



The Title of the Article (14pt, Bold, Open Sans, No More Than 15 Words)

The title shall be clear, brief, informative, creative, and interesting to the reader. Avoid using the terms "effect", "relationships", and "case studies" in the titles. It is unnecessary to include the research location in the title because it is described in the "Methods" section.

First Author Name * (Times New Roman 12, Bold, space 1)

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ABSTRACT

Abstract is a summary of the article. Abstract must include at least: research aim, research method, and results. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract. Consider it as the advertisement of your article. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning. Abstract should be precise and honest. Please follow word limitations no more than 200-250 words. Lines are one spaced. In addition, Keywords are the labels of your manuscript and critical to correct indexing and searching. Therefore, the keywords should represent the content and highlight of your article. Use only those abbreviations that are firmly established in the field. e.g. RME. Provide at least three keywords.

Keywords: *Keywords consist of two to five relevant words/phrases seperated with semicolon*

ABSTRAK

Abstrak ditulis secara ringkas dan faktual menggunakan huruf Book Antiqua, ukuran 10 pt spasi 1 dengan panjang teks tidak melebihi 200-250 kata. Abstrak versi Bahasa Indonesia ditulis menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar. Jangan menggunakan singkatan atau kutipan pada abstrak. Hasil dan simpulan ditulis dalam bentuk present tense. Abstrak harus menjelaskan secara singkat tentang latar belakang permasalahan penelitian, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil penelitian dan kesimpulan.

Kata Kunci: Berisi dua sampai lima kata/frasa dengan tanda baca titik koma pemisah

INTRODUCTION (11 pt, space 1,15)

The introduction contains the purpose of the article/research formulated and presented with adequate background. The introduction should include **the urgency of the study**,

supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, research status, the novelty, and research objectives. The gap analysis states the difference/s between the research and other previous studies. At this point, the novelty will be apparent. The research status must be included, whether it corrects, debates, or support the previous research. References must be taken from various reputable national and international scientific journals (**indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA**) that are published no more than ten years from the submission of the article. Article length is 2,500 - 5,000 words, including all images, tables, nomenclature, references, etc. Any citations and references shall be written in APA 7th edition style. Please see the end of the document for further details on references. **Must cite at least 2 articles from this journal.**

METHODS (11 pt, space 1,15)

Type and Design

The methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implies that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose any restrictions on the availability of materials or information at the submission stage. New methods and protocols should be described in detail, while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided before publication.

Interventional studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

Data and Data Sources

The data are facts or information used to discuss or determine the answer to a research question. The subjects from whom data can be collected for research are the study's data sources. The library's collection of books, audio, documents, and other printed materials can serve as a data source for the researcher.

Place the title/label of the table above the table (center) and number it in the order of the table, while the title/label of the image and graphic at the bottom of the picture/graphic. Write down specific tables/figures/graphics, for example Table 1/figures 1/graph 1, when referring to a table/picture/graphic. Examples of writing tables, figures, and graphs are as follows:

Table 1. Criteria for Feasibility Percentage of Education Textbooks for MI / SD

Level of Achievement (%)	Qualification	Notes
86 – 100	Very decent	No Revision Needed
71 – 85	Worth it	No Revision Needed
56 – 70	Enough	worth Revision
41 – 55	Less	worth Revision

0 – 40

Very Unworthy

Revision

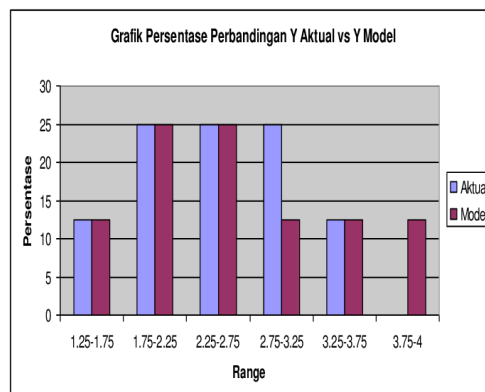


Figure 1. This is a figure. Schemes follow the same formatting

The data collected in the table/figure should be supplemented with narrative text and presented in an easy-to-understand form. Do not repeat at length the data that has been presented in tables and figures.

Data collection technique

State how the research data were collected. Write as concisely as possible.

Data analysis

State how the data analysis were done. Data analysis is the process of cleaning, transforming, and modeling data in order to discover useful information for determining the research's outcome. The objective of data analysis is to extract useful information from data and make decisions based on this information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 pt, spasi 1,15)

The results of the study presented are important data obtained from the results of data collection in the field (test results, questionnaires, interviews, documents, etc.). Research results can be supplemented by tables, figures, or graphs to clarify the results of the study. Avoid presenting similar data in separate tables. Tables, figures and graphics must be commented or discussed. All tables, figures and graphics must be centered and numbered consecutively. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics that are directly related to the research focus and categories.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret research findings; (4) linking research findings to established knowledge structures; and (5) bringing up new theories or modification of existing theories. This part of the discussion should contain the benefits of the research results, not the repetition results. The analysis must address the stated gap.

In answering the formulation of the problem and research questions, the results of the study must be concluded explicitly. Interpretation of findings is carried out using logic and existing theories. Findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous studies or with existing theories. For this purpose, there must be a reference. In bringing up new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories from old theories..

CONCLUSION (11 pt, space 1,15)

The research conclusions are presented briefly, narratively, and conceptually that describe the research findings and their impact. Avoid using numbering and symbols (bullet and numbering)..

REFERENCES (11 pt, spasi 1)

Write down all references cited and actually written/quoted in the text from primary sources (80% taken from national and international reputable scientific journals indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA, 20% of other supporting sources). The minimum number of references is 20 references. Writing a bibliography/reference using APA (American Psychological Association) 7th edition using the application Mendeley. Examples of writing the following bibliography:

Scientific Journal Articles

Arifuddin, A., Wahyudin, W., Prabawanto, S., Yasin, M., & Elizanti, D. (2022). The Effectiveness of Augmented Reality-Assisted Scientific Approach to Improve Mathematical Creative Thinking Ability of Elementary School Students. *Al Ibtida: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru MI*, 9(2), 444-455. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24235/al.ibtida.snj.v9i2.11647>

Teng, S., & Alonzo, D. (2023). Critical Review of the Australian Professional Standards for Teachers: Where are the non-Cognitive Skills?. *International Journal of Instruction*, 16(1), 605-624. <https://doi.org/10.29333/iji.2023.16134a>

Book

Valanides, N. (2014). *Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge*. New York: Springer

Proceedings of the Seminar / Conference

Lau, J. T. H., Tho, S. W., & Radzwan, A. (2022, July). The Development and Usability of a Force and Motion Digital Game using Game-based learning (GBL) among Student Teachers in Malaysia. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 2309, No. 1, p. 012049). IOP Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/2309/1/012049>

Thesis/Dissertation

Latif, M. A. (2018). *Analisis Tingkat Literasi Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi Guru Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Garut* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia).

(Book Antiqua 11, Regular, space 1, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt)