ARTICLE TITLE
(Title Maximum 14 words, written in (Indonesian) language with TIME NEW ROMAN font, 14 point font, all CAPS and bold)

[1] First Author Name, [2] Second Author Name, etc.
Author's name (full name, not abbreviated, and without title, without degree or position, TIME NEW ROMAN font, font 11, Titlecase)

Name, Author's Institution Name, Email Address
(name, name of author's institution, email address, TIME NEW ROMAN font, 11 point Titlecase)

Abstract

An abstract is a brief description of the entire article or scientific paper, the contents of which contain four components, namely: (1) Problems and objectives; (2) Methods used; (3) Results and Discussion; and (4) Conclusions and Suggestions. The abstract is written in two languages, Indonesian. In addition, the abstract is written in one paragraph without footnotes or bibliography, single-spaced, and contains a maximum of 250 words in Indonesian.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords, keyword 1, keyword 2, etc.

(the abstract contains at least the research objectives, data collection tools, data processing and conclusions, TIME NEW ROMAN font, font 11, Titlecase and italics)

INTRODUCTION

Among them are: background, problem formulation, objectives, theoretical studies and research results, development, or previous studies that are relevant to the development and utilization of learning technology. In the Introduction there is no need to use sub-subtitles.

RESEARCH METHODS

Includes presentation of data collection and its approach in order to gather information and conduct investigations (providing a comprehensive understanding of the research)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Includes presentation of data/information obtained and analyzing data/information in accordance with the purpose of writing the article. In the description of the Results and Discussion, sub-headings can be used according to the problems discussed. Sub-headings are written in bold and italics. If there are sub-headings, then the sub-headings are written

in italics but not bold. Description of the Results and Discussion must be supported by references.

The discussion must be focused. If the article conducts an experiment, then the results of the experiment should be displayed in the form of graphs or tables. The captions for images, graphs or charts (*captions*) use the Times New Roman font with a font size of *9* and are written centered below the image. Example:

Figure 1 Worldwide Telescope

Figures and tables should be placed as close to the text as possible. Avoid using colored figures and tables, as the journal will be printed in black and white. Figure files should be included in .gif, .jpg, .bmp, .png, .psd, or .ai format. All figures and tables should be accompanied by a caption and figure or table number.

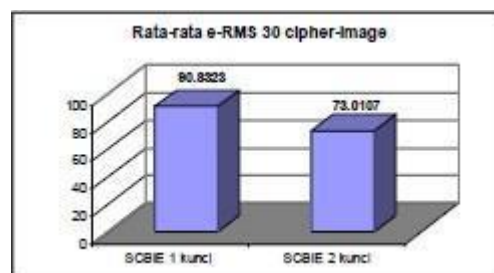If there is a quotation, it is written in the body of the sentence, for example (Reizer, 2007: 2-5).

Figure 2 Comparison chart

As for the table, the table description must be placed left aligned above the table using Time New Roman 9 points. The table is made with a width of 1 column like the example of Table 1. The table minimizes the use of vertical lines.

Table 1 Summary of two-way ANOVA

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Skor Motivasi. Sik.1	57.921	23	.000	89.500	86.30	92.70
Skor.Motivasi.Sik.2	51.394	23	.000	94.542	90.74	98.35

Test Value = 0

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion must clearly indicate the results obtained, its advantages and disadvantages, and the possibility of further development. The conclusion is a synthesis of the suitability between the problem, objectives, and results. Writing the conclusion does not use *pointers* and numbering but uses paragraphs. Suggestions are a follow-up or implementation of the conclusion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Writing a Bibliography is divided into 3 classifications, namely: books, journals/proceedings/dissertations/thesis/thesis, and others. Some examples of how to write it are as follows.

Book

Miarso, Y. (2004). *Sowing the Seeds of Educational Technology.* Jakarta: Prenada Media.
Norton, P., and Apargue, D. (2001). *Technology for Teaching*. Boston, USA: Allyn and Bacon.

Journal/Proceedings/Dissertation/Thesis/Thesis

Diana, F. (2000). *The Influence of Learning Methods on Junior High School Students' Achievement* . Thesis. Unpublished. Jakarta: Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia.
Sukra, IN and Handay, LNC (2015). *The Effect of Using Textbooks (Modules) on Learning Outcomes of English for Accounting . Jurnal Teknodik Vol. 18 No. 3 June 2015 Edition.   pp.   96-103.* https://jurnalteknodik.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php/jurnalteknodik/article/view/150/149 (Downloaded on November 1, 2015).

Others

Republic of Indonesia. (2014). *Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2014 Concerning State Civil Apparatus* .

https://www.setneg.go.id/index.php?option=com_perundangan&id=404080&task=detail &catid=1&Itemid=42&tahun=2014 (Downloaded on November 1, 2015).

Punaji, S. (2008). *Understanding, Function, and Utilization of Learning Media.* Workshop paper on compiling GBIM, Competency Map, Concept Map, Material Description, at Hotel Kusuma Madya Bandungan Semarang. BPM Semarang. 1-4 April 2008. Unpublished.

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