



The title describes the conducted research, Times New Roman, Font size 14, single line spacing, 0 pt after spacing

Rizhal Hendi Ristanto^{1*}, Siti Zubaidah², Mohamad Amin², Fatchur Rohman²

¹ Biology Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

² Biology Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: rizhalhendi@unj.ac.id (No WhatsApp: +6281234567890)

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history Received: Revised: Accepted:</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Written in English 3-5 words or groups of words, written alphabetically.</p>	<p>Abstract, which comprised of approximately 200 -250 words, provides a brief description of research problems, aims, method used, and results. It emphasizes research results in which written in single line spacing. 3 to 5 keywords must be written to describe the research scope observed as well as the main terms undergirding the research. These keywords can be single and/or combined words. Abstract, which comprised of approximately 200 -250 words, provides a brief description of research problems, aims, method used, and results. It emphasizes research results in which written in single line spacing. 3 to 5 keywords must be written to describe the research scope observed as well as the main terms undergirding the research. These keywords can be single and/or combined words. Abstract, which comprised of approximately 200 -250 words, provides a brief description of research problems, aims, method used, and results. It emphasizes research results in which written in single line spacing. 3 to 5 keywords must be written to describe the research scope observed as well as the main terms undergirding the research. These keywords can be single and/or combined words.</p>

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction comprises: (1) research problem; (2) insight and problem solve planning; (3) research aims; (4) summary of theoretical studies related to the observed problems. This section could also provide the expected results. The introduction must be written in single line spacing. Provided a review and analysis of the scope of biological material that is used as a research topic from primary sources. The introduction comprises: (1) research problem; (2) insight and problem solve planning; (3) research aims; (4) summary of theoretical studies related to the observed problems. This section could also provide the expected results. The introduction must be written in single line

spacing. Provided a review and analysis of the scope of biological material that is used as a research topic from primary sources.

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METHOD

Research Design

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) instrument; (4) procedure; (5) data analysis techniques. The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the research have been conducted by using them. The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation. It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in the case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation. It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in the case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

Population and Samples

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) sample collection techniques and instrumental development; (4) procedure; (5) data analysis techniques. The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the research have been conducted by using them. The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation. It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in the case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

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Instrument

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Procedure

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Data Analysis Techniques

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) instrument; (4) procedure; (5) data analysis techniques. The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the research have been conducted by using them. The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation. It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in the case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is the main part of the research result article in which the fix results are served. The data analysis processes, such as statistical computing and hypothesis testing, are not necessary to be served. The materials reported are the analysis results and hypothesis testing results. In addition, tables and graphics are also can be showed to enunciate the verbal narration. Tables and images must be given comment or discussion. The details of qualitative research written in some sub-topics which directly related to the focused category.

The discussion of article aims to: (1) answer the problems and research questions; (2) show the ways the findings obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the finding results to the settled-knowledge structure; (5) bring up new theories or modify the exist theories. Research results must be clearly concluded in answering the research questions. Interpreting the findings should be done by using logics and present theories. The findings in form of facts found in the research fields are integrated to previous research or present theories. This must be supported by reliable references. In case the researchers bring a new theory, the old theories can be confirmed or rejected, or modify the old theories. In some cases, it is unavoidable to organize an article by making sub-headings. Thus, this is the format to write with sub-headings. In this section, there are specific rules which cannot be separated in an article.

Example for Table

Table 1

Increased Learning Motivation and Student Learning Outcomes between Cycle I and II.

	Learning Motivation Aspects	Cycle I	Cycle II	Escalation
Learning Motivation	Success Desire	85,34%	92,50%	7,16%
	Learning Need	78,28%	90,11%	11,84%
	Owning Expectation	89,93%	96,00%	6,07%
	Interest in problems	71,59%	88,97%	17,38%
	Learning Tenacity	82,62%	93,10%	10,48%
	Learning Motivation Average	81,55%	92,14%	10,59%
Biology Learning Outcomes		55,17	88,45	33,28

Example for Figure

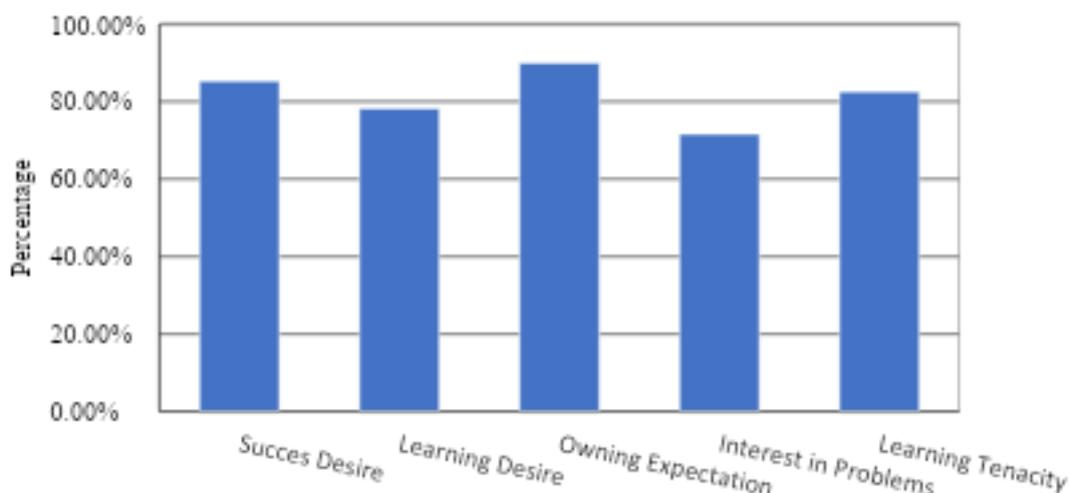


Figure 1. Comparison of Percentage of Achievement of Student Learning Motivation Indicators from Cycle I to II

CONCLUSION

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research aims. Thus, the new principal ideas, which are essential part of the research findings, are developed. The suggestions, which are arranged based on research discussed findings, are also written in this part. These should be based on practical activities, new theoretical development, and/or advance research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This section can be written in case there are certain parties need to be acknowledged, such as research sponsors. The acknowledgement must be written in brief and clear. In addition, avoid the hyperbole acknowledgment.

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