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Title [Cambria, Size 16, Bold, Capitalize Each Word]

First Author[1], Second Author[2]

[1] Department, Faculty, University, Country

[1] *Corresponding author email* : firstauthor[1]@unja.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a template for preparing papers for electronic production of the Journal of Edulib. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 150 to 200 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Introduction includes background, theoretical basis, problems, problem solving plans and research objectives. The introduction is written using Cambria letters, size 11 and space 1,15. Text is typed in a print area with margins from top, bottom, left, right made 2.5cm. A4 paper size, 8.27-inch-wide, 11.69 inch high. Layout: 0.5-inch header, 0.5-inch footer. The text does not need to be page numbered.

Article Type

Articles are original articles of research results or review results from previous articles. Articles can be written in Indonesian or English. The number of pages of articles between 8-12 pages includes a list of references.The systematic writing of the research article consists of title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusions and reference list.

The title of the article is written using 16 size Cambria letters, capitalized, bold, Align Left, consisting of a maximum of 16 words and describing the contents of the manuscript. The author's name is written using the size 10 letters Cambria not accompanied by a title, the first name is abbreviated while the last name (surname) is not abbreviated. Affiliation and correspondence for the first author only. Manuscripts are presented narratively (without numbering in front of subtitles) and presentation in the form of subtitles is avoided. The formula is written separately not in the sentence and equipped with numbering on the right. The formula is written using Microsoft equation.

The caption of the image is numbered and the image must be referred to in the text. Captions begin with **Capitalize Each Word** letters. Captions of images with more than one line are written using line spacing 1,15. The image should have good contrast quality.



Figure 1. Universitas Jambi

The table is created with AutoFit to Windows and the table caption is placed above the table. Information on tables consisting of more than 2 rows is written using 1,15 line spacing. Example of how to write **table 1.**

Tabel 1. Table of Cycle 1 Student Learning Outcomes

No	Name	Score	Predicate
1	Aleef	80	Completed
2	Macca	70	Completed
3	Melby	40	Failed

B. METHODOLOGY

Contains how data is collected, data sources and ways of data analysis.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results are the main part of scientific articles, containing: final results without data analysis process, hypothesis testing results. Results can be presented with tables or graphs, to clarify the results verbally.

Discussion is the most important part of the entire contents of scientific articles. The objectives of the discussion are: answering research problems, interpreting findings, integrating findings from research into existing sets of knowledge and composing new theories or modifying existing theories.

D. CONCLUSION

Contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions include answers to research questions. Suggestions refer to the results of the study and take the form of practical actions, mentioning to whom and for what advice is intended. Written in essay form, not numerical form.

REFERENCES

The references consist of the author's name, year of publication, article title, city name and publishing institution. The reference list is sorted according to the first letter of the author's name (A-Z). The second word in the name agreed as a family name. Authors may follow the APA 7th Publication Manual to write references. All references referred to in the text must be written in the reference list. Preferred references are articles taken from the latest journals / publications no later than 10 years before article submission (paper submission). Example of how to write references:

Coleman, H., Ahmad, N. F., Hadisantosa, N., Kuchah, K., Lamb, M., & Waskita, D. (2024). Common sense and resistance: EMI policy and practice in Indonesian universities. Current Issues in Language Planning, 25(1), 23-44.

Imbaruddin, A., Chairunisa, F., & Asmarianti, A. (2022). Innovation and Human Resource Development: A Case Study in South Sulawesi. KnE Social Sciences, 646-656.

Marzal, J., Aryani, R., Razi, M., & Abidin, Z. (2024). Analisis Pengujian Optimasi Traffic menggunakan Search Engine Optimization Pada Website Institusi. Jurnal Ilmiah Media Sisfo, 18(1), 116-127.

Rusdi, M. (2018). Penelitian desain dan pengembangan kependidikan. Depok: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Saharudin, S., Harsyah, A. S., & Abrar, M. (2024). The Exploration students attitude on Artificial Intelligence in the World of Educations: A Systematic Literature Review. IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature, 12(1), 208-221.