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Keywords:

First keyword
Second keyword
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Fifth keyword

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1st author name, 2nd author name, & etc.
(2020). Manuscript title. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Learning*, x(x), xx-xx.
<https://doi.org/10.63203/03210xxxx>

Published by:

Asosiasi Asesmen Pendidikan

ABSTRACT (10 PT)

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1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left, right and top are 2.5, bottom is 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 10 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review paper, which can be downloaded at the website <https://journal.aapbk.org/index.php/jml/index>.

A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. The title should be succinct and informative and no more than about 15 words in length. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and do not mention the method you used, unless your paper reports on the development of a new method. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Omit all waste words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Implementation of ...", "Observations on ...", "Effect of....", "Analysis of ...", "Design of..." etc.

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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in American Psychological Association (APA) 7 style. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (*italic*). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: **1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion.** The structure is well-known as **IMRaD** style.

Literature review that has been done author used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "METHOD" to describe the step of research and used in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to support the analysis of the results. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "METHOD" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm.

2. METHOD (10 PT)

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your study in order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your study. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened). It is both conventional and expedient to divide the Method section into labeled subsections.

2.1. Participants

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology and/or social sciences, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research synthesis and secondary data analysis. Identification the samples of participants major demographic characteristic for human, such as age; sex; ethnics and/or racial group; level of education; socioeconomic; generational, or immigrant status; disability status; sexual orientation; gender identity; and language preference as well as important topic-specific characteristic.

2.2. Sampling Procedures

Describe the procedures for selecting participants, including (a) the sampling methods if a systematic sampling plan was used; (b) the percentage the sample approached that participated; and (c) the number of participants selected themselves into the sample. Describe the settings and locations in which data were collected as well as any agreement and payment made to participants. When applying inferential statistics, take seriously the statistical power consideration associated with the test of hypothesis.

2.3. Materials and Apparatus

In preparing your manuscript, you need to tell the reader about materials (e.g., questionnaires, stimulus words) and apparatus (e.g., devices to record data, surgical implements) that you used. In general, if researchers are likely to be familiar with your materials and apparatus, you need only mention them. But if you created your own materials, you should give a very detailed depiction of them. If you are using relatively unknown materials or apparatus created by others, you should provide a description of them and indicate to the reader where to obtain them. If you used personality inventories or questionnaires, it is a good idea to indicate levels of reliability reported by previous researchers.

2.4. Procedures

This information is likely to merge the actual procedures with the materials and apparatus because it is hard to say what the participants were doing without indicating what they were doing it with. There are some fairly standard elements in the procedure. They include, (a) variables that are manipulated and measured, including independent and dependent variables, (b) any conditions or groups that you intend to compare, (c) how participants are assigned to, or placed in, groups, (d) the role of the researcher in the session, (e) the directions that participants received, (f) the activities in which the participants engaged.

Finally, include a statement with the procedure that participants provided informed consent. When you write your own procedure section, you can determine whether to include how you obtained informed consent. Strictly speaking, it is not part of the data collection process, so you can logically argue that it does not belong in this subsection.

2.5. Design or Data Analysis

This section will contain information a brief information about the analysis method (for instance: a two-factor ANOVA) you have used to analyze the data collected. In qualitative research, this section enables you to tell the reader from the on-set whether your study used an ethnographic, case study, phenomenological, narrative analysis, historical inquiry, grounded theory or the generic qualitative method that does not subscribe to any specific qualitative philosophy.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (10 PT)

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts. The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

Headings, tables and figures

Headings. Please follow the formatting instructions for headings given in Table 1.

Tables. All included tables must be referred to in the main text and the table title and caption are to be positioned above the table. The captions need to be written in Times New Roman, 9pt.

Table 1. Table title. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font, size and style
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1 st -level heading	Method	Arial, 12 point, bold
2 nd -level heading	Sampling Procedures	Arial, 10 point, bold
3 rd -level heading	Anxiety. Text follows ...	Arial, 10 point, bold

Title ... (First Author et al.)

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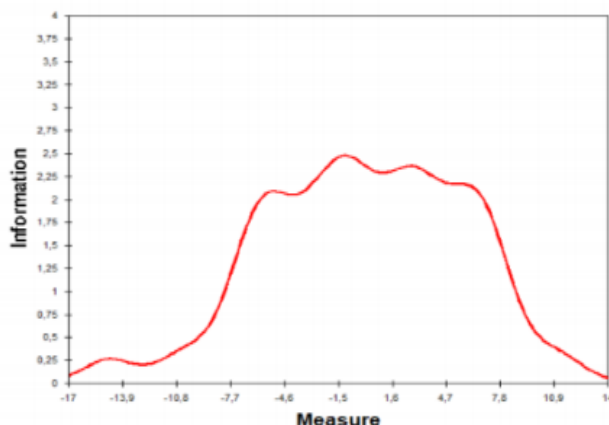


Figure 1. Test Information Function

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Discussion

The explanation of the research findings, associated with the results of previous studies, is critically analyzed and linked to the relevant literature (the number of maximum pages is 30-40% of the overall pages of the manuscript). The discussion section contains a substantial interpretation of the analysis result and a comparison to previous findings based on relevant, recent, and primary literature reviews from the past ten years. This comparison should highlight the differences with previous research findings that suggest a contribution to the development of science. (Justify, Times New Roman 12, spacing 1).

Implication

The implication is written briefly, clearly, and concisely in a paragraph (not numerical). For example, the study's implication could be suggestions for future research and policy suggestions (e.g., suggestions for future research, policy suggestions, etc.). (Justify, Times New Roman 12, spacing 1).

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Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately result in "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (10 PT)

Author thanks In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

6. REFERENCES (10 PT)

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources (80% from the last 5 years) **and the minimum of references are 20 entries** (for original research paper) and **50 entries** (for review/survey paper).

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Use the author-date system in your running text (i.e., APA 7 style). Note: APA 7 now stipulates a work with three or more authors is cited with only the first author's name followed by "et al." in every citation even the first (unless doing so creates ambiguity between different sources). Examples:

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- ... Davis et al. (1989) described ...
- ... determined by beliefs (Davis et al., 1989).

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