

Article's Title

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Abstract

Abstrak berisi 150-200 kata dan hanya terdiri atas 1 paragraf, yang memuat latar belakang, tujuan, metode, serta hasil penelitian. Abstract set a maximum of 250 words, including keywords and article classification. The following points should always be featured: **Purpose** – This is where you explain ‘why’ you undertook this study. This is your opportunity to let readers know why you chose to study this topic or problem and its relevance. **Methods** – This is ‘how’ you did it. Let readers know exactly what you did to reach your results. What tools, methods, protocols, or datasets did you use?. **Findings** – explain ‘what’ you found during your study, whether it answers the problem you set out to explore, and whether your hypothesis was confirmed. **Research implications/limitations** – you can explain characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. **Originality/value** – This is your opportunity to provide readers with an analysis of the value of your results.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3

1. Introduction

Contains background, rationale, state of the art to show the scientific novelty of the article written and/or the urgency of the research and the purpose of the research. References (relevant literature or research) need to be included in this section, in relation to the justification of the urgency of the research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. The way of writing sources in the text uses the sixth edition of APA style. For example: the results of the study showed that more than 70% of students were unable to recognize authentic problems..... (Retnawati, 2014). Authors are advised to use reference manager applications such as Mendeley, Zotero, or Endnote.

The degree of sophistication of the referenced material by looking at the proportion of the last 10 years and referring to primary literature. The problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of the research are written

narratively in paragraphs, no need for special subtitles. Likewise, operational definitions, if deemed necessary, are also written narratively.

2. Method

Contains the type of research, time and place of research, target/objective, research subject, procedure, instruments and data analysis techniques as well as other things related to the research method.

3. Result and Discussion

Research results can be presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptive. Tables and figures should only contain essential information from the research results. Analysis and interpretation of these results are required before discussion.

The discussion focuses on linking the data and analysis results to the problem or research objectives and the broader theoretical context. The discussion can also be an answer to the question of why facts such as those found in the data are found. The discussion is written attached to the data being discussed. The discussion is not separated from the data being discussed.

4. Conclusion

Conclusions can be generalizations of findings according to research problems, or they can also be recommendations for further steps.

References

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