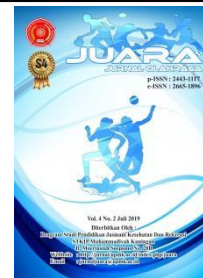




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***TITLE OF ARTICLE, BRIEF AND CONCISE, ARTICULATING CONTENTS Font Times New Roman 12, Maximum of 13 words***

**First Author<sup>1\*</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>& Third Author<sup>3</sup> Font Times New Roman 10 (Full names without titles)**

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## Info Artikel

## Abstract

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*Reflecting the substance of the whole contents of the article and enabling to help readers to determine relevance with their interest and decide whether or not to read the full document. The abstract consists of a statement about the background, objective of the study or focus of discussion, method or important research steps, findings and discussion, and conclusion. Title and abstract are written in Indonesian and English, each in one paragraph. (Times New Roman 11).*

***Keywords:***

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*listing important terms, enabling readers to find the article, 3-5 terms, written below Abstract, bold face and italicized (Times New Roman 11)*

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E-mail :

## INTRODUCTION

The introduction includes the background of the problem, the gap between the idealized and the actual, supported by the latest theories and relevant research on the problem, and the new value of research that is innovation. This section is written as much as 20% of the article's body. Literature sources are highly recommended from primary sources (articles). [Times New Roman, 11]

## METHODS

The method section must be short, concise, clear, but sufficient. He explained the use of research methods, implementation procedures, tools, materials, or instruments must be well explained, but not in the form of theory. If deemed necessary, there is an appendix regarding the instrument lattice or the piece of material used. If there are statistical formulas that are used as part of a method, formulas that are commonly used do not need to be written. For example, there are specific conditions set by researchers to collect and analyze data explained in the section on this method. This section is written for a

maximum of 10% (for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) of the article body. [Times New Roman, 11]

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

To facilitate understanding and reading, the results of the study are described first, followed by the discussion section. The results subtitles and discussion subtitles are presented separately. This section must be the most numerous, a minimum of 60% of the entire body of the article.

### Findings

Results can be presented in tables of figures, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three. Tables, graphics, or images may not be too long, too large, or too many. The writer should use variations in the presentation of tables, graphs, or verbal descriptions. The tables and graphs presented must be referred to in the text. How to write a table is shown in Table 1. The table does not contain vertical lines (vertical) and horizontal lines (flat) only in the head and tail of the table. The size of the contents of the tables and figures may be reduced.

Tabel 1 Length Weight of Sections

No.	Name	Length in Per cent	Notes
1.	Introduction	20	Maksimum (incl. title and abstract)
2.	Methods	10	Up to 15% for quantitative research.
3.	Findings and Discussion	60	Minimum
4.	Conclusion and References	10	Approx.

## Discussion

The discussion is intended to interpret the results of research in accordance with the theory used and not merely explain the findings. The discussion must be enriched by

referring to the results of previous studies that have been published in scientific journals.

Reference writing in the article body uses the enclosed pattern (). If there is only one author: example (Retnowati, 2018); if

there are two authors: an example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017). If two to five authors, all the first mention is written: examples (Retnowati, Fathoni, & Chen, 2018) and the next mention is written (Retnowati et al., 2018). Authors of more than three people were only written by the first author followed by et al., For example (Janssen et al. '2010). Reference is not recommended rather than direct quotes or does not contain too many direct quotes.

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

## CONCLUSION

Conclusions are not just repeating data, but in the form of substance of meaning. It can be a statement of what is expected, as stated in the "introduction" chapter which can finally produce a "results and discussion" chapter so that there is compatibility. Also, prospects can be added to the development of research results and future research application prospects (based on the results and discussion).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## REFERENCES

Reference entry is arranged in the alphabetical order. All that are referred to in the text must be listed in the reference list and all that are written in the reference list must be referred to in the text. It is advisable to use

journal articles as reference sources rather than books or prosidings. The author is obliged to list all the references in the valid way according to the original sources and DOI (*digital object identifier*), particularly for entries from journals. In the case of cities of publication, differences should be made in writing cities of the USA and cities outside the USA. For example, cities in the USA are listed together

with the initials of the state; e.g.: for Boston of Massachusset: Boston, MA.

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