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Title in English (Capitalized Initial Letters, Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold; Maximum 20 Words)

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ABSTRACT

Abstract must be written in English (and/or Indonesian, depending on journal policy). It should be a single paragraph of 150–250 words. The abstract must cover: (1) background/context of the study, (2) main purpose of the research, (3) research methods (design, sample, instruments, analysis), (4) key findings, and (5) main conclusion/implication. Avoid abbreviations, citations, or mathematical formulas in the abstract.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Keywords:
Text, Text, Text, Text

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INTRODUCTION

(Times New Roman, 10 pt, Single Spacing, 10-15% of Total Word Count)

The introduction should briefly provide information about the background, literature review, the originality of the work, the objective, and the hypothesis or hypotheses (if using a quantitative method). The background should indicate a knowledge gap which requires answers or explanations. The literature review should provide an exposition of the relevant theories to the research, and should both guide and support understanding and answers to the research question/s. In addition, explain the originality of the work. The formulation of the hypotheses should be based on the theoretical review and as far as possible be expressed in terms of one-tailed direction. The objectives should be presented in a narrative with the use of effective sentences.

RESEARCH METHOD

(Times New Roman, 10 pt, Single Spacing)

The methods section is described in detail to enable other researchers to replicate the study. The narrative in this section explains the chosen research design, the profile of the participants or population and the sample, the data collection instruments along with information on their validity, and the procedures for conducting the study. The author also clearly explains the data analysis techniques used, whether quantitative statistical analysis or qualitative analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(Times New Roman, 10 pt, Single Spacing)

Results

Research findings are presented systematically in accordance with the order of the research questions or hypotheses posed. Authors may include tables or graphs to clarify the presentation of quantitative data; however, the text should only highlight key patterns or figures without repeating the entire contents of the table. The visuals presented should help explain the analysis in a meaningful and easily understandable way.

Table 1. Example (Times New Roman, 10 pt, Bold)

Test Format	Number of Items	Percentage
Multiple Choice	63	68,5%
Complex Multiple Choice	20	21,7%
Matching	5	5,4%
Essay	2	2,2%
Total	92	100%

Figure 1. Journal Visitors (Times New Roman, 10 pt, Bold)

Discussion

The discussion section is the most crucial part of a scientific article, where the author interprets and explains the significance of the research findings. This section should not merely repeat the data, figures, or table descriptions already presented in the Results section, but must logically and analytically answer the questions of why and how these findings occurred. The author must critically correlate and compare their research findings with relevant theories and previous studies. The author needs to explicitly explain whether the results support, reinforce, refute, or offer a new perspective on previous studies. If the research results differ

from the initial hypothesis or general findings in the field, provide rational academic arguments regarding the factors influencing them.

A solid discussion must outline the implications or tangible contributions of these findings, both theoretically and practically. Authors must explain how the research results positively impact academic development, the renewal of learning strategies or media, and their application by educators and policymakers in educational institutions. Finally, the discussion section must honestly and objectively address the study's limitations, such as sample size, classroom dynamics, or the geographic scope of the research. Identifying these limitations helps readers understand the study's boundaries.

CONCLUSION

(Times New Roman, 10 pt, Single Spacing)

The conclusion should be written as a complete narrative paragraph that directly addresses the research objectives based on the findings and discussion presented. Authors are not permitted to use numbered lists or bullet points in this section. In addition to summarizing the main findings, include concrete recommendations for education practitioners and policymakers, as well as suggestions for future research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

(Times New Roman, 10 pt, Single Spacing)

The acknowledgments section consists of a brief paragraph expressing appreciation to those who supported the conduct of the research. This appreciation is directed toward the research grant-awarding institution, including its contract number, as well as agencies and individuals who provided technical assistance or on-site support.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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A statement of conflict of interest is written in a single sentence or short paragraph that confirms the presence or absence of any financial or personal relationships that could potentially influence the objectivity of the research. If there is no potential conflict, the author explicitly confirms that the article was written and published free from any conflict of interest.

AI DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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Disclosures regarding the use of artificial intelligence (Generative AI) must be honestly explained in a short paragraph in accordance with scientific publication ethics. Authors must state whether the article was written entirely without the aid of AI, or explain if AI was used solely for editing grammar and improving text readability, in which case the author retains full responsibility for the entire content of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

(Times New Roman, 10 pt, Single Spacing, APA Style)

The reference list must align with the in-text citations used in the manuscript to ensure consistency between citations and references. Below is an example of in-text citations following APA style:

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence system… (Fergus et al., 2023; Mondal et al., 2023; Rathod, 2023; Xiao et al., 2023; Yadav et al., 2023). According to Lee (2023), the advantage of ChatGPT lies in… data processing. ChatGPT… (Xames & Shefa, 2023).

Important Notes:

1. Use Mendeley with the American Psychological Association (APA) citation style.
2. References must come from publications within the last five years.
3. A minimum of 15 references is required:
   a. 70% from national and international journal articles
   b. 30% from books
4. In-text citation format:
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      At the end of a sentence : (Fitri, 2022)
   b. Two authors
      At the beginning of a sentence : Salma dan Sumartini (2022)
      At the end of a sentence : (Salma dan Sumartini, 2022)
   c. Three or more authors
      At the beginning of a sentence : Essel et al. (2022)

At the end of a sentence : (Essel et al., 2022)

Essel, H. B., Vlachopoulos, D., Tachie-Menson, A., Johnson, E. E., & Baah, P. K. (2022). The Impact of a Virtual Teaching Assistant (Chatbot) on Students' Learning in Ghanaian Higher Education. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, *19*(1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-022-00362-6

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Xiao, C., Xu, S. X., Zhang, K., Wang, Y., & Xia, L. (2023). Evaluating Reading Comprehension Exercises Generated by LLMs: A Showcase of ChatGPT in Education Applications. *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*. https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2023.bea-1.52

Yadav, P. V., Kollimath, U. S., Giramkar, S. A., Pisal, D. T., Badave, S. S., & Dhole, V. (2023). Impact of ChatGPT and Other AI Advancements on the Teaching-Learning Process: Initial Trend. *2023 3rd International Conference on Emerging Smart Technologies and Applications, ESmarTA 2023*. https://doi.org/10.1109/eSmarTA59349.2023.10293464