



The title is written in Indonesian, Arial font 14 bold (maximum 14 words)

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², Third Author³... [Font Arial 11]

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ABSTRACT □ **Bookman Old Style, Bold, 10 pt**

Abstracts written in English must reflect the overall substance of the article's content and be able to help readers determine its relevance to their interests and decide whether to read the document as a whole. The abstract contains a statement about: background, research objectives, research design, approach and method, main findings and main findings and conclusions. Abstract is written in 200-250 words. [Bookman Old Style, Bold 10 pt, single spaced, italicized and in one paragraph]

Keywords: *Minimum of 3 words and maximum of 5 words (each keyword begins with a capital letter, separated by a semicolon and does not end with a full stop on the last keyword)*

1. Introduction [Bookman Old Style 11pt bold]

Introduction, among other things, contains the background of the problem, the gap between the ideal and the real, supported by relevant theories and recent research on the problem, and the new value of research which is innovation. This section is written as a maximum of 20% of the body of the article. Literary sources are highly recommended from primary sources (articles). [Bookman Old Style 12pt].

2. Methods [Bookman Old Style 11pt bold]

Method section should be written short, concise, clear, but sufficient. He explained that the use of research methods, implementation procedures, tools, materials or instruments must be explained well, but not in the form of theory. If deemed necessary, there is an attachment regarding the instrument grid or pieces of material used. If there are statistical formulas used as part of the method, the commonly used formulas do not need to be written. For example, there are specific conditions set by researchers in order to collect and analyze data described in this methods section. This section is written as a maximum of 10% (for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) of the body of the article.

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(for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) of the body of the article. [Bookman Old Style 12 pt]

3. Findings and Discussions [Bookman Old Style 11pt bold]

To facilitate understanding and reading, the research results are described first, followed by a discussion section. Results subtitles and discussion subtitles are presented separately. This section must be the largest part, minimum 60% of the entire body of the article.

3.1 Findings

Results can be presented in the form of tables of numbers, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three. Tables, graphs, or figures should not be too long, too large, or too many. Writers should use variations in the presentation of tables, graphs or verbal descriptions. The tables and graphs presented must be referenced in the text. How to write a table is shown in Table 1. The table does not contain vertical (upright) lines and horizontal (flat) lines are only at the head and tail of the table. The font size of table and image contents may be reduced. [Bookman Old Style 11 pt]

Table 1. Body Length of the Article [Bookman Old Style 11 pt]

[Bookman Old Style 10 pt]			
No.	Section Name	Length in Percent	Information
1.	Introduction	20	Maximum (including title and abstract)
2.	Method	10	Devotion can be up to 15%.
3.	Results and Discussion	60	Minimum
5.	Conclusion and Bibliography	10	More or less

Source: Table



If a statement is extracted from several references, all sources are written by mentioning all references in alphabetical order and a semicolon (;) to separate sources, for example (Sahlberg, 2012; Schunk, 2012; Retnowati, Fathoni, & Chen, 2018).

3.2 Discussions

The discussion is intended to interpret the research results in accordance with the theory used and not just explain the findings. The discussion must be enriched by referring to previous research results that have been published in scientific journals.

Writing references in the body of the article uses the bracketed pattern (). If there is only one author: example (Retnowati, 2018); if there are two authors: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017). If there are two to five authors, for the first mention all are written: examples (Retnowati, Fathoni, & Chen, 2018) and the next mention is written (Retnowati et al., 2018). Authors of more than three people are only written as the first author followed by et al., for example (Janssen et al., 2010). It is recommended that references are not direct quotations or do not contain too many direct quotations

4. Conclusion [Bookman Old Style 11 pt]

Conclusions do not simply repeat data, but consist of meaningful substance. It can be a statement of what is expected, as stated in the "introduction" chapter which can eventually lead to a "results and discussion" chapter so that there is compatibility. Apart from that, you can also add prospects for the development of research results and prospects for further research applications in the future (based on the results and discussion). [Bookman Old Style 11 pt].

References [Bookman Old Style 11 pt]

Bibliography is sorted alphabetically (Mandatory Use of **Mendeley** or other electronic reference applications). Everything referred to in the article must be written in the bibliography and everything written in the bibliography must be referred to in the article. [Cambria 11 pt]. The bibliography writing format uses **APA 6TH Editions**

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