## TITLE (USING CAMBRIA-13 BOLD, CENTERED)

"The title should be concise and informative, with no more than 12 words, including the conjunction. So that the title can be short and concise in 12 words, avoid conjunctions, and mentioning objects, places, or research materials that are very detailed. The title contains the keywords of the topic under study. Font Cambria 13, with one-line spacing."

(blank two single spaces, 12 pt)

# Name of First Author<sup>1</sup>, Name of Second Author<sup>2</sup> (Cambria, 12 pt, Italic, Bold, Centered)

Affiliation or Institution (Cambria-12)
E-mail & WhatsApp Number Corresponding Author (Cambria-12)
(blank two single spaces, 12 pt)

## Abstract (Cambria, 11 pt, Bold, Centered, Italic)

(blank one single spaces, 12 pt)

The abstract should be written in one paragraph both in Bahasa and English that describes the paper's content. The font is Cambria, size 11 pt, italic, and single spacing. It consists of the background, objective, methods, results and conclusion from the research. It should not contain any references nor display mathematical equations. The words are 150-200.

(blank one single space 10 pt)

Keywords: 3-5 words or phrase(s) that it's essential, specific, or representative for the article, alphabetical order (Cambria, 10 pt)

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#### Introduction

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Articles that submitted in this journal using academic writing with a minimum of 8 pages. The manuscript has never been published or is not in the process of being published in other media, both print and electronic media.

The introduction begins with the general background of the study, then continues a literature review or previous studies (state of the art). Furthermore, a gap analysis is displayed or a statement of gaps (originality) and the contribution of novelty (novelty statement) from the research. After the gap analysis, the research objectives are written explicitly, straightforwardly, and clearly.

It is better if the introduction does not contain tables and figures and should not be more than two pages long. The writing source in the text needs to indicate the author's name and source citation, which is the year of publication, and the page where the manuscript is located. An example is: "...

scientific literacy is considered a key learning outcome in education at age 15 for all.... (Rahmawati, 2012) ".

The introduction is written in upright Cambria-11, with a space of 1. Each paragraph begins with a word inducing into 5-6 digits, or about 1.2 cm from the left edge of each column.

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### Method

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The research method includes the research design used, population and sample selection, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

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#### **Result and Discussion**

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The discussion should provide information on the research results, presented in graphical, tabular, or descriptive form. Results and discussion are an inseparable part.

The discussion should answer problems, show research results, interpret research results, link research results with relevant previous studies, and produce new theories or modify existing approaches.

The table is not a picture. The table is written in the middle or at the end of each text that describes the results/acquisition of the research. If the width of the table is not written enough in half a page, then it can be written one full page. The title of the table is written in the middle. All words start with a capital letter, except for conjunctions. If more than one line, write it in a single space (at least 12). For example, it can be seen in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**. The score of Average .....

No.	Kelas	Average
1	X	78,7
2	Y	81,5

The results are in the form of images or data made of pictures/ schemes /graphs/ diagrams/ the like with good resolution. The exposure also follows the existing rules; the title or name of the image is placed below the centre of the image and spaced one space (at least 12) from the image. If there is more than 1 line, each line should be single-spaced, or at least 12. For example, this can be seen in Figure 1. below.



Figure 1. Graphic of ....

#### Conclusion

The conclusions are written briefly and clearly in one paragraph, which contains a summary of the results and discussion. The conclusions also emphasize the novelty of the research. If there are suggestions or implications for further study, they can be clearly stated at the end of the paragraph.

## Acknowledgment

If needed, a thank you note can be written to appreciate the sponsor or related parties who helped the research process.

#### References

The references should be written referring to the APA model developed by the American Psychological Association using Mendeley. References contain at least 15 references consisting of at least 80% of scientific articles in the last 10 years from the year of writing.

Written in a single space (or at least 11pt), between Bibliography is spaced one space. Some examples of how to write references/references in the Bibliography are given below.

#### **Books**

a. Single Author

Sudjana. 2007. *Penelitian & Penilaian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Sinar Baru Algesindo.

b. 2-6 Authors

Trewartha, G.T., & Horn, L.H. 1980. *An Introduction to Climate*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

c. More than six Authors

Yang, K. L. *et al.* 2009. *The Real Science*. Englewood: Prentice Hall.

### Thesis/Dissertation/Research Report

Rahmawati, D. 2012. Analisis Literasi Sains Siswa SMP Dalam Pembelajaran IPA Terpadu Pada Tema Penerapan Bioteknologi Konvensional. Tesis tidak dipublikasikan. Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Journal**

Fibonacci, A. & Sudarmin. 2014.

Development Fun-Chem Learning

Materials Integrated Socio-Science

Issues to Increasez Students

Scientific Literacy. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 3 (11), 708-713.

## Collection of Research Abstracts or Proceedings

Paidi. 2008. Urgensi pengembangan kemam-puan pemecahan masalah dan metakog-nitif siswa SMA melalui pembelajaran biologi. Prosiding, Seminar dan Musyawarah Nasional MIPA yang diselenggarakan oleh FMIPA UNY, tanggal 30 Mei 2008. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

## Seminar/Workshop Papers

Ibnu, S. 2011, Maret. *Isi dan Format Jurnal Ilmiah*. Makalah disajikan dalam Lokakarya Nasional Pengelolaan dan Penyuntingan Jurnal Ilmiah, Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang

#### Internet

White, H. 2007. Problem-based learning in introductory science across disciplines. Diakses tanggal 27 Maret 2007 dari http://www.udel.edu/chem/white/finalrpt.html.