



## **Title Written in English Maximum 14 Words, Case: Capitalize Each Word [Times New Roman, 13pt, bold, center, space 1]**

**First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2\*</sup> [name written without title, Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, center, space 1]**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas, Negara penulis pertama [Times New Roman, 11pt, center, spasi 1]

<sup>2</sup>Universitas, Negara penulis kedua [Times New Roman, 11pt, center, spasi 1]

E-mail\*: coresponding author's email [priority email using the institutional domain, Times New Roman, 11pt, center, space 1]

### **Abstract**

Abstract English version, contains problems and objectives, methods, subjects, instruments, research results, and conclusions. The abstract contains 150-200 words. Written in 1 paragraph, using past tense sentences. [Times New Roman, 11pt, space 1]

**Keywords:** keywords consist of 3–5 words or phrases that are important, specific, or representative of this article, arranged in alphabetical order, each keyword separated by a semicolon (;) [Times New Roman, 11pt, space 1]



## **INTRODUCTION [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, spasi 1]**

The portion in the introduction is 10%. Contains background, rationale, and or research urgency. The introduction must at least contain state-of-the-art (brief literature review), gap analysis, problems and/or hypotheses (if any), solutions, and research objectives. References (relevant literature or research), need to be included in this section, about the justification of research urgency, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the solutions chosen. The way of writing sources in the text needs to indicate the author's last name and the citation of the source in the form of the year of publication. For example ... research results show that students with literacy skills ... (Rohati, Winarni, & Hidayat, 2018).

The degree of sophistication of the material is referred to by looking at the proportions of the last 10 years and referring to primary literature. The problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of the research, are written narratively in paragraphs, with no need to be given special subtitles. Likewise, operational definitions, if deemed necessary, are also written narratively.

Things that must be considered in writing an introduction, namely: one paragraph should only contain one idea, avoid paragraphs that only contain one to two sentences where the main sentence is not clear; statement or general understanding does not need reference literature.

### **The order in which to write in the introduction:**

1. It takes a little general background of studies related to the research theme.
2. State of the art (brief literature review) of previous (similar) studies to justify the novelty of this article (there must be a reference to the journal of the last 10 years);
3. Gap analysis or a statement of the gap (originality) or novelty of this study with relevant (similar) previous studies or based on state of the art.
4. Describe the problem based on facts and/or hypotheses (if any).
5. Solutions or approaches to solving the problem.
6. The expected results or research objectives in this article.

[Times New Roman, 11pt, space 1. Each paragraph begins with a word indented into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column]

## **METHOD [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, spasi 1]**

The portion in the method is 15%. Contains the type of research, time and place of research, targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, instruments, and data analysis techniques as well as other matters related to the method of research. targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, and data collection techniques, as well as data analysis techniques and other matters related to the method of research, can be written in sub-chapters. Sub-subheadings do not need to be notated but are written in lowercase with a capital letter, TNR-11 unbold, justified.

Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of research need to be written down clearly (for quantitative research, it is also necessary). Research targets/subjects (for qualitative research) or sample population (for quantitative research) need to be explained clearly in this section. It is also necessary to write down the technique of obtaining subjects (qualitative research) and/or the sampling technique (quantitative research).

Procedures need to be described according to the type of research. How the research is carried out and the data will be obtained, needs to be described in this section. research methods or stages are described operationally, not explaining definitions/understandings.

For experimental research, the type of design (experimental design) used is written in this section. The types of data, how the data is collected, with which instruments the data is collected, and the technique of collecting it, need to be explained clearly in this section.

How to interpret the data obtained, the problems, and the research objectives, need to be explained clearly.

The sub-chapters may differ, according to the type or research approach used. If some procedures or steps are sequential, they can be notated (numbers or letters) according to their position.

[Times New Roman, 11 pt, space 1. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column]

## RESULTS [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, space 1]

The portion of the results and discussion is 70%. The research data presented has been processed, not raw data. Research results can be presented as graphs, tables, diagrams, or descriptive. Analysis and interpretation of these results are necessary before they are discussed. The research results are written sequentially, and the data is analyzed based on the data.

Data exposure can use tables. The table is written in the middle or at the end of each research result/gain description text. All words in table names begin with a capital letter, except for conjunctions. If more than one line is written in a single space. Table contents are written in Times New Roman, 10 pt, pas 1. An example can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. *Style* [Times New Roman, 11pt, center, space 1]

<b>Nama Style</b>	<b>Fungsi</b>
Edumatica_1	Title
Edumatica_2	Writer
Edumatica_3	Abstract
Edumatica_4	Abstract Title
Edumatica_5	Keywords
Edumatica_6	Title 1
Edumatica_7	Paragraph
Edumatica_8	Image Title
Edumatica_9	Table Title
Edumatica_10	Bibliography
Ect.	

The results are in the form of images, or data that is made of images/schemes/graphics/diagrams/their equivalent, the presentation also follows the existing rules; title or image name is placed below the image, from the left, and spaced 1 space from the image. If more than 1 line, each line is single-spaced. All words in the image name begin with a capital letter, except for conjunctions. For example, it can be seen in Figure 1. **The images must be legible.**

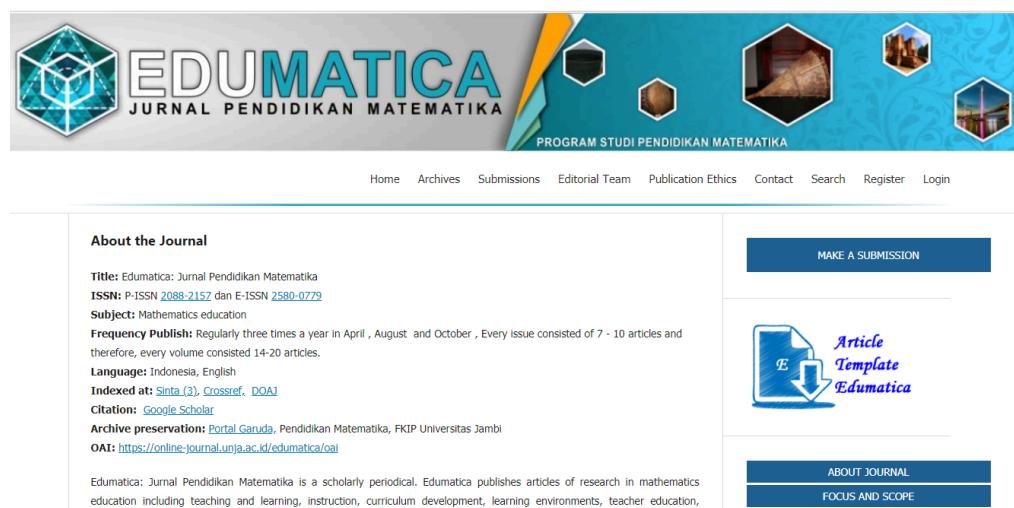


Figure 1. Edumatica Website Home Display [Times New Roman, 11pt, center, space 1]

**Each table and figure must have a sentence that refers to the table or figure. There should not be double or overlapping tables or figures, for example, data presented in the form of tables or figures, you must choose one.** The discussion is focused on relating the data and the results of the

analysis to the problem or research objectives and the broader theoretical context. It is also possible that the discussion is the answer to the question of why such facts are found in the data.

## **DISCUSSION [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, space 1]**

The discussion is written and attached to the data discussed. The discussion is endeavored not to be separated from the data discussed. The discussion examines whether the results obtained are related to the results obtained with the basic concepts and/or hypotheses or not. Compare with previous research. whether there is conformity or conflict with the results of previous studies (especially the literature mentioned in the state of the art).

[Times New Roman, 11 pt, space 1. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column]

## **CONCLUSION [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, space 1]**

The portion in the conclusion is 5%. Conclusions can be generalized findings according to research problems. The conclusions should be in the form of answers to questions/formulas/research objectives. Conclusions must be written in paragraph form, not in list/numbering form. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, space 1. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column]

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, space 1]**

Filled in to thank institutions or parties who have contributed during the research. Written in paragraph form, not in list/numbering form. Maximum 100 words and consists of 1 paragraph. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, space 1. Paragraphs begin with a word that is indented within 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column]

## **DECLARATIONS [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, space 1]**

Author Contribution	: Author 1: Conceptualization, Writing - Original Draft, Editing and Visualization; Author 2: Writing - Review & Editing, Formal analysis, and Methodology; Author 3: Validation and Supervision ( <a href="https://www.elsevier.com/authors/policies-and-guidelines/credit-author-statement">https://www.elsevier.com/authors/policies-and-guidelines/credit-author-statement</a> 1)
Funding Statement	: This research was funded by the “ <b>director general of Strengthening Research and Development with the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia</b> ” for supporting and funding this research.
Conflict of Interest	: The authors declare no conflict of interest.
AI Use Statement	: We hereby confirm that no artificial intelligence (AI) tools or methodologies were utilized at any stage of this study, including during data collection, analysis, visualization, or manuscript preparation. All work presented in this study was conducted manually by the authors without the assistance of AI-based tools or systems
Additional Information	: Additional information is available for this paper.

## **REFERENCES [Times New Roman, 11pt, bold, spasi 1]**

The preparation of a bibliography following standard techniques must be done in a standardized and consistent manner (**following the rules of APA edition VI**). To maintain consistency in the way of reference, citation, and bibliography, **you must use Mendeley**. The bibliography is written in a

single space, between bibliography is given 1 space and 10 pt space after the paragraph. **Each article contains at least 30 references, of which 15 references from journals international and 80% consists of references from primary sources (research journals, proceedings, research books, theses/thesis/dissertations)** published in the last 10 years. Some examples of how to write references in the Bibliography are:

Daniel, W. W. (2018). *Statistika Non Parametrik Terapan*. (T. Kuntjoro, Trans.) Jakarta: Gramedia.

Daryanto. (2013). *Menyusun Modul Bahan Ajar untuk Persiapan Guru dalam Mengajar*. Yogyakarta: Gavamedia.

Eshet, Y. (2002). Digital Literacy: A New Terminology Framework and Its Application to the Design of Meaningful Technology-based Learning Environments. *World Conference on Educational Multimedia*, (pp. 493-498). Retrieved from [http://www.editlib.org.ezproxy.csu.edu.au/index.cfm?fuseaction=Reader.ViewFullText&paper\\_id=10316](http://www.editlib.org.ezproxy.csu.edu.au/index.cfm?fuseaction=Reader.ViewFullText&paper_id=10316).

Heinich. (1998). *Instructional Media and Technologies for Learning 6th*. USA Prentice Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ.

Krisna, F. P., & Marga, M. H. (2018). Pemanfaatan Video untuk Pembelajaran Matematika Berbasis Masalah Kontekstual pada Topik Aljabar. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Etnomatnesia* (pp. 400-405). Yogyakarta: Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.ustjogja.ac.id/index.php/etnomatnesia/article/view/2354>

Kusumah, Y. S. (2010). Studi tentang Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Matematika Berbasis Komputer Tipe Interaksi Tutorial dalam Peningkatan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis dan Kreatif Siswa. *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Matematika*. Bandung: FMIPA UPI.

Nieveen, N. (1999). Prototyping to Reach Product Quality. In T. Plomp, N. Nieveen, K. Gustafson, R. M. Branch, & V. D. Akker, *Design Approaches and Tools in Education and Training*. London: Kluwer Academic Publisher.

Rohati, Winarni, S., & Hidayat, R. (2018). Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Komik Matematika Berbasis Problem Based Learning dengan Manga Studio V05 dan Geogebra. *Edumatica : Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 8(2), 81-91. doi:<https://doi.org/10.22437/edumatica.v8i2.5486>

Sabil, H., & Winarni, S. (2013). Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa pada Materi Persamaan Kuadrat dengan Metode Belajar Aktif Tipe Quiz Team di Kelas IX SMPN 24 Kota Jambi. *Edumatica : Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 3(2), 88-97.