

Type Your Article Title Here, Maximum 12 Words, Typed in Calibri Font, Size 14, Bold.

First Author's Name^{1*}, Second Author's Name² (written in full, without abbreviation, without academic titles)

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Abstract. *Abstract is typed in using calibri font, size 11, single-spaced. Type the English abstract here. It should not exceed 200 words, in one paragraph without references, without abbreviations/acronyms, and without footnotes. The abstract is written in a non-mathematical form, not in the form of questions or assumptions. The abstract contains: research objectives, research methods, analysis techniques, and research results. Typed in Calibri font, single-spaced, and italicized.*

Keywords: Keywords one; Keywords two; Keywords three; etc.

INTRODUCTION (Calibri 14 Bold)

The Introduction is typed in capital letters, Calibri font, size 14, Bold. It should contain background information that elaborates the state of the art of previous research, drawing on at least 5 pieces of literature that are critically reviewed and that can justify the novelty of the research, address a particular problem; the literature should be organized into the introduction together with theoretical concepts and a comparison of related research findings; it should outline a plan for solving the problem, explain the gap analysis, the proposed solution, and the scientific novelty; primary sources (preferably journal articles) should be prioritized as references; and the objectives and hypotheses should be stated at the end of the Introduction.

Notes for authors:

1. The article length should be between 3,000-4,000 words (including references, notes, and tables). Every article will be checked for plagiarism.
2. The article must be typed in Microsoft Office Word format, using Calibri font, size 12, single-spaced, on A4 paper.
3. Begin the Introduction with a concise background note on the problem under study.
4. The state of the art must be sourced from accredited national journals and reputable international journals.
5. State the research objectives clearly.
6. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
7. Establish the significance of your research: why is this problem important to study?
8. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables under study, and briefly summarize the method used.
9. Define any abbreviations or specialized terms.
10. Provide a brief discussion of the results and findings of other studies so readers understand the broader picture.
11. Explain several key findings presented in your manuscript and describe how they

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- contribute to the broader field of research (state of the art and gap analysis).
12. State the main conclusions drawn from your results.
 13. Identify any unanswered questions and new questions generated by your research.
 14. The article must be typed in Microsoft Office Word format, using Calibri font, size 12, single-spaced, on A4 paper.
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METHOD (Calibri 14 Bold)

The word "METHOD" is typed in capital letters, Calibri font, size 14, Bold. The Method section explains: the approach, scope or object of study, operational definitions of variables/description of the research focus, research location, population and sample/informants, main materials and instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques (Calibri, size 12, Regular).

Notes:

1. Specify the population and sampling method.
2. Explain the instrumentation technique.
3. Explain the data collection procedure and its timing.
4. Explain the type of data analysis used.
5. Explain any approach used to ensure validity and reliability.
6. State any assumptions made.
7. Explain the statistical tests and comparisons conducted.
8. Explain the scope and/or limitations of the methodology used.
9. Explain the reference sources for the method used

It is essential to always provide sufficient information so that other researchers can adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is especially important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an existing method has been applied. Finally, please avoid creating subsections within the Method section. Calibri font, size 12, Regular.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Calibri 14 Bold)

Result

Tabel 1. Example of Table Format

Group	Pre test	Treatment	Post test
Eksperimen (E)	O1	X1	O3
Kontrol (K)	O2	X2	O4

The research results must be presented completely and in accordance with the scope of the study. The results may be supplemented with tables, graphs (figures), and/or charts.

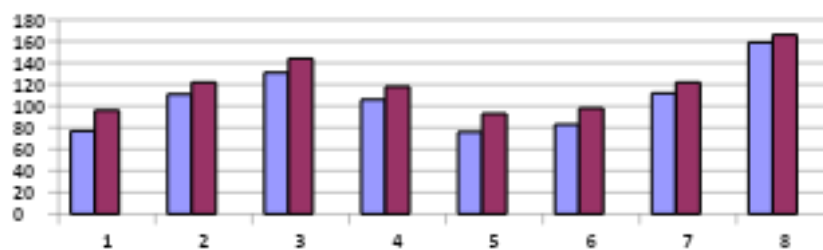
Tables and figures must be numbered and titled. The results of the data analysis must be interpreted correctly.

Tabel 2. Example of Table

Interval	Level -----	Experimental Group			
		Pretest		Posttest	
		Frequenc y	Percentag e	Frequenc y	Percentag e
120 –	Very High	4	13,33	0	0
150	High	26	86,67	7	23,33
90 – 119	Medium	0	0	23	76,67
60 – 89	Low	0	0	0	0
30 – 59	Very Low				

If the article includes a graph of the research results, an example is given as follows:

Grafik 1. Increase in students' social skills based on total score



Notes:

1. Graphs must be simple yet informative.
2. The use of color is encouraged.
3. Graphs must comply with scientific and professional publication standards.
4. Graphs must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the co-authors.
5. Graphs must not include photographs, images, or caricatures of other people, living or deceased.
6. Do not include postage stamps or currency from any country, or trademarked items (company logos, images, and products); and
7. Avoid selecting graphs that duplicate data already presented elsewhere in the text/graphical presentation.

Discussion

The Discussion section presents the findings logically, relating them to relevant reference sources. Calibri font, size 12, Regular.

The Discussion must contain:

1. **What/how:** whether the data presented has already been processed (not raw data), presented in the form of a table or figure (choose one), with accompanying commentary;
2. **(Why)** the discussion shows the relationship between the results obtained and the underlying concepts; and/or
3. What else is consistent with or contradicts the results of other studies, while also explaining the implications of the research findings, both theoretical and applied. [Regular, size 12, Calibri font].
4. The discussion should always relate back to the introduction through the research questions or hypotheses you proposed and the literature you reviewed, but should not merely repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion must always explain how your research has advanced the reader's understanding of the research problem beyond where you left it at the end of the introduction. To clarify your message, the discussion should be made as concise as possible by clearly and completely stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers, while also discussing other important and relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary rather than a repetition of the results. Side issues or other unrelated matters should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Notes:

1. State the main findings of the study;
2. Explain the meaning of the findings and why they are important;
3. Support your answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and the literature, clearly stating why the results are acceptable and how they are consistent or aligned with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the findings to similar studies;
5. Consider alternative explanations for the findings;
6. State the clinical relevance of the findings;
7. Acknowledge the limitations of the study; and
8. Provide suggestions for further research

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS (Calibri 14 Bold)

The Conclusion contains a brief summary of the research results and discussion. The conclusion consists of the research findings in the form of answers to the research questions or research objectives. The research results should provide suggestions/contributions to applications and/or the development of knowledge. [Calibri, size 12, Regular].

The conclusion is intended to help readers understand why your research is important to them after reading the article. The conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics discussed or a restatement of your research problem, but rather a synthesis of the key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave any unanswered questions.

Catatan:

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and get straight to the point;
2. Explain why your research is important to readers;
3. Demonstrate to readers, and to the scientific community, that your findings are worth

noting. This means situating your paper within the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework; and

4. Strive for accuracy and originality in your conclusions. If your hypothesis is similar to that of a previous paper, you must establish why your study and results are original.

The Suggestions section contains recommendations for future research. [Calibri, size 12]

REFERENCES (Calibri 14 Bold)

References must include sources with at least 80% of the literature published within the last 5 years. There must be a minimum of 25 references, with 80% drawn from primary sources, accredited national journals, and/or leading international journals. References must follow the style specified in the APA 7th Publication Manual. Ensure that all references cited in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa, and that the spelling of author names and publication years is consistent. Please do not use footnotes or endnotes in any format.

Notes: (Please double-check)

1. Spelling of author names;
2. Punctuation;
3. The number of authors to include before using "et al."; and
4. Reference style.