



Title - Bold 1 Spasi Times New Roman 14 pt

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First Writer^{1*}, Second Writer¹, Third Writer² (Full names without titles)

¹University/Institution of First and Second Writer, Country

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Abstract

Received: The abstract displayed is ONLY in English, a total of 150-250 words and
Revised: given keywords of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5. The abstract
Accepted: contains important things related to the article, including the background,
research methods, results and discussions, and conclusions.

Keywords: First keyword; second keyword; third keyword; lower case except names
(min 3 and max 5 keywords)

(*) Corresponding Author: Show your email address and phone number.

How to Cite: XXXXXX. (2018). XXXX. *Formatif: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan MIPA*, XX (x): x-xx. (To be added by editorial staff during production)

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INTRODUCTION

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Contains the background, rationale, and/or urgency of the research. References (relevant literature or research) need to be included in this section. Concerning the justification for the urgency of the research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. The introduction also contains the novelty of the research, namely by explaining what has been investigated in previous research or vice versa, as well as justification for differentiating this research from previous research. It is recommended that the previous research reviewed has been published in international and national journals within the last 10 years. The conclusion of the introductory section must contain the research objectives or research questions.

When writing reference sources in the text, the author's last name and year of publication must be clearly indicated. For example, research results show that more than 70% of students are unable to recognize authentic problems. The degree of up-to-date references referred to is by looking at the proportion of publications in the last 10 years and referring to primary literature (journal articles, not books).

This article's problems and/or hypotheses, expected results, or research objectives are written narratively in paragraphs, so there is no need to provide special subtitles. Likewise, operational definitions, if deemed necessary, are also written narratively.

The introduction is written in Times New Roman-11 upright, with single spacing. Each paragraph begins with a word indented, or about 1.5 cm from the left edge of each column. Each paragraph contains one main idea and a minimum of 3 sentences. Each paragraph must be coherent (connected) with the previous paragraph and use scientific/academic English. Avoid using conjunctions at the beginning of a paragraph. It is recommended not to use quotations at the beginning of the paragraph, and it is also recommended not to use direct quotations (preferably paraphrased in your sentence) to avoid plagiarism.

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METHODS

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It contains the type of research, time and place of research, targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, instruments and data analysis techniques, and other matters related to how the research is carried out. Targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and other matters related to the research method can be written in subtitles. Subtitles do not need to be notated but are written in lower case letters starting with capital letters, Times New Roman-11 Bold, left aligned.

Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of research need to be written clearly and completely (for quantitative research, this is also necessary). The research target/subject (for qualitative research) or population sample (for quantitative research) must be described in detail and clearly in this section. It is also necessary to write down the techniques for obtaining subjects (qualitative research) and/or sampling techniques (quantitative research). Please add ethical/ consent consideration in evolving the respondents or participants. This section should be written about 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the body.

Procedures need to be described in detail according to the type of research. How the research will be conducted, and the data obtained need to be described in this section. For experimental research, the type of experimental design used should be written in this section.

The type of data, how the data is collected, the instruments with which it is collected, and the techniques for collecting it need to be explained clearly in the data collection techniques and instruments section. The instrument must describe what aspect/indicator is being measured, the type of instrument, the form of the instrument, technical use, and other relevant information. This section must also describe guarantees regarding the quality of the instrument, such as how to prove its validity and estimate its reliability.

Data analysis techniques include how to interpret the data obtained, its relation to the problem and research objectives. There is no need to write statistical formulas for experimental research, but it is enough to state what tests were used and the decision-making criteria. For qualitative research, researchers must also describe what is done to ensure the validity and consistency of research results.

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RESULTS & DISCUSSION

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For ease of reading and comprehension, results are presented first, followed by discussion. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, the interpretation, and the conclusions that can be drawn. The Results subtitle and Discussion subtitle are presented separately. This section should occupy a minimum of 60% of the whole body of the article.

Results

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The results of data analysis can be presented in tables, graphs, figures, or any combination of the three. Tables, graphs, or figures should not be too long, too large, or too many. The writer is advised to use decent variation in presenting tables, graphs, or verbal descriptions. All displayed tables and graphs should be referred to in the text. The format of the tables is shown in Table 1. Tables do not use column (vertical) lines, and row (horizontal) lines are used only for the head and tail of the table. The font of the table

entry may be reduced. Figures in the table should not be over-repeated in the narration before or after the table. All figures and tables should be cited in the main text, such as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

Table

Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text describing research results/acquisitions. Table titles are written from left to centre; only the first word begins with a capital letter. Suppose more than one line is written in a single space. For example, see Table 1.

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Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Results

No	Descriptive Size	Value
1	Mode	6,56
2	Median	6,78
3	Mean	6,85
4	Varians	1,44

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Figure

The results are in the form of images or data made from images / schemes / graphs / diagrams / the like; the presentation also follows existing rules: The title or name of the image is placed below the image, from the left, and is spaced 1 space from the image. Suppose there is more than 1 line, with a single space between lines. For example, see Figure 1.

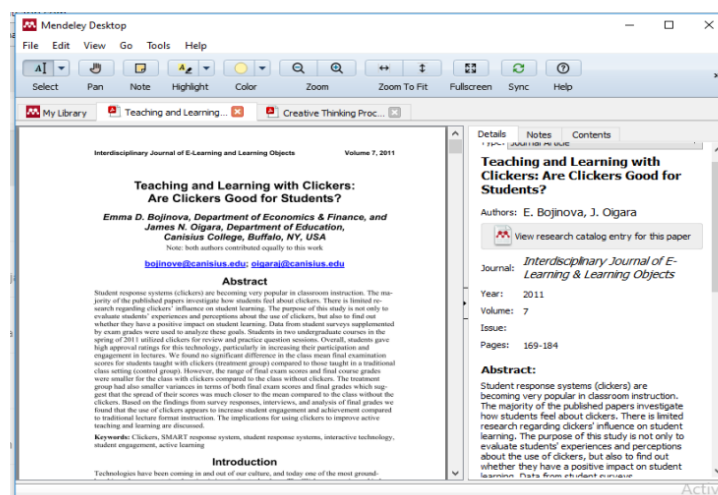


Figure 1. Mendeley Standard Display

Ensure all tables and figures are explained or interpreted, but do not repeat the information in the table. This interpretation or explanation can be done by highlighting things that stand out, or things that are the same, or differences. All tables and figures must be referenced (mentioned) in the manuscript text. Avoid making mentions by saying "can be seen in the table above/below" but directly mentioning can be seen in Table 1 or ... as presented in Figure 1.

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Discussion

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The author should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

Referencing in the body of the article uses braces: (...); an example with one author: (Shin et al., 2022); two authors: (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2023), and three to five authors: (Couper & Watkins, 2016; Lindahl & Watkins, 2015; Michaleva & Regnier, 2014; Tajeddin, 2012).

Authors' names can also be mentioned outside the braces, e.g., Yang & Li (2021), following the writing style. For direct quotations or particular facts, the page number (numbers) is needed, e.g. (Couper & Watkins, 2016, p. 45) or (Benahnia & Brown, 2022, pp. 44-46).

It is advised not to use too many direct quotations. One should be used, however, and it should be written in the “...” format in the paragraph for a quotation of fewer than 40 words. For a direct quotation of more than 40 words, it is written in a separate block (outside the paragraph), half an inch indented from the left margin, with no quotation marks, and followed by (name of the author, year, page number)

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CONCLUSION

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Contain briefly and clearly: (1) adequately answer the problem or research objective (do not discuss any more); (2) is also the author's conclusion logically and honestly based on the facts obtained; (3) operational implications or suggestions concerning research findings. Write in one paragraph with a maximum of 300 words. Conclusions are written narratively, not using bullet and numbering format.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (if Any)

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Intended to pay gratitude to sponsors, fund bearers, resource persons, and other parties with essential roles in the study. The writer needs permission from persons or institutions to mention them in the acknowledgments. Editors need not be acknowledged in writing.

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REFERENCES

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The references are written using the 7th Edition APA format. Guidelines regarding APA style 7th edition can be seen on the following page:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html

Using a Reference Manager application such as Mendeley is highly recommended. However, when using a Reference Manager such as Mendeley, ensure that the reference data input in the Reference Manager application database is correct, including the format for writing the title, author's name, journal name, etc. Errors in inputting data in the Reference Manager application result in incorrect output in the manuscript.

For references that have a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the author must include it according to the provisions of the 7th edition of APA Style. If the reference does not have a DOI, the author can include the URL where the reference is published. Ensure the URL does not have errors.

The bibliography is written in a single space (a distance of 6 pt between references). Some examples of how to write references are as follows. (Herlinda et al., 2021), (Putra & Hartomo, 2021), (Nur et al., 2023), (Maghfiroh et al., 2019), (Maulana et al., 2023).

Example:

- Akmal, S. (2011, March 13). Nasib Bahasa Aceh di tengah euforia nasionalisme Keacehan [The fate of the Acehnese language amidst the euphoria of Acehnese nationalism]. *Serambi Indonesia*, p. 1. – [printed newspaper](#)
- Amery, R. (2019). Language is more than communication: Why we should maintain the mother tongue and promote linguistic diversity. In *Proceedings of the 2nd English Education International Conference* (pp. 1-5). Universitas Syiah Kuala. – [conference proceedings](#)
- Andrewes, S. (2003). Group work vs. whole-class activities. *TeachingEnglish*. <https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/professional-development/teachers/managing-lesson/articles/group-work-v-whole-class-activities> – [online text/reading](#)
- Baron, R. A., Branscombe, N. R., & Byrne, D. (2009). *Social psychology* (12th ed.). Pearson/Allyn and Bacon. – [book](#)
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- Lightfoot, A. (2013, March 26). Mentors support children with limited English but 'gaps' in specialist skills remain. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2013/mar/26/english-language-support-uk-schools> – [online newspaper](#)
- Muthalib, K. A. (2017). *Dialect features of Leupueung children: A study of dialect in post tsunami Aceh* [Doctoral dissertation, Deakin University]. Deakin Research Online. <https://hdl.handle.net/10536/DRO/DU:30105476> – [dissertation](#)
- Fulcher, G., Davidson, F., & Kemp, J. (2011). Effective rating scale development for speaking tests: Performance decision trees. *Language Testing*, 28(1), 5–29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0265532209359514> – [journal article](#)
- Gaff, J. G., & Simpson, R. D. (1994). Faculty development in the United States. *Innovative Higher Education*, 18(3), 167–76. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01191111> – [journal article](#)

<https://www.scribbr.com/apa-style/format/>

The diagram shows a Microsoft Word document titled "APA reference page.docx" with a page number of 35. The document content is as follows:

References

American Psychological Association. (2004, February). *Advertising and children*.
<http://www.apa.org/pubs/info/reports/advertising-children>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017, March 23). *E-cigarette ads and youth*.
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Kim, C. W., & Mauborgne, R. (2015). *Blue ocean strategy: How to create uncontested market space and make the competition irrelevant* (Expanded ed.). Harvard Business Review.

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- Alphabetically sorted**: Points to the list of references.
- Hanging Indent 0.5"**: Points to the indentation of the first line of the first reference.
- Section label**: Points to the "References" heading.
- Double spaced**: Points to the spacing between the first and second references.
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