency situations. The provisions for conducting online examinations are as follows:

1) The student and all examiners must participate via video conference under strict supervision.
2) The student is required to be physically present on campus.
3) The entire examination process must be monitored live and conducted transparently.
4) The examination session may be recorded as part of documentation and to strengthen academic integrity.
5) The student is responsible for preparing a conducive examination environment that adheres to academic ethics.
6) The student must ensure a stable internet connection and properly functioning equipment.

3. Determination of the Undergraduate Thesis Examination Committee

   a. The Chair of the Examination shall be appointed from among structural academic officials (Dean, Vice Dean I, Vice Dean II, Head of the Undergraduate Program, Head of the Master's

Program, Secretary of the Undergraduate Program), lecturers holding the academic rank of Associate Professor (Lektor Kepala), and/or lecturers holding a doctoral degree (Ph.D./S3).

b. Examiner I shall be a lecturer holding a minimum academic rank of Assistant Professor (Asisten Ahli) and a minimum qualification of a Master's degree (S2).

c. Examiner II shall be the thesis supervisor.

4. Assessment of Pass/Fail/Re-examination

a. Student integrity and conduct. A student may be declared fail if they are proven to have engaged in data manipulation, academic dishonesty, plagiarism, or are unable to accurately demonstrate the research data collection process.

b. Students are declared to have passed with a minimum final grade of B.

c. The score range among members of the examination committee shall not exceed five (5) points and must fall within the same agreed-upon grading category.

d. The Chair of Examiners is required to prepare the official examination report (*minutes of the undergraduate thesis examination*) stating the examination status, namely: conducted, postponed, or re-examination.

e. In urgent or exceptional circumstances requiring a student to undertake the undergraduate thesis examination immediately

(e.g., students approaching the maximum study period), the examination committee may reach a consensus on whether the thesis manuscript is eligible or not eligible to serve as a reference.

H. Management of Thesis Completion for Students Approaching the Maximum Study Period

Students who are approaching the maximum study period shall undergo the following management stages:

1. Coordination with students approaching the maximum study period, conducted gradually starting one year prior to the end of the study period. Further coordination is carried out again at the beginning of the final semester before the end of the study period.
2. Identification of the student's academic situation and the formulation of strategies to resolve academic issues in collaboration with the academic advisor and thesis supervisor, for example through intensive supervision.
3. If, based on the assessment of the thesis supervisor and the Study Program, the student shows no progress in thesis completion in accordance with the supervision contract, the Study Program shall provide alternative solutions, including taking academic leave or resignation.

4. Establishment of a written thesis completion contract no later than six months before the end of the study period, by which time the student is expected to have undertaken the thesis examination. If this timeframe is exceeded, the Study Program shall implement a special policy.

I. Technical Implementation of *Thesis I* and *Thesis II* Courses

1. Technical Implementation of the *Thesis I* Course or Thesis Writing Techniques

   The *Thesis I* course is conducted in a structured manner and consists of a total of sixteen (16) meetings, which include the following components:

   a. Class meetings are conducted in accordance with the Semester Learning Plan (Rencana Pembelajaran Semester).

   b. Chapters I and II must be completed prior to the Midterm Examination.

   c. The Midterm Examination assessment is based on students' progress in writing Chapters I and II.

   d. The Final Examination assessment consists of Chapters I through III, accompanied by an expert judgment form for the research instruments. Expert judgment, in addition to being conducted by the thesis supervisor, may also be carried out by

alumni or experts in the field of psychology. For quantitative research, the assessment focuses on the psychological scales to be used; for experimental research, it focuses on the modules to be implemented; and for qualitative research, it focuses on interview and/or observation guidelines.

e. The outputs and assessment components of *Thesis I* include: (1) a research proposal comprising Chapters I–III, (2) research instruments that have undergone expert judgment by the thesis supervisor, and (3) proof of Turnitin submission for Chapters I–III.

2. Technical Implementation of the *Thesis II* Course

The implementation of the *Thesis II* course is determined based on the level of progress achieved by students during the *Thesis I* course. Students are expected to register for the undergraduate thesis examination no later than two (2) months before the end of the semester.

3. Special Provisions

a. The undergraduate thesis may take the form of a replication of previous research, provided that the student is able to demonstrate inconsistencies or contradictions among relevant prior research findings related to the research focus.

b. The thesis should be supported by a minimum of ten (10) full-text international journal articles, along with Indonesian-

language journals with no specified maximum number. Indonesian-language journals are not required to be from the field of psychology, provided they are relevant to the thesis topic. Students are encouraged to cite publications authored by lecturers of the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro. The utilization of journals, scientific publications, or research reports in the thesis should focus on the methodology, results, and discussion sections of the cited sources. At least 80% of the journals used must have been published within the last ten (10) years.

c. In using reference sources, students must consider the main characteristics of credible sources as outlined by the American Psychological Association (APA), including:

1) Scholarly publications, such as peer-reviewed journal articles, books published by reputable publishers—particularly those authored by experts in the field—and research reports issued by organizations such as government agencies or research institutions.

2) Organizations with strong reputations, including higher education institutions, government agencies that publish research reports and data, and professional associations (e.g., APA, HIMPSI).

3) Web-based sources. Although websites can be valuable sources, they must be critically evaluated for credibility by ensuring clear authorship, reputable organizational affiliation, and evidence of expertise.

4) Avoidance of non-credible sources such as blogs, personal websites, forums without identifiable authors or expertise, and predatory journals.

d. It should be noted that the undergraduate thesis is a scholarly work; therefore, the written language used must be formal and adhere to the Indonesian Spelling System Guidelines (Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia/PUEBI).

e. In the preparation of the undergraduate thesis, AI may be used ethically to assist with non-substantive stages, such as:

1) Developing a literature review matrix to systematically summarize and organize findings from previous studies.

2) Checking the consistency between in-text citations and the reference list, as well as ensuring proper formatting in accordance with the applicable reference style.

3) Preparing an outline or logical and structured writing framework from the introduction to the conclusion, thereby improving writing efficiency without replacing the researcher's originality and critical analysis.

f. The use of **Artificial Intelligence** in undergraduate thesis preparation is limited to a maximum of 20%, as detected by AI detection tools tested concurrently with Turnitin. Prohibited uses of AI include: (1) generating research results or drawing conclusions from data that have not been directly analyzed by the student; (2) producing fictitious citations or unverifiable references; (3) automatically paraphrasing source texts without comprehension or without proper citation; and (4) submitting AI-generated writing as if it were entirely the student's independent work. Such practices constitute violations of academic integrity and the principle of scholarly originality.

J. Field Data Collection Process

1. Data collection may be conducted only after students have obtained an ethical clearance certificate and have registered with the thesis bureau.

2. For students employing a quantitative approach, data collection shall be conducted using questionnaires or psychological scales. Online data collection (using survey applications) is permitted, subject to the following considerations:

a. Approval from the thesis supervisor, with the supervisor involved as a collaborator in the development of the online survey.

b. The scope and accessibility of the participant characteristics.

c. A request from the research site, as evidenced by an official letter issued by the research location.

3. For students employing a qualitative approach, data collection is conducted through interviews, observations, and/or other instruments such as documents and test tools. Online data collection (e.g., via Zoom meetings) is permitted when participants are located in distant areas. In field situations where face-to-face meetings are not feasible, data recording may be conducted using electronic devices such as voice notes or digital audio recorders.

4. Students are not permitted to conduct data collection at the Faculty of Psychology, UNDIP, except under specific conditions based on joint consideration by the thesis supervisor and the Study Program.

5. All considerations regarding the selection of instruments, research locations, and technical aspects of data collection must be mutually agreed upon by the student and the thesis supervisor.

K. Publication

Students are required to upload their abstract to the faculty repository prior to the judicium. The thesis supervisor must grant approval for the abstract before it is uploaded to the faculty repository.

L. Judicium

1. The judicium is conducted four (4) times per year in accordance with the graduation periods of Universitas Diponegoro.
2. The judicium is held prior to the official graduation ceremony of Universitas Diponegoro.
3. The Faculty organizes a preparatory briefing for prospective graduates, which is mandatory for all judicium participants.
4. The university graduation periods follow the annual academic calendar of Universitas Diponegoro.
5. Students eligible to participate in the judicium are those who have fulfilled all graduation requirements and have been officially declared to have completed their studies through the verification process in the SIAP system.
6. Students who have been declared to have **PASSED** the undergraduate thesis examination are required to submit: one (1) bound hardcopy of the complete thesis manuscript and a softcopy for the faculty library; a softcopy of the complete thesis manuscript and publication manuscript for the thesis supervisor; and one publication manuscript for the research site. All submissions must be completed no later than one (1) month prior to the judicium.
7. The Faculty issues a Certificate of Graduation (Surat Keterangan Lulus/SKL) upon request by students who have obtained graduation status in the SIAP system.

8. The submitted thesis manuscript must include a statement letter affixed with an original revenue stamp and signed by the student.
9. The publication manuscript must have obtained approval and signature from the thesis supervisor.
10. The eligibility of the thesis manuscript for publication is determined by the examination committee.
11. Students must complete the following judicium requirements no later than one (1) week prior to the judicium:
    a) Certificate of clearance from the Faculty Library.
    b) Certificate of clearance from the Central University Library.
    c) Certificate of clearance from the Regional/National Library.
    d) Certificate of clearance for laboratory equipment from the Faculty.
    e) Certificate of fulfillment of obligations to the research site or participants. Fulfillment of obligations refers to the completion of commitments made by the researcher (student) to the research site or participants, which may include submission of a publication manuscript, dissemination of research results, provision of incentives (if applicable), or other forms of responsibility that do not violate the Psychology Code of Ethics.
    f) Proof of acceptance of the publication manuscript by the thesis supervisor.

g) Proof of submission of the thesis manuscript and publication, including evidence of electronic submission via email to the Faculty Library.

h) Submission of the thesis title in **English** (required for transcript preparation).

i) Proof of submission of the publication manuscript to the repository.

CHAPTER II
STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERGRADUATE THESIS USING A QUANTITATIVE APPROACH

Students who conduct an undergraduate thesis using a quantitative approach may choose the following types of research: non-experimental research (correlational or comparative) and experimental research. If students intend to conduct other types of quantitative research (such as meta-analysis, psychometric studies, mediation or moderation analysis, etc.), they must obtain approval from their thesis supervisor.

In general, the preliminary section of the thesis consists of: (a) title page, (b) approval page, (c) dedication page (optional), (d) motto page (optional), (e) preface, (f) table of contents, (g) list of tables, (h) list of figures (optional), (i) list of appendices, and (j) abstract. The final section of the thesis consists of the references and appendices. The thesis structure is as follows:

A. Front Matter, consisting of:

1. Title Page (*Halaman Judul)*
2. Approval Page (*Halaman Pengesahan)*
3. Dedication Page (*Halaman Persembahan*)
4. Motto Page (*Halaman Motto*)
5. Preface (*Kata pengantar*)

6. Table of Contents (*Daftar Isi*)
7. List of Tables (*Daftar Tabel*)
8. List of Figures (*Daftar Gambar*)
9. Appendices *(Daftar Lampiran*)
10. Abstract (*Abstrak*) (150–250 words), containing:
    a. Research objectives and research problems
    b. Hypotheses
    c. Subject specifications and sample size
    d. Research design and data collection procedures (including an explanation of non-experimental or experimental design and the measurement instruments used)
    e. Data analysis techniques
    f. Summary of results
    g. Conclusions and implications

B. Main Body, consisting of:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION (*BAB I PENDAHULUAN*)

1. Background of the Study *(Latar Belakang Masalah)*
    a. Empirical data, urgency, and factual conditions related to the dependent variable (prevalence/incidence/cases).
    b. Theoretical and practical context.
2. Statement of the Problem *(Rumusan Masalah)*

3. Research Objectives (*Tujuan Penelitian*)
4. Significance of the Study (*Manfaat Penelitian*)

    Theoretical significance

    Practical significance

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW (*BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA*)

1. Theoretical review of the dependent variable *(Kajian teori variabel dependen)*
2. Theoretical review of the independent variable *(Kajian teori variabel independen)*
3. Researcher's Conceptual Framework *(Dinamika Hubungan/Pengaruh antar Variabel*): This section must explain the psychological theories used and be accompanied by a conceptual framework illustrating the dynamics leading to the research hypotheses.
4. Research Hypotheses *(Hipotesis Penelitian*)
    a. For non-experimental research: direction of relationships or comparisons
    b. For experimental research: effects between groups or *pretest–posttest* comparisons

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS (*BAB III METODE PENELITIAN*)

1. Identification of Variables (*Identifikasi Variabel*)

2. Operational Definitions (*Definisi Operasional*) (for each variable)
3. Population and Sampling Techniques (*Populasi & Teknik Sampling*)
4. Data Collection (*Pengumpulan Data*)
    a. **Data Collection Methods for Non-Experimental Research**
    Data collection is conducted **without treatment or manipulation of variables**, measuring naturally occurring conditions. Data are obtained through questionnaires or psychological scales. The research design measures relationships or differences among variables as they occur naturally.
    b. **Data Collection Methods for Experimental Research**
    Data collection is conducted after **the researcher administers a treatment to examine its effects.** Data are collected through questionnaires, tests, or observations administered before (*pretest*) and after treatment (*posttest*). The process involves variable manipulation and condition control (e.g., experimental and control groups).
5. Data Analysis (*Analisis Data*): Description of hypothesis testing techniques to be used in non-experimental or experimental research.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (*BAB IV PELAKSANAAN DAN HASIL PENELITIAN*)

1. Research Implementation (*Pelaksanaan Penelitian*)

a. Field orientation (*Orientasi Kancah*)

b. Administrative preparation (*Persiapan Administrasi*) (research permits, ethical clearance/KEPPU)

c. Preparation of Measurement Instruments *(Persiapan Alat Ukur*)

1) Non-Experimental Research: This section explains the process of instrument development, including blueprint construction, pilot testing, and validity and reliability testing. If questionnaires are used, the pre- and post-pilot-test blueprints must be presented in full, along with the instrument format, completion duration, administration procedures, participant criteria, and incentives (if any).

2) Experimental Research: The researcher begins with field orientation and administrative preparation (1). Instruments are then developed and pilot-tested, including validity and reliability analysis (2). Instruments may include questionnaires, tests, or observations (3). If questionnaires are used, the researcher presents item blueprints before and after pilot testing along with the presentation format (4). This is followed by preparation of measurement instruments, intervention modules, and psychometric results of the pilot testing (5). The experimental stage is conducted through *pretest–posttest* administration to experimental and control groups (6). The researcher explains the research timeline, implementation procedures, and incentives if

provided (7). Finally, obstacles encountered during the experiment are described.

2. Research Results (*Hasil Penelitian*)

a. Non-Experimental Research

This section presents research results based on collected data without treatment or variable manipulation. Results may be displayed using tables, graphs, and descriptive or inferential statistics according to the research objectives. Data characteristics, variable tendencies, and identified relationships or differences are reported.

b. Experimental Research

Results of experimental research are presented by comparing *pretest* and *posttest* data from experimental and control groups. The presentation includes the magnitude of change or improvement after treatment, supported by quantitative data in the form of tables or comparative graphs.

3. Data Analysis (*Analisis Data*)

a. Non-Experimental Research

Data analysis is conducted using statistical techniques appropriate to the data form and characteristics. The researcher explains the data processing procedures, statistical techniques employed, and their suitability to the research objectives.

b. Experimental Research

Data analysis is conducted to test treatment effectiveness by comparing *pretest* and *posttest* results. Relevant statistical techniques such as *t-tests*, *ANOVA*, or other methods appropriate to the experimental design are applied, along with an explanation of the analytical procedures.

4. Data Interpretation *(Interpretasi Data)*

a. Non-Experimental Research

Interpretation is conducted by relating the results of data analysis to theory, research problems, and previous research findings. The researcher explains the meaning of the findings and their implications for the studied variables and research context.

b. Experimental Research

Interpretation focuses on treatment effectiveness and changes observed in the experimental group after intervention, while considering comparisons with the control group. The researcher explains the meaning of the experimental results, factors influencing the changes, and their theoretical and practical implications.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS (*BAB V KESIMPULAN*)

1. Discussion (*Pembahasan*)

2. Research Limitation (*Keterbatasan Penelitian*)

3. Conclusions (*Simpulan*)
4. Recommendations (*Saran*)

The following section provides a detailed explanation of each component in the structure of both non-experimental and experimental undergraduate theses:

Title Page (*Halaman Judul*)

The title page contains the thesis title (including a subtitle, if applicable), the purpose of writing the thesis, the emblem (logo) of Universitas Diponegoro, the student's full name and Student Identification Number (*Nomor Induk Mahasiswa/NIM*), the name of the study program and faculty, the name of the university, the city in which the university is located, and the month and year of thesis completion. The title must include the research variables, the type of statistical relationship (e.g., relationship, difference, effect), and the research population (the population involved in the study), while adhering to the ethical standards stipulated in the *Indonesian Psychological Code of Ethics*. The cover template is provided in the appendix.

Approval Page (*Halaman Pengesahan*)

The approval page contains the signatures of the Examination Committee, the Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro, and the date of the undergraduate thesis examination. Examples and templates of the approval page are provided in the appendix.

Dedication Page (*Halaman Persembahan*)

The dedication page may be used by the thesis author to acknowledge individuals or parties deemed worthy of receiving the dedication of the undergraduate thesis.

Motto Page (*Halaman Motto*)

The motto page is intended for a motto or inspirational quotation that may provide motivation or convey a particular impression related to the completion of the thesis or the student's educational journey.

Preface (*Kata Pengantar*)

In this section, the thesis author provides a brief description of **no more than two pages**, containing the purpose of the thesis, expressions of gratitude, and acknowledgments to individuals or institutions **that significantly contributed to the completion of the thesis**. The preface template is provided in the appendix.

Table of Contents (*Daftar Isi*)

The table of contents serves as a guide for readers who wish to directly access specific chapters or topics. It lists the sequence of chapter titles, section headings, and subsections along with their corresponding page numbers. Students must carefully observe the prescribed formatting rules. The table of contents template is provided in the appendix.

List of Tables (*Daftar Tabel*)

If the thesis contains more than one table, a list of tables must be provided, including table titles and corresponding page numbers. If only one table is included, a list of tables is not required.

List of Figures (*Daftar Gambar*)

If the thesis contains more than one figure, a list of figures must be provided, including figure titles and corresponding page numbers. If only one figure is included, a list of figures is not required.

List of Appendices (*Daftar Lampiran*)

The list of appendices includes the titles and page numbers of all appended materials that support the research. The appendices consist of the following documents: (1) faculty cover letter for research instrument pilot testing, (2) faculty cover letter for data collection, (3) institutional certificate confirming the pilot testing, (4) institutional certificate confirming the implementation of the research, (5) ethical clearance certificate, (6) measurement instruments before and after pilot testing, (7) raw data, (8) data analysis results, (9) results of expert judgment and readability testing.

Abstract (*Abstrak*)

The abstract is a concise, complete, and clear summary of the research, including a brief introduction, research objectives, methods,

results, and a brief discussion. In the methods section, the abstract must specify the population size and criteria, sampling technique and sample size, research instruments (including the number of items and reliability coefficients), and data analysis techniques.

The abstract must be presented on one page, single-spaced, with a maximum length of 250 words, using *Times New Roman* font, size 12 pt. The abstract must be written in a single paragraph, in block format, without indentation. At the end of the abstract, keywords must be provided (the heading *Keywords* is written in *italic*). The keywords consist of three to five terms related to the research topic or thesis title and are separated by commas. The abstract template is provided in the appendix.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION (*BAB I PENDAHULUAN*)

This chapter consists of the following sections:

A. Background of the Study *(Latar Belakang Masalah)*

The background of the study provides a systematic and clear description of facts, events, and empirical realities that reveal a gap between existing phenomena and the theoretical framework used as a reference by the researcher. In formulating the background of the study, researchers may refer to the concept of *das Sein* (reality, facts, or observable phenomena) that appears inconsistent with *das Sollen* (theories or findings from previous

studies). Based on this discrepancy, the researcher may formulate one or more research questions that require further investigation. The background section should also include relevant descriptions, data, facts, and findings from previous studies related to the research topic. This enables both the researcher and interested readers to clearly understand the urgency of the undergraduate thesis research, particularly the importance and relevance of the issue in the current context (i.e., its timeliness and actuality).

A research problem does not necessarily have to represent a deviation from general conditions or carry a negative connotation. There is no requirement that the problem must already exist or occur at the research site. Therefore, if deemed necessary for preliminary data exploration, observations and/or interviews may be conducted; however, these are not mandatory. Data from official websites of relevant scholarly institutions may also be included to support the study, provided that clear sources or download links are specified. Novelty at the undergraduate level does not imply that the topic has never been studied before; rather, it may involve replication with an emphasis on the state of the art or the specific contribution of the present study.

B. Statement of the Problem *(Rumusan Masalah)*

The researcher formulates the research problem in a separate subsection from the Background of the Study, allowing it to stand

as an independent section. The statement of the problem is expressed in the form of interrogative sentences addressing the fundamental questions to be answered in the study.

C. Research Objectives (*Tujuan Penelitian*)

This section outlines the objectives of the research or the conditions to be achieved through the study, specifically addressing the research problems proposed by the researcher.

D. Significance of the Study (*Manfaat Penelitian*)

The significance of the study refers to its predictive benefits, which may change or differ upon completion of the research. The significance includes both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretical significance relates to the contribution of the research findings to the development of psychological science relevant to the research topic. Practical significance refers to the benefits of the research findings that can be experienced directly and utilized as input for research participants and other relevant stakeholders.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW (*BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA*)

The literature review is systematically organized to include the following components:

A. Theoretical Explanation of the Dependent (Criterion) Variable *(Kajian teori variabel dependen)*. This section includes definitions,

aspects or dimensions, and factors influencing the dependent variable under investigation.

B. Theoretical Explanation of the Independent (Predictor) Variable *(Kajian teori variabel independen)*. This section includes definitions and aspects or dimensions of the independent variable.Penjelasan teoritis mengenai variabel bebas/ prediktor dalam penelitian, yang meliputi definisi dan aspek/dimensi.

C. Dynamics of the Relationship Between Independent and Dependent Variables *(Dinamika Hubungan/Pengaruh antar Variabel*). This section explains the theoretical relationship between the predictor and criterion variables.

D. Research Hypotheses *(Hipotesis Penelitian*)

For each variable, the researcher may present perspectives from multiple experts. At the end of each subsection, the researcher selects the theory deemed most relevant to the study. In discussing the dynamics of the relationship between variables, the researcher constructs a logical flow or conceptual framework illustrating the relationship between the independent (predictor) and dependent (criterion) variables. A diagrammatic representation may be added to visually support the narrative explanation.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses are formulated based on the explanation of the research conceptual framework. They are stated in declarative sentences and formulated as one-tailed alternative hypotheses.

Examples:

1. Non-experimental research: "There is a positive relationship between family support and adjustment among first-year university students."
2. Experimental research: "Mindfulness training has a positive effect on improving resilience among first-year university students."

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS (*BAB III METODE PENELITIAN*)

A. Identification of Variables (*Identifikasi Variabel*)

The researcher identifies the variables involved in the study based on their types. At a minimum, the study must include two variables: one dependent variable and one independent variable. If more than two variables are involved, students are advised to consult with their thesis supervisor to assess feasibility and ensure timely completion of the thesis.

B. Operational Definitions (*Definisi Operasional*)

Operational definitions of research variables are formulated in alignment with their conceptual (theoretical) definitions. These definitions represent the operationalization of variables and guide the selection and development of measurement instruments to obtain data consistent with the research objectives. An operational definition explains a variable based on observable characteristics.

C. Population and Sampling Techniques (*Populasi & Teknik Sampling*)

Students must understand the population and its characteristics, particularly whether the population is finite (with known size and boundaries) or infinite (with unknown size and boundaries). This understanding is essential for determining sample size and appropriate sampling techniques.

Sampling techniques are used to determine the selection of participants. Research participants for pilot testing and data collection are expected to come from the same population. Data collection from different locations is permitted as long as participant characteristics are equivalent and participant availability is limited. **The use of a *try-out-as-sample* approach is not permitted.** Sampling methods must be clearly and transparently described to support the generalization of research

findings. For infinite populations, non-probability sampling techniques may be applied.

Researchers must attach evidence of participant consent in the form of *informed consent*, which also serves as proof that the research has been conducted. Undergraduate thesis research is required to obtain ethical clearance from the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro (KEPPU), and the ethical clearance certificate number must be stated in Chapter IV of the thesis.

D. Data Collection (*Pengumpulan Data*)

This section describes the data collection methods and the rationale for their use. Researchers should limit their discussion to methods relevant to the study. Measurement instruments used for data collection must be described in detail. Students may develop their own instruments (construction), adopt existing instruments, or modify instruments according to research needs.

1. Instrument Construction

If the researcher develops a measurement instrument, they must describe the stages of instrument development used in the study, referring to sources such as Crocker and Algina (2008) or Cohen et al. (2013). Evidence of content validity (expert judgment forms) and reliability must be provided to demonstrate that the instrument is appropriate for research use.

2. Instrument Modification

Researchers may use previously developed and adapted instruments by obtaining prior permission from the instrument developer (with proof of permission attached in the appendices) or by properly citing the source. Validity and reliability requirements must still be met, and modifications to content and number of items must be adjusted to the research context and theme.

Regardless of the type of instrument used, pilot testing is required. If the instrument is developed by the researcher, the development procedures must be clearly explained, including the underlying concepts, item formulation, dimensions, factors or indicators, and scoring methods.

If the instrument is an inventory developed abroad, the researcher must report validity and reliability results and indicate whether the instrument has previously been tested in Indonesia. Evidence of construct validity or content validity may be provided through expert judgment (in addition to the thesis supervisor).

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS

Researchers must explain the experimental research design to be employed, supported by a visual representation of the design. The type of experiment (true experiment or quasi-experiment) must be

clearly stated. Research designs must refer to authoritative sources such as Shadish et al. (2002). For example, in a randomized pretest–posttest control group design involving two groups (an experimental group and a control group), the researcher should present the experimental design as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1.

Ecperimental Design

Randomization	Group	Pretest	Treatment	Posttest	Follow Up
R	Experimental Group (EG)	Y1	X	Y2	Y3
R	Control Group (CG)	Y1	-	Y2	-

Notes:

Y1 : Pretest (Self-Acceptance Scale)
X : Treatment (Self-Compassion Training)
Y2 : Posttest (Self-Acceptance Scale)
Y3 : Follow-up
(-) : No treatment and no follow-up

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

In this section, the researcher explains the experimental preparation, which consists of administrative preparation and

research preparation. Research preparation includes a detailed timeline of the experimental procedures, the screening process or participant selection process, as well as the preparation of measurement instruments and experimental materials. If the experimental treatment is delivered in the form of a module, the researcher must provide a detailed explanation of the module content, including all sessions administered and their respective durations.

E. Quantitative Data Analysis

In this section, the researcher explains the data analysis techniques to be used. The selected data analysis methods must be consistent with the statistical tests conducted. Data analysis should be reported following the statistical reporting guidelines of the *APA Publication Manual* (7th edition). If statistical data processing software is used, the researcher must specify the type and version of the statistical package employed.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (*BAB IV PELAKSANAAN DAN HASIL PENELITIAN*)

In this chapter, the researcher is required to explain the following aspects:

1. Field Orientation (*Orientasi Kancah*)

   This section describes the research location. The explanation should be relevant to the purpose of selecting the research setting and include a brief overview of important aspects related to the rationale for choosing the research location.

2. Administrative Preparation (*Persiapan Administrasi*)

   This includes research permits, ethical clearance from the Psychology Research Ethics Committee of Universitas Diponegoro (KEPPU), and other required administrative documents.

3. Reseach Preparation (*Persiapan Penelitian*):

   a. Non-Experimental Research: This section presents the steps taken by the researcher to obtain ready-to-use measurement instruments and the timeline of the research implementation. The researcher must explain the pilot testing of the instruments. If questionnaires are used, the item blueprint before and after pilot testing should be presented in full. Other relevant explanations may include the format or appearance of the instrument when

administered, the time required for completion, and other relevant information such as incentives provided to participants. This section also presents the results of validity and reliability testing of the measurement instruments.

b. Experimental Research: The researcher explains the procedures and psychometric properties of the measurement instruments (**as described in point a**), the process of module development, and the implementation of the module pilot testing. The module development process must involve expert judgment by at least three experts who hold a professional psychologist degree and possess research interests or expertise relevant to the module theme. The pilot testing of the module must involve participants who meet criteria equivalent to those of the actual research participants.

4. Research Participants (*Partisipan Penelitian*)

This section provides a comprehensive description of the participants involved in the study, including participant characteristics, the final number of participants obtained, and other information relevant to the research objectives.

5. Overview of Research Data and Main Findings (*Gambaran umum mengenai data penelitian dan pokok-pokok hasil penelitian*)

This section presents a general overview of the research data and key findings related to the tested hypotheses in a concise yet clear manner. The presentation may include score categorization, statistical results such as mean scores and standard deviations. These numerical results should be accompanied by explanations or interpretations that clarify the meaning of the reported values.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS *(BAB V PENUTUP)*

1. Discussion (*Pembahasan*)

Based on the summary of research findings previously presented, the researcher provides a relevant discussion, such as an in-depth explanation of whether the proposed hypotheses were supported. The discussion should be linked to or compared with findings from previous studies, particularly those presented in the Literature Review. Essentially, this section involves an analytical interpretation of the results to address the research questions.

2. Research Limitations (*Keterbatasan Penelitian*)

After completing the study, the researcher is expected to evaluate the research by identifying its limitations. The discussion of limitations should be based on actual conditions encountered during the study, such as methodological issues, psychometric properties of the measurement instruments, or the treatment administered to participants.

3. Conclusions (*Simpulan*)

   The conclusions provides a brief yet clear summary of the answers to the research questions or problem formulations. It also includes a concise explanation of the discussion or interpretation of the research findings.

4. Recommendations (*Saran*)

   Recommendations are proposed by the researcher based on the following considerations:

   1. Issues discussed in the research limitations, serving as suggestions for future researchers, particularly those interested in further developing the study.
   2. If applicable, further practical applications of the research findings may be suggested, especially for participants, organizations, or institutions involved in the study.

References (*Daftar Pustaka*)

The reference list includes only sources cited in the thesis manuscript. Likewise, references listed in a published article must include only those cited in the article. Reference formatting, both in-text citations and reference lists, must follow the *APA Publication Manual* (7th edition). References should be managed using reference management software (e.g., Mendeley, Zotero).

Appendices (*Lampiran*)

The appendices contain supporting information required for the research implementation, including: (1) faculty cover letter for research instrument pilot testing, (2) faculty cover letter for data collection, (3) institutional certificate confirming the pilot testing, (4) institutional certificate confirming the implementation of the research, (5) ethical clearance certificate, (6) measurement instruments before and after pilot testing, (7) raw data, (8) data analysis results, (9) results of expert judgment and readability testing.

CHAPTER III
THESIS STRUCTURE
USING A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Qualitative research recognizes several research designs, including case studies and phenomenology. The structure of writing or reporting a qualitative undergraduate thesis follows the format outlined below.

A. Front Matter

1. Title Page (*Halaman Judul)*
2. Approval Page (*Halaman Pengesahan)*
3. Dedication Page (*Halaman Persembahan*)
4. Motto Page (*Halaman Motto*)
5. Preface (*Kata pengantar*)
6. Table of Contents (*Daftar Isi*)
7. List of Tables (*Daftar Tabel*)
8. List of Figures (*Daftar Gambar*)
9. Appendices *(Daftar Lampiran*)
10. Abstract (*Abstrak*)

The explanation of the preliminary sections (title page, approval page, etc.) can be found in the previous chapter discussing the structure of quantitative research.

B. Main Body of the Manuscript

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION (*BAB I PENDAHULUAN)*

A. Background of the Study *(Latar Belakang Masalah)*

B. Statement of the Problem *(Rumusan Masalah)*

C. Research Objectives (*Tujuan Penelitian*)

D. Research Significance (*Manfaat Penelitian*)

a. Theoretical Significance

b. Practical Significance

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW (*BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA*)

A. Theoretical Framework (*Kajian Teori*)

B. Researcher's Conceptual Framework (*Dinamika Alur Pikir Peneliti)*

C. Research Questions (*Pertanyaan Penelitian)*

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS (*BAB III METODE PENELITIAN*)

A. Research Design (*Desain Penelitian*)

B. Research Focus (*Fokus Penelitian*)

C. Research Procedures (*Prosedur Penelitian*)

D. Research Participants (*Partisipan Penelitian*)

E. Data Collection (*Pengumpulan Data*)

F. Data Analysis (*Analisis Data*)

G. Data Verification (*Verifikasi Data*)

CHAPTER IV RESULTS (*BAB IV PELAKSANAAN DAN HASIL PENELITIAN*)

A. Research Implementation (*Pelaksanaan Penelitian)*

1. Participant Recruitment Process (*Proses Penemuan Partisipan*)

2. Data Collection Implementation (*Pelaksanaan Pengumpulan Data*)

3. Challenges Encountered (*Kendala yang Dihadapi*)

B. Research Findings (*Hasil Penelitian*)

1. Data Analysis Results (*Hasil Analisis Data*) (based on the selected design)

2. Answers to the Research Questions (*Jawaban atas Pertanyaan Penelitian*)

CHAPTER V DISCUSSION (*BAB V PEMBAHASAN)*

A. Theoretical Interpretation of Research Findings (*Interpretasi Teoretis Hasil Penelitian*)

B. Research Limitations (*Keterbatasan Penelitian*)

C. Researcher Reflection (*Refleksi Peneliti*)

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSIONS (*BAB VI PENUTUP*)

A. Conclusions (*Simpulan*)

B. Recommendations (*Saran)*

REFERENCES (*Daftar Pustaka*)

The following is a detailed explanation of each chapter:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION (*BAB I PENDAHULUAN*)

A. Background of the Study *(Latar Belakang Masalah)*

In this section, the researcher presents the phenomenon that will be raised as the research topic. The research topic should not disregard aspects of sensitivity, morality, and norms within society, and must take into account the ethical codes of psychological research. The research topic is supported by previous research findings. Researchers may conduct preliminary data exploration in the field. In this section, the researcher may present articles from magazines, newspapers, and the internet by providing proper citation sources, or obtain data from the research site. The cited sources must possess credibility in accordance with the standards of scientific writing. The researcher needs to pay attention to the novelty and urgency of the proposed research.

B. Statement of the Problem *(Rumusan Masalah)*

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates the core of the problem in one to two paragraphs. The researcher must narrow down the problem and formulate it in the form of interrogative sentences.

C. Research Objectives (*Tujuan Penelitian*)

The researcher states the research objectives clearly and concisely. The research objectives will guide the researcher in selecting the most appropriate qualitative research design for the phenomenon under study.

D. Research Significance (*Manfaat Penelitian*)

The researcher must demonstrate the significance of the research to be conducted, both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance refers to the contribution expected from the research findings to the researcher's academic background, either specifically or more broadly (if it can reach other academic fields). For example, the research findings may contribute to studies in family psychology, forensic psychology, mental health, or other relevant fields.

2. Practical Significance

The practical significance refers to the applied contribution expected from the research findings to the research subjects,

related institutions, relevant stakeholders, and future researchers. Nevertheless, greater caution must be applied so that the significance of the research continues to consider value systems, morality, and the ethical codes of psychology.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW (*BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA*)

A. Theoretical Review (*Kajian Teori*)

The researcher presents the theoretical review as an effort to explain the phenomenon under study from a theoretical perspective. The theories presented in this section need to sharpen the phenomenon or research focus. The theoretical review does not have to specifically discuss a particular "research variable," as in the quantitative approach. This is because the qualitative approach has a distinctive characteristic of understanding particular phenomena, which does not necessarily focus on specific psychological variables. There is no fixed sequence in the theoretical review because the theoretical review in the literature review is not intended to explain variables, but rather functions as a guide for the researcher regarding the direction of the research.

B. Researcher's Conceptual Framework (*Dinamika Alur Pikir Peneliti)*

The dynamics of the researcher's thought process describe the flow of ideas in the researcher's mind regarding the phenomenon being studied (as described in the introduction), and are complemented or enriched by the theories presented in the theoretical review. The dynamics of the researcher's thought process should be accompanied by a flow diagram so that it is easier to understand.

C. Research Questions (*Pertanyaan Penelitian)*

Research questions are formulated in the form of interrogative sentences. The research questions are answered through the research that will be conducted.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS (*BAB III METODE PENELITIAN*)

A. Research Design (*Desain Penelitian*)

The qualitative research design used to examine the research topic must be described clearly and in detail (examples of wording include: Qualitative Case Study Method; participatory research; etc.). The selection of the research design must be coherent with the research objectives. The explanation of the design to be used

is intended to guide the researcher's steps in data collection and analysis.

B. Research Focus (*Fokus Penelitian*)

The research focus contains a brief description of the limitations of the material to be studied, so that the researcher is more focused and directed in collecting data. The researcher is required to ensure coherence among the problem formulation, research objectives, research questions, and research focus.

C. Research Procedures (*Prosedur Penelitian*)

Research procedures consist of the steps or stages that will be undertaken by the researcher in conducting the study.

D. Research Participants (*Partisipan Penelitian*)

The researcher must describe the characteristics of the participants involved in the study. Each characteristic described must be accompanied by justification in accordance with qualitative research reporting standards in psychology (JARS for qualitative research in psychology). Participant consent to be involved in the research is evidenced by informed consent, which is also considered proof that the research has been conducted. The researcher is required to apply for ethical clearance through the Psychology Research Ethics Committee of Universitas Diponegoro (KEPPU).

E. Data Collection (*Pengumpulan Data*)

The researcher describes how data collection will be conducted or recorded, as well as the steps taken to protect the rights or privacy of research participants. One mandatory instrument in qualitative research is an interview guide. The complete interview guide is presented in the appendices of the thesis manuscript. The interview guide is derived from the research questions, then discussed with the thesis supervisor, and the entire process must be reported as part of the research credibility. Therefore, the interview guide only requires expert judgment from the thesis supervisor.

F. Data Analysis (*Analisis Data*)

The data analysis techniques used must be consistent with the selected research design. Technical data analysis refers to scientific references. In this section, the researcher describes the data analysis steps used. The stages of data analysis are presented in the appendices.

G. Data Verification (*Verifikasi Data*)

The researcher may describe the data verification process conducted. The researcher may use components of qualitative data verification as long as they are based on clear and credible reference sources. For example, data verification according to La Kahija (2017), Poerwandari (2007), or other scholars.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS (*BAB IV PELAKSANAAN DAN HASIL PENELITIAN*)

A. Research Implementation (*Pelaksanaan Penelitian)*

1. Participant Recruitment Process (*Proses Penemuan Partisipan*)

This section contains a detailed description of how the process of identifying (selecting) research participants was conducted, for example through figures who have certain authority over the participants. In this section, the researcher also explains the relationship between the researcher and the participants. Detailed demographic data of the participants are presented in this section.

2. Implementation of Data Collection (*Pelaksanaan Pengumpulan Data*)

The researcher clearly describes how data collection was implemented in the study. The methods used may include interviews, observations, or Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), or other relevant methods. In addition to describing the methods used, the researcher also describes the location, time, and duration.

3. Challenges Encountered Challenges Encountered (*Kendala yang Dihadapi*)

The researcher explains the challenges experienced during the research process. The researcher describes relevant events in this section.

B. Research Findings (*Hasil Penelitian*)

1. Data Analysis Results (*Hasil Analisis Data*)

The data analysis results are the presentation and elaboration of the results from the entire analysis process of data obtained by the researcher from the field, referring to the qualitative analysis techniques established in the previous chapter. The presentation of research results or findings should be in accordance with the selected design and analysis techniques. For example, in phenomenological qualitative methods, the findings are usually presented in the form of emerging themes. From the perspective of data analysis techniques using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), the emphasis is on emergent themes, superordinate themes, master themes, and participant-specific themes.

2. Answers to the Research Questions (*Jawaban atas Pertanyaan Penelitian*)

This section contains a brief paragraph describing the answers to each research question proposed by the researcher.

CHAPTER V DISCUSSION (*BAB V PEMBAHASAN)*

A. Theoretical Interpretation of Research Findings (*Interpretasi Teoretis Hasil Penelitian*)

After the research findings have been presented in the previous chapter, this section serves as a place for the researcher to write data interpretations using psychological theories and relevant previous research findings. Nevertheless, there is a strong possibility to add other theoretical discussions that were not previously included in the literature review based on the main themes found. The researcher conducts a critical analysis of the research findings in relation to previous research without neglecting ethical codes, norms, and applicable value systems.

The qualitative approach does not aim to prove theories or test hypotheses; therefore, the research findings do not need to be grouped according to the aspects or dimensions of a particular theory.

B. Research Limitations (*Keterbatasan Penelitian*)

In this section, the researcher is asked to evaluate the research that has been conducted. Research limitations are external conditions that cannot be controlled by the researcher. For example, issues related to the flexibility of participants' time availability.

C. Researcher Reflection (*Refleksi Peneliti*)

Research reflection refers to the meaning gained by the researcher during the research process. This reflection relates to academic experience, personal development, and the development of the researcher's competencies.

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION (*BAB VI PENUTUP*)

A. Conclusion (*Simpulan*)

The conclusion contains a concise description of the answers to the research questions.

B. Recommendations (*Saran)*

Recommendations are directed toward research participants, the research location context, future research, or policymakers.

APPENDICES (*LAMPIRAN*)

The appendices contain documents including interview guides or observation guidelines, informed consent forms, interview transcripts, data analysis processes, and ethical clearance certificates.

For examination purposes, the appendices in the form of complete interview transcripts and the entire data analysis process are prepared by the researcher in soft-file format. If the examination committee requires hard copies, the researcher will provide them.

When the student has completed revisions, the submitted appendices include interview guides or observation guidelines, informed consent forms, samples of interview transcripts consisting of three randomly selected pages, samples of the data analysis process, and ethical clearance certificates.

CHAPTER IV
SYSTEMATICS OF THESIS WRITING
MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

In the development of measurement instruments, undergraduate theses in the form of instrument adaptation emphasize the systematic process of translation and instrument review. Meanwhile, theses involving the development or construction of measurement instruments begin with a qualitative study through interviews with experts as the basis for item development, followed by construct validity testing using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) or Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The following outlines the main components of a thesis using a measurement instrument development approach.

A. Front Matter Consists of:

Title Page (*Halaman Judul)*

Approval Page (*Halaman Pengesahan)*

Statement of Originality (*Halaman Pernyataan Keaslian Penelitian*)

Curriculum Vitae (*Riwayat Hidup*)

Dedication Page (*Halaman Persembahan*) (Optional)

Preface (*Kata pengantar*)

Table of Contents (*Daftar Isi*)

List of Tables (*Daftar Tabel*)

List of Figures (*Daftar Gambar*) (Optional)

Appendices *(Daftar Lampiran*)

Abstract (*Abstrak*)

B. Main Body Consists of:

CHAPTER I – INTRODUCTION (*BAB I - PENDAHULUAN)*

A. Background of the Study *(Latar Belakang Masalah)*

This section explains:

a. **The urgency of the construct being measured (*Urgensi konstruk yang diukur)*:** why the construct is important to be understood or measured (e.g., work stress, academic resilience, job satisfaction, burnout, etc.).

b. **Limitations of existing measurement instruments (*Keterbatasan alat ukur yang sudah ada*),** such as: lack of cultural adaptation to the Indonesian context, low reliability, items that are not relevant to current contexts, absence of digital versions, and others.

c. **The need for developing a new instrument (*Kebutuhan akan pengembangan instrumen baru*):** identifying the research gap and explaining how the new measurement instrument addresses these needs.

Example of brief content:

In the context of rapid changes in the world of work, adaptability has become a crucial factor for individual psychological well-being. However, no measurement instrument for adaptability that is

appropriate to the Indonesian cultural context is currently available. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a new valid and reliable instrument to measure this construct.

B. Statement of the Problem *(Rumusan Masalah)*

This section is usually presented in the form of **research questions**, for example:

1. How is the process of developing measurement instrument X conducted?
2. What are the content validity, construct validity, and reliability of measurement instrument X?

C. Research Objectives (*Tujuan Penelitian*)

General Objective (*Tujuan Umum*):

To develop measurement instrument X that is valid and reliable.

Specific Objectives (*Tujuan Khusus*):

1. To determine the content validity of measurement instrument X based on expert judgment.
2. To examine the construct validity of measurement instrument X through exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis.
3. To assess the reliability of measurement instrument X through internal consistency analysis.

D. Research Significance (*Manfaat Penelitian*)

Theoretical Significance *(Manfaat Teoretis)*:

To contribute to the development of theory and psychometric studies related to the measured construct.

Practical Significance (*Manfaat Praktis*):

To provide a measurement instrument that can be used by psychologists, counselors, human resource practitioners, teachers, or institutions for data-based assessment and intervention.

E. Research Originality (*Orisinalitas Penelitian*) *(optional but important)*

This section explains existing measurement instruments (e.g., Western versions, earlier versions, or instruments not yet tested in specific contexts).

It emphasizes the novelty of the present study, such as:

- **a.** Adaptation to the local cultural context.
- **b.** Addition of new dimensions.
- **c.** Development of a short-form or digital version.
- **d.** Validation in a new population (e.g., Generation Z, healthcare workers, teachers).

CHAPTER II – LITERATURE REVIEW (*BAB II – KAJIAN TEORI*)

A. Theoretical Foundation of the Construct (*Landasan Teori Konstruk*)

1. Explanation of the primary theories underlying the measurement of the construct (e.g., resilience theory, job satisfaction theory, stress theory).
2. Description of definitions, characteristics, and dimensions of the construct.
3. Integration of relevant psychometric theories:
   Validity: content, construct, criterion.
   Reliability: internal consistency, test–retest, split-half.

B. Previous Studies (*Penelitian Terdahulu*)

1. Review of prior studies or similar measurement instruments that have been developed (instrument names, number of items, reliability coefficients, strengths, and limitations).
2. Identification of the research gap.

C. Conceptual Framework (*Kerangka Konseptual*)

1. Illustration of relationships among construct dimensions.
2. Presentation of **tables or diagrams** showing dimensions → indicators → sample items.

CHAPTER III – RESEARCH METHODS (*BAB III – METODOLOGI PENELITIAN*)

A. Type of Research (*Jenis Penelitian*)

1. **Quantitative** research design with a **measurement instrument development approach (scale development).**
2. Description of research stages: theoretical exploration, item construction, expert validation, empirical testing, factor analysis, and instrument revision.

B. Identification of Constructs and Dimensions (*Identifikasi Konstruk dan Dimensi*)

1. Specification of the main construct and its subdimensions based on theory.
2. Example: *Academic Resilience Construct* → dimensions: emotion regulation, perseverance, social support.

C. Blueprint of Indicators and Items (*Blueprint Indikator dan Item*)

1. A table containing dimensions, indicators, and number of items.

D. Item Construction (*Penyusunan Butir Pernyataan*)

1. Explanation of the basis for item construction (theoretical foundation and respondent language considerations).
2. Use of a Likert scale (e.g., 1–5).
3. Specification of the total number of initial items.

E. Content Validity (*Validitas Isi*)

1. Description of the **expert judgment** process (number of experts, fields of expertise, and criteria).
2. Use of Aiken's V index or Content Validity Ratio (CVR) to determine item adequacy.

F. Pilot Testing Design (*Rancangan Uji Coba*)

1. Research Participants (*Subjek Penelitian*): population, sample size, and sampling technique.
2. Data Collection Procedures (*Prosedur Pengumpulan Data*): questionnaire distribution methods and research ethics.
3. Data Analysis (*Analisis Data*):
   a. *Construct Validity:* Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) dan Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).
   b. *Reliability:* Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, Omega.

CHAPTER IV – IMPLEMENTATION AND RESEARCH RESULTS (*BAB IV – PELAKSANAAN DAN HASIL PENELITIAN)*

A. Research Implementation (*Pelaksanaan Penelitian*)

1. Research Setting Orientation (*Orientasi Kancah*): description of the research context.
2. Research Participants (*Subjek Penelitian*): number of respondents and characteristics (age, gender, background).
3. Instrument Development Process (*Proses Pengembangan Alat Ukur*):
   a. Initial number of items.
   b. Expert evaluation results and revisions.

c. Number of items after content and construct validity testing.

B. Research Results (*Hasil Penelitian*)

1. Content Validity Results (*Hasil Validitas Isi*):
   a. Aiken's V/CVR values for each item.
   b. Retained and discarded items.
2. Construct Validity Results (*Hasil Validitas Konstruk*):
   a. EFA results (number of factors, eigenvalues, factor loadings).
   b. CFA results (model fit indices such as RMSEA, CFI, TLI).
3. Reliability Results (*Hasil Reliabilitas*):
   a. Cronbach's Alpha for each dimension.
   b. Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted (AVE).
4. Final Measurement Instrument (*Alat Ukur Final*):
   Final number of items, scale format, and sample items.

CHAPTER V – CONCLUSIONS (*BAB V – PENUTUP*)

A. Discussion (*Pembahasan*)

1. Interpretation of validity and reliability results.
2. Comparison with previous studies.
3. Strengths and limitations of the measurement instrument.

B. Research Limitations (*Keterbatasan Penelitian*)

Limitations related to sample size, respondent characteristics, cultural context, and analytical methods.

C. Conclusions (*Simpulan*)

Summary of the main findings, including the development process, validity and reliability results, and instrument feasibility.

D. Recommendations (*Saran)*

1. For future research (*Untuk Penelitian Selanjutnya*): revalidation in different populations, criterion validity testing, test–retest reliability..
2. For practice (*Untuk Praktik*): usage guidelines, score interpretation, and potential applications of the measurement instrument.

C. Final Section:

a. References (*Daftar Pustaka*)

b. Appendices (*Lampiran)*

1. Measurement instrument blueprint
2. Initial and final item drafts
3. Pilot testing instrument
4. Statistical analysis outputs (SPSS/AMOS/SmartPLS/Mplus)

CHAPTER V
WRITING GUIDELINES

A. Paper Material and Size

Paper material and size specifications apply to the manuscript, cover, cover color, and cover text.

1. Manuscript

The manuscript shall be printed on HVS paper with a weight of 80 g/m², A4 size (21.0 cm × 29.7 cm), and printed on one side only (not double-sided).

2. Cover

a. The cover shall use buffalo paper or similar material and be bound in hard cover format.

b. The text printed on the cover shall be identical to that on the title page (see Appendix O). A thesis that has been revised and approved by the Board of Examiners shall be bound in the following order:

1) The outer layer is the thesis cover.

2) The second layer is the front cover (HVS paper) bearing the university logo and the same text as the thesis cover.

3) The third layer is the approval page signed by the Board of Examiners and the Dean.

3. Cover Color

   The cover color shall be light blue.

4. Margins

   The margin settings for thesis writing are as follows:

   a. Left margin: 4 cm

   b. Top margin: 4 cm

   c. Right margin: 4 cm

   d. Bottom margin: 3 cm

B. Typing Format

Typing guidelines are adapted from the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), 7th edition*. Typing format includes font type, numbers and units, line spacing, margins, page layout, paragraph indentation, sentence beginnings, headings and subheadings, lists, and placement of figures and tables.

1. Font Type

   a. The font used in the manuscript is Times New Roman (TNR), 12 pt.

   b. Foreign terms and statistical notation shall be italicized.

2. Numbers and Units Bilangan dan Satuan

   a. Numbers below 10 shall be written in words, while numbers 10 and above shall be written in numerals, for example:

"From the pilot test results, 10 subjects were excluded," except when appearing at the beginning of a sentence.

b. Decimal numbers shall be indicated with a period (.), and end with a period, for example: .05. Decimal numbers shall be rounded to two decimal places; for example, .245 is rounded to .25.

3. Line Spacing

a. The space between chapter titles and the beginning of the text is four (4) lines.

b. The space between headings or subheadings and the text is two (2) lines.

c. Quotations shall be typed in single spacing. Quotations of at least 40 words shall be left-aligned and indented five characters from the left margin. Quotations of fewer than 40 words shall be integrated into the paragraph and enclosed in quotation marks.

4. Front Matter

Titles in the front matter, including the table of contents, list of tables, list of figures (if any), list of appendices, and abstract, shall be centered on the page and written in all capital letters on the second line (by adding one line break from the top margin).

5. Manuscript Text

   ages must be fully filled, meaning text must be aligned from the left margin to the right margin (justified alignment). If a paragraph is split across pages, the number of lines should be proportionally distributed. Subheadings must not be separated from their explanatory paragraphs, except when starting a new paragraph, writing formulas, lists, or inserting figures.

6. New Paragraph

   A new paragraph shall begin with an indentation of 10 keystrokes, or starting from the eleventh keystroke from the left margin.

7. Sentence Beginnings

   Numbers, symbols, or statistical formulas that begin a sentence must be written in words, for example: “Ten high-achieving children…”

8. Chapter Titles, Section Headings, and Subsection Headings

   a. Chapter titles shall be written in all capital letters and positioned symmetrically, 4 cm from the top margin, without ending punctuation.

   b. Section headings shall be centered, with each word capitalized except conjunctions and prepositions, and shall not end with punctuation. The first sentence following a section heading shall begin as a new paragraph.

c. Subsection headings shall be typed starting from the left margin. Only the first letter of the heading is capitalized, without ending punctuation.

d. Sub-subsection headings shall begin with an indentation of five keystrokes (sixth character) and end with a period. The first sentence following the heading shall continue on the same line as the sub-subsection heading (see formatting appendix).

9. Abstract

The abstract shall be written in a single paragraph without indentation. It must be concise, informative, single-spaced, and fully justified. The abstract shall not exceed 250 words and must include:

a. The rationale and objectives of the study

b. Participants and research methods used

c. Research findings and implications

d. Keywords (consisting of 3–5 keywords relevant to the research focus or thesis title)

e. The abstract and keywords do not need to be italicized. Refer to the abstract format in appendix.

10. Lists

When a manuscript requires vertically arranged lists, sequential numbering using numerals or letters shall be applied according to the level of detail.

11. Placement of Figures and Tables

Figures, tables, formulas, titles, and subtitles shall be centered relative to the left and right margins.

C. Numbering

1. Page Numbering

a. Page numbering using Arabic numerals (1, 2, etc.) shall begin from the first page of the introduction through the final page of the references.

b. Page numbering using lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, etc.) shall be used sequentially from the second title page through the list of appendices. Roman numerals shall be placed at the bottom center of the page.

c. Page numbers shall be placed in the upper right corner, except on pages containing chapter titles at the top. For such pages, the page number shall be placed at the bottom center.

2. Tables

If a list of tables is included, tables shall be numbered sequentially using Arabic numerals (e.g., Table 1).

3. Figures

   Figures shall be numbered using Arabic numerals (e.g., Figure 1).

D. Tables and Figures

1. Tables

   a. Table numbers using Arabic numerals followed by the table title shall be placed symmetrically above the table, without a period, without vertical lines, and centered on the page.

   b. Table titles shall be written with capital letters at the beginning of each word and single-spaced.

   c. Tables shall not be split across pages unless they are excessively long. Continued tables shall include the table number and the word “continued” without repeating the title.

   d. Tables shall contain only horizontal lines, while all vertical lines shall be omitted. Columns shall be labeled clearly to ensure sufficient distinction.

   e. If a table exceeds the width of the page and must be presented in landscape orientation, the top of the table shall be positioned on the left side of the page.

   f. Tables are used to present data concisely and serve as references for narrative writing.

   g. The principles of table usage include concise presentation, clarity without requiring reference to the narrative text,

specificity (e.g., regression statistics should not be combined with Mann–Whitney U test results in one table), logical layout, and ease of comprehension.

Table must include: 1) table number, 2) title, 3) column headings (e.g., variable names, means, SDs, etc.), 4) table body, 5) notes, which may be general notes, specific notes, and probability values written below the table to explain terms or information not easily understood from the table content or title alone, 6) table formatting may vary; however, if specific formatting rules exist for particular statistical results, those rules must be followed, 7) tables are expected to use minimal dividing lines to maintain clarity.

Example of table formatting:

Table 2.

Gender Differences in Research Variables

Variable	Gender	*N*	Mean Rank	*U*	*P*	Decision
X	Male	83	111,01	5560,00	0,835	Not significant
	Female	136	109,38			
Y	Male	83	122,10	4639,50	0,027	Significant
	Female	136	102,61			

Notes:

X : Name of Variable X

Y : Name of Variable Y

Gender : Biological Sex Category
N : Number of participants in each gender category
U : Mann–Whitney U statistic
P : level of significance (*p-value*)

Table 3.
Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Characteristic	Number of Participants	Percentage
Age		
23-40 (Early adulthood)	42	57,5%
41-66 (middle to late adulthood)	31	42,5%
Gender		
Male	0	0%
Female	73	100%
Length of Service		
<5	23	31,5%
≥5	50	68,5%
Marital Status		
Married	53	72,6%
Not Married	20	27,4%
Total	**70**	**100**

2. Figures

a. Charts, graphs, maps, and photographs are all referred to as figures (no distinction is made).

b. Figure numbers use Arabic numerals followed by the title, placed symmetrically below the figure, without a period, and centered on the page.

c. Figure titles are written below the figure, with each word capitalized, using single spacing.

d. Figures must be presented as a single unit and must not be split and continued in another section.

e. Figure captions may be written in available blank spaces within the figure.

f. If a figure is presented in landscape orientation along the height of the page, the top of the figure must be positioned on the left side of the page.

g. Figures must be arranged symmetrically.

E. Language

1. Language Use

The language used is proper and correct Indonesian, in accordance with the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling System (*Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*).

2. Sentence Structure

Sentences must not use first-person or second-person pronouns (e.g., I, me, we, us, you) and must be written in passive voice. In

the acknowledgments section, the word *I* should be **replaced** with ***the researcher***.

3. Terminology

Foreign terms or terms derived from regional languages that have not yet been standardized into Indonesian terminology or concepts must be **italicized**.

F. Guidelines for Writing Abbreviations, Symbols, and Tables

1. Abbreviations

In general, abbreviations in scientific texts are expected to follow International Standards, which can be found online or in the *Publication Manual of the APA* 7th Edition, section "**Abbreviations.**" Each unit of measurement typically has a specific abbreviation. Guidelines for abbreviations other than measurement units can also be found in the same sources.

Abbreviations for organizations or institutions should follow the commonly accepted abbreviations used by the respective organizations or institutions.

Generally, abbreviations formed from the initial letters of each word are written in all capital letters, for example WHO and UN. Abbreviations of organizations or institutions that are formed from parts other than the initial letters are written as a single word with an initial capital letter, for example Depnaker.

2. Symbols

Table 4.

Commonly Used Symbols/Abbreviations

Symbol/ Abbreviation	Usage
b, bi	In regression and multiple regression: estimated value of the unstandardized regression coefficient.
b^*, b^*_i	Estimated value of the standardized regression coefficient in regression and multiple regression.
Df	Degrees of freedom.
F	Frequency.
F	F distribution, Fisher's F-ratio.
N	Number of cases (generally in a subsample).
N	Total number of cases.
P	Probability.
R	Estimated coefficient of Pearson's product-moment correlation; also used in simple linear regression because bivariate correlation testing using Pearson's product-moment correlation and simple linear regression are equivalent, yielding identical r coefficients..
Rs	Estimated coefficient of Spearman's Rho correlation.
$r2$	Coefficient of determination; measures the strength of correlation; represents the squared value of Pearson's product-moment

	correlation coefficient.
R	Multiple correlation
$_R2$	Multiple correlation squared; measure of strength of association.
SD	Standard deviation
T	Student's t distribution; statistical test based on the Student's t distribution; sample value of the t-test statistic.
Z	Standardized score; value of a statistical result divided by its standard error.
α (*alpha*)	Cronbach's internal consistency index.
β (*beta*)	Population value of the regression coefficient.
μ (*mu*)	Population mean; expected value.
$\chi 2$ (*chi-square*)	Chi-square distribution; statistical test based on the chi-square distribution; sample value of the chi-square test statistic.
Δ (*capital delta*)	Increment of change; magnitude of change.

G. Guidelines for Writing Statistical Results in Text

Statistical results presented in text should follow guidelines according to the type of test used. Examples of statistical reporting are described in sufficient detail by Cooper (2020) following the standards of the

APA Publication Manual 7th Edition (American Psychological Association, 2020).

1. Always pay attention to punctuation marks such as periods, commas, semicolons (;), various types of brackets: (), [], {}, and comparison symbols: <, >, =, etc.
2. **Periods and commas** have different functions in Indonesian and English. English: 2.5; .889, whereas Indonesian: 2,5; 0,889. **Semicolons** (;) are used to provide continuation (similar to commas) but not to explain the preceding clause. **Commas** may also be used as alternatives in reporting statistical results when parentheses are already used, to avoid nested parentheses.
3. Avoid **nested parentheses**, such as:

   Incorrect: ... prediktor yang signifikan (t (216) = 9,156, p < 0,05).

   Correct: ... prediktor yang signifikan, t (216) = 9,156, p < 0,05.
4. Always pay attention to abbreviations (*M, SD,* etc.) and Greek symbols (α, β, μ). Alphabetic abbreviations are italicized (*M, SD, r, R, R^2,* etc.), whereas Greek symbols are written in upright type (α, β, μ, χ, Δ, etc.).

Table 5.

Example of Statistical Reporting

Type of Statistical Test		Examples of Reporting Results, Symbols, and Punctuation
Descriptive	Total number, subsample size, percentages	This study involved students from a senior high school in Pekanbaru (N = 219). Female students constituted the majority of participants (n = 136, 62.10%), compared to male students (n = 83, 37.90%).
	Mean and Standard Deviation	The participants' ages ranged from 14 to 19 years (M = 16.62, SD = 0.995).
	Variable Categorization	The categorization of variable X was conducted using the hypothetical categorization formula as follows: Formula — Range $X \leq \mu - 1{,}5SD$ — $X \leq 15{,}75$ $\mu - 1{,}5SD < X \leq \mu - 0{,}5SD$ — $15{,}75 < X \leq 20{,}25$ $\mu - 0{,}5SD < X \leq \mu + 0{,}5SD$ — $20{,}25 < X \leq 24{,}75$ $\mu + 0{,}5SD < X \leq \mu + 1{,}5SD$ — $24{,}75 < X \leq 29{,}25$ $\mu + 1{,}5SD < X$ — $29{,}25 < X$
	Reliability Coefficient	The measurement method in this study employed psychological scales as data collection instruments, namely: Scale A (9 items, α = 0.895) and Scale B (23 items, α = 0.901).

Correlation Inference	The results of the Pearson product–moment correlation test indicated that the relationship between variables X and Y was positive with a moderate strength ($r = 0.60$, $p < 0.05$).
	When using the Spearman correlation, the coefficient is denoted as r_s.
Regression	*Simple linear regression*: The results of the regression analysis (Model 1) showed that variable X was a significant predictor of variable Y, $t(216) = -5.233$, $p < 0.05$. The direction of the relationship between X and Y was positive with a moderate strength ($r = 0.525$; $b = 1.240$, $p < 0.05$). The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.275, indicating that 27.5% of the variance in variable Y could be explained by variable X.
	Multiple regression: Variable X_1 independently showed a significant relationship with variable Y ($r = -0.693$, $p < 0.05$). Variables X_1 and X_2 simultaneously formed a better predictive model than when the predictor variables were tested separately ($r = 0.597$; $F(2, 216) = 59.897$, $p < 0.05$). The inclusion of variables X_1 and X_2 provided additional explanatory power for variable Y ($R^2 = 0.357$; $\Delta R^2 = 0.082$).

Comparison	Based on the *t*-test results, Table 32 indicates that for variables X ($p = 0.853$, $p > 0.05$) and Y ($p = 0.646$, $p > 0.05$), there were no significant differences between male and female groups. In contrast, for variable Y, a significant difference was found between the two gender groups ($U = 4639.5$, $p < 0.05$), with male students having higher Y levels than female students (mean rank of males = 122.10; mean rank of females = 102.61).

H. Guidelines for In-Text Citations

General Rules:

1. Sources must be retrievable online. Citations and references should reflect the original source. Preferably use published articles (e.g., journal articles) or archived works (e.g., theses from university repositories).
2. Citations are written in two styles:
   a. Parenthetical: (Alexander, 2018), usually placed at the end of a sentence or within alphabetical lists, such as: ... boredom or lack of activity (Rahmani & Lavasani, 2011; Santoso dkk., 2013; Velezmoro dkk., 2010), loneliness (Özdemir dkk., 2014), stress (Velezmoro dkk., 2010; Young, 2017), academic stress (Anggreani, 2018).

b. Narrative*:* Alexander (2018); as stated by Alexander (2018) ...; Alexander (2018) stated that ...; or other sentence constructions that do not violate the "author (year)" citation format.

c. Be careful when writing citations from handbook sources. Citations from this type of source must use the chapter author's name and not the book editor's name.

d. Authors must always avoid ambiguity, such as:

Kapoor, Bloom, Montez, Warner, and Hill (2017)

Kapoor, Bloom, Zucker, Tang, Köroğlu, L'Enfant, Kim, and Daly (2017)

Both sources would be cited as Kapoor et al. (2017) (or Kapoor, dkk. (2017). To avoid ambiguity, author names must be written until the differing name appears:

Kapoor, Bloom, Montez, dkk. (2017)

Kapoor, Bloom, Zucker, dkk. (2017)

3. Authors with the same surname must include the initials of their given names. Example:

(J. M. Taylor & Neimeyer, 2015; T. Taylor, 2014)

4. Other citation variations can be found in Table 6.

Table 6.

Citation Variations

Variation	First Citation	Subsequent Citations
2 authors	Mitchell dan Smith (2017) (Mitchel & Smith, 2017)	Mitchell dan Smith (2017) (Mitchel & Smith, 2017)
3 or more authors	Mitchell dkk. (2017) (Mitchell dkk., 2017	Mitchell dkk. (2017) (Mitchell dkk., 2017)
Variation	**First Citation**	**Subsequent Citations**
More than one work by the same author	Mitchell (2007, 2013) (Mitchell, 2007, 2013) (Abraham,dkk., 2017a, 2017b) (Carraway dkk., 2013, 2014)	Mitchell (2007, 2013) (Mitchell, 2007, 2013) (Abraham,dkk., 2017a, 2017b) (Carraway dkk., 2013, 2014)
Multiple works by different authors	Mitchell (2017), Nakaya (2015), Widyanto (2010) (Mitchell, 2017; Nakaya, 2015; Widyanto, 2010)	Mitchell (2017), Nakaya (2015), Widyanto (2010) (Mitchell, 2017; Nakaya, 2015; Widyanto, 2010)
Group or organization without abbreviation	Stanford University (2015) (Stanford University, 2015)	Stanford University (2015) (Stanford University, 2015)
With abbreviation	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2020) (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2020)	NIMH (2020) (NIMH, 2020)
Citation of specific	(Mitchel & Smith, 2019, p. 10)	(Mitchel & Smith, 2019, p. 10)

parts

I. General Guidelines for Writing the Reference List

1. Reference writing rules depend on the completeness of elements (author, date, title, and source) and the type of reference.
2. In general, references are ordered alphabetically by the surname of the first author and/or chronologically. Similar references are often encountered; in such cases, refer to the concise guidelines in Table 7 below.

Tabel 7.

Variations in Reference List Writing

Variation	Solution	Writing
2 ≤ works with one author each, same last name, different years.	Write in chronological order.	Azwar, S. (2013). Title. Source. Azwar, S. (2014). Title. Source.
2 ≤ works by the same author(s), same year	If the works have different specific dates, write them in chronological order.	Azikiwe, H., & Bello,A. (2020a). Azikiwe, H., & Bello, A. (2020b, March 26). Azikiwe, H., & Bello, A. (2020c, April 2).

Variation	Solution	Writing
	If the works have the same specific date or if the specific date is unknown, list them alphabetically according to the first letter of each title.	Judge, T. A., & Kammeyer-Mueller, J. D. (2012a). General and specific measures in organizational behavior research: Considerations, examples, and recommendations. *Journal of Organizational Behavior, 33*(2), 161–174. https://doi.org/10.1002/job.764 Judge, T. A., & Kammeyer-Mueller, J. D. (2012b). On the value of aiming high: The causes and consequences of ambition. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 97*(4), 758–775. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028084
2 < works with 2 < identical authors.	Write in chronological order.	Bambang, K., Sunandar, Y. (2014). Title. Source. Bambang, K., Sunandar, Y. (2018). Title. Source.
2 < works with 1 < authors each, where the first author's last name is the same.	Write in alphabetical order.	Bambang, K., Adrian, U. (2019). Title. Source. Bambang, K., Sunandar, Y. (2014). Title. Source. Davison, T. E. (2019). Title. Source.

Variation	Solution	Writing
		Davison, T. E., & McCabe, M. P. (2015). Title. Source.

Note. Table 7 is only a concise guideline for commonly encountered cases. If other variations are found, refer to more detailed explanations in the *APA Publication Manual* 7th Edition.

Table 8.

Reference Writing When Information Is Incomplete

Missing element(s)	Solution	Template	
		Reference list entry	In-text citation
None – all elements are available	Write the author, date, title, and source.	Author. (date). Title. Source..	(Author, year) Author (year)
Author	Write the title, date, and source.	Title. (date). Source.	(Title, year) Title (year)
Date	Write the author, use "n.d." for "no date," then write the title and source.	Author. (n.d.). Title. Source.	Author, n.d.) Author (n.d.)
Title	Write the author and date, then describe the	Author. (date). [Descripti	(Title, n.d.)

Missing element(s)	Solution	Template	
		Reference list entry	In-text citation
	reference in brackets "[…]", followed by the source.	on of reference]. Source.	Title (n.d.)
Author and date	Write the title, use "n.d.", then write the source.	*Title*. (n.d.). Source.	(Title, n.d.) *Title* (n.d.)
Author and title	Describe the reference in brackets, then include the date and source.	[Description of reference]. (date). Source.	([Description of reference], year) [Description of reference] (year)
Date and title	Write the author, use "n.d.", describe the reference in brackets, then write the source.	Author. (n.d.). [Description of reference]. Source.	(Author, n.d.) Author (n.d.)
Author, date, and title	Describe the reference in brackets, use "n.d.", then write the source.	[Description of reference]. (n.d.). Source.	([Description of reference], n.d.) [Description of reference] (n.d.)
Source	Cite as "personal communication" or **locate an alternative reference**	-	(C.C. Communicator personal communication, month day,

Missing element(s)	Solution	Template	
		Reference list entry	In-text citation
	(preferred).		year) C.C. Communicator (personal communication, month day, year)

Note. Table 8 serves as a general guideline; please adjust according to the reference type. Dates depend on the reference type—some require the day and/or month (e.g., June 27), while others only require the year. The source refers to the "location" of a reference that informs readers where the reference can be retrieved; for example, journal name and DOI for journal articles, URLs for online news, publisher names for printed books, or chapter numbers in edited books. For further details, refer to the *APA Publication Manual* 7th Edition.

Table 9.

Abbreviations in Reference Writing

Abbreviation	Book or Publication Section
ed.	Edition
Rev. Ed.	Revised edition

Abbreviation	Book or Publication Section
2nd ed.	Second edition
Ed. (Eds.)	Editor (editors)
Trans.	Translator(s)
Narr. (Narrs.)	Narrator (narrators)
n.d.	No date
p. (pp.); hal.	Page (pages); halaman
para. (paras.)	Paragraph (paragraphs)
Vol. (Vols.)	Volume (volumes)
No.	Number
Pt.	Part
Tech. Rep.	Technical report
Suppl.	Supplement

APPENDIX: THESIS WRITING FORMAT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN (Variable X) AND (Variable Y) IN (Reseach Subject)

Submitted to the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Psychology

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Prepared by:

(Name)
(NIM)

FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
SEMARANG
(year)

THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN (Variable X) AND (Variable Y) IN (Reseach Subject)

Prepared and written by:

(name)

Has been defended before the Board of Examiners

On (date) …

Board of Examiners

Academic Supervisor	Examiner
(name)	1. (chief examiner)
	2. (examiner)

This thesis has been accepted as one of the requirements
to obtain the Bachelor's degree on (date)……..

Prof. Dian Ratna Sawitri, S.Psi., M.Si., Ph.D

Dean of the Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Diponegoro

STATEMENT PAGE

DEDICATION PAGE

MOTTO

PREFACE

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LIST OF APPENDICES

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN (Variable X) AND (Variable Y) IN (Reseach Subject)

(Name)
(NIM)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Diponegoro
Jl. Prof. Mr. Sunario, Tembalang, Semarang, 50275
E-mail: (email)

ABSTRACT

The abstract is presented on one page, single-spaced, and consists of a maximum of 250 words. The font used is Times New Roman, 12 pt. The abstract is written in one paragraph in a justified format, without indentation. At the end of the abstract, include keywords consisting of 3–5 terms related to the research topic or thesis title.

Keywords: xxx

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

B. Statement of the Problem

C. Research Objectives

D. Significance of the Study

1. Theoretical significance

2. Practical Significance

Practically, this study provides benefits in several aspects, as follows:

a. For the Research Subjects

b. For the Institution

c. For the Researcher

d. For future Researcher

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. (Variable Y)

1. Definition of (Variable Y) – Subheading

a. Xx - Sub-subheading

1) Xx

2. Aspects of (Variable Y)

a. Xx

1) Xx

3. Factors Influencing (Variable Y)

a. *Xx*

1) Xx

B. (Variable X)

1. Definition of (Variable X)

a. *Xx* - Sub-subheading

1) Xx

2. Aspects of (Variable X)

b. *Xx* - Sub-subheading

1) Xx

C. The Relationships between (Variable X) and (Variable Y) in (Research Subjects)

D. Research Hypotheses

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RESEARCH METHODS

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B. Operational Definitions

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2. (Variable X)

C. Population and Sampling Techniques

1. Population
2. Sample and Sampling Techniques

D. Data Collection Method

1. (Variable Y) Scale
2. (Variable X) Scale

E. Item Discrimination, Validity, and Reliability

1. Item Discrimination
2. Validity
3. Reliability

F. Data Analysis

1. Normality Test
2. Linearity Test

CHAPTER IV
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Implementation

1. Field Orientation

2. Research Subjects

3. Research Procedure

a. Implementation of the Pilot Test

1) (Variable Y) Scale

2) (Variable X) Scale

b. Implementation of Data Collection

B. Results

1. Data Analysis

a. Assumption Testing

1) Normality Test

2) Linearity Test

b. Hypothesis Testing

2. Descriptive Data Analysis

a. Data Categorization (Variable Y)

b. Data Categorization (Variable X)

3. Additional Analysis

4. Data Interpretation
5. Conclusion of the Analysis

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

A. Discussion

B. Research Limitations

C. Conclusion

D. Recommendations

1. For Research Subjects
2. For Institutions
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APPENDICES



Appendix A. Expert Judgement Results



Appendix B. Readability Test Results

Appendix C. Pilot Test Scale

Appendix D. Distribution of Pilot Study Data (Variable Y) Scale

Appendix E. Item Discrimination and Reliability Test Results for the (Variable Y) Scale

Appendix F. Distribution of Pilot Study Data (Variable X) Scale

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Appendix H. Research Scale

Appendix I. Data Distribution of Research Results for the (Variable Y) Scale

Appendix J. Data Distribution of Research Results for the (Variable X) Scale

Appendix K. Results of Normality and Linearity Tests

Appendix L. Results of Hypothesis Testing

Appendix M. Results of Additional Analysis

Appendix N. Research Administrative Documents

KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, SAINS, DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
FAKULTAS PSIKOLOGI

BUKU PANDUAN SKRIPSI
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA PSIKOLOGI