

Title : A maximum of 15 words describing the research or study conducted, Book Antiqua 14 Pt., Space 1

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ABSTRACT

The abstract consists of 150-200 words. Abstract covers the background or importance of the topic of community service, the purpose of community service, partners of community service, methods, and the results of service. The abstract must explain what, why, how, what was found, and what it means. The abstract ends with a comment about the importance of the service results

Keywords: *Italicized, Written Alphabetically, 3-5 Words*

How to Cite Last Name, x., & Last Name, x. (20xx). Title..... Title..... Title.....
 Title..... Title..... Title..... *Journal*, Volume(Issue), page–page.
 <https://doi.org/>

INTRODUCTION

Content in the introduction must contain *first*, a presentation of the main research or study topics; *second*, contains the latest literature related to citing the latest research literature (the last ten years) which has relevance to the article being studied; *third*, it can show gaps that have not been filled by previous studies, inconsistencies or controversies that arise between the existing literature; *fourth*, contain the problem, the purpose of the research or study, the context of the research or study, and the unit of analysis used in the study; and *fifth*, displaying what is discussed in the structure of the article.

METHOD

This The method section describes the steps that were passed in executing the research or study. Therefore, it is necessary to show in detail to the reader why the method used is reliable and valid in presenting research findings. The research methods section should be able to explain the research methods used, including how the procedures are implemented, an explanation of the tools, materials, media or instruments used, an explanation of the research design, population and sample (research targets), data collection techniques, instrument development, and technique of data analysis. Writing subtitles in the method should be included in the paragraph instead of bullets, or numbering.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, and informants who helped along with ways to explore research data, location and duration of research as well as a description of checking the validity of research results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The main provisions in writing research or study findings are as follows: (1) Present the research or study findings briefly, while still providing sufficient detail to support conclusions; (2) May use tables or pictures, but do not repeat the same information, by providing narration at the bottom of the table or picture so that the reader can understand the tables or pictures presented by the author; and (3) Each research finding or study must be interpreted properly using standard spelling.

Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations or hypothesis testing processes need not be presented, only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables or graphs can be used by the author to describe the results of research or studies found verbally, by providing narration or comments at the bottom of the tables or graphs by referring to previous research results contained in reputable scientific journals both internationally and nationally. The use of tables or figures can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 1 below.

Tabel 1. The title of the table

No	Title	Title	Title
1	A-B	25	10
2	B-C	35	20
3	C-D	45	30
4	D-E	55.5	40
5	E-F	65.25	50

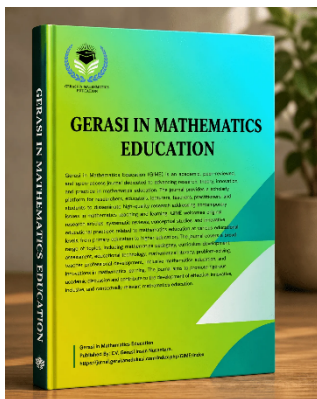


Figure 1. Gerasi in Mathematics Education

Equations/Formulas (refer: Equation 1, Equation 2, ...) should be presented on the right side of the equation and in the brackets (Equation 1). There should be given single-spaced above equation and single-spaced below it before the text continues. For example:

$$x^2 = y^2 + z^2 \quad (1)$$

DISCUSSION

The discussion section aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research or study questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained or found; (3) interpret the findings; (4) linking research findings or studies with established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications to existing

theories, by comparing the results of previous studies that have been published in reputable journals.

In answering the formulation of the problem or research questions, the results of the study must be concluded explicitly regarding previous research. Interpretation of research findings or studies can be done using empirical logic based on existing theories or previous research results in reputable journals both international and national, while findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated or linked to the results of previous studies or with existing theories. For this purpose, the author is required to refer to international journals (Scopus) and national journals (Sinta). In bringing up new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected by the author, some may need to modify theories from old theories, and reference the results of research or studies used by the author, must reference the last 10 (ten) years, a minimum of 20 (twenty) references. The discussion section is expected to contribute and new colors for the development of science.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion consists of a summary of the article that presents a summary of the results of research that has been carried out and is the answer to the formulation of the problem. Conclusions must be aligned with the formulation of the problem and research objectives. If the conclusion is more than one, then it's written using numbering numbers in paragraphs, not by using bullets, and the writer can also add the prospect of development of the results of the research or study as well as how to further implications will be the prospects of research or further research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

If needed, the author can add appreciation to this section.

REFERENCES

The reference should be written in *American Psychological Association 7th edition* using Mendeley application. It is really written or cited in the text from primary sources (70% sources are taken from scientific journals, 30% sources are taken from other supporting sources). There should be at least 35 references.

(Type: book *author* same as publisher)

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6 ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

(Type: *e-book*)

Bransford, J. D., Brown, A. L., & Cocking, R. R. (2005). How people learn: Brain, mind, experience and school Retrieved from <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/9853/how-people-learn-brain-mind-experience-and-school-expanded-edition>

(Type: laws and regulations in foreign countries)

Child Protection Act 1999 (Qld), s.5

(Type: journal articles with more than 6 authors)

Fuchs, L. S., Fuchs, D., Kazdan, S., Karns, K., Calhoon, M. B., Hamlett, C. L., & Hewlett, S. (2000). Effects of workgroup structure and size on student productivity during collaborative work on complex tasks. *The Elementary School Journal*, 100(3), 183-212. doi: 10.2307/1002151

(Type: journal articles with less than 6 authors)

Janssen, J., Kirschner, F., Erkens, G., Kirschner, P. A., & Paas, F. (2010). Making the black box of collaborative learning transparent: Combining process-oriented and cognitive load approaches. *Educational Psychology Review*, 22(2), 139-154. doi: 10.1007/s10648-010-9131-x

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Madya, S. (2011). *Teori dan praktik penelitian tindakan (action research)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

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Nurgiyantoro, B. (2012). Kebermaknaan Soal Ujian nasional Bahasa Indonesia SMA/MA 2012. Dalam *Litera Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, Volume 11, Nomor 2, Oktober 2012, hlm. 167-179.

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NCTM. (2000). *Principles and standards for school mathematics*. Reston, VA: Author.

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Purdue Online Writing Lab. (27/03/2015). APA Style. *Reference list: Electronic sources (web publications)*. Retrieved 12 March, 2017, from <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/>

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Retnowati, E. (2012, 24-27 November). *Learning mathematics collaboratively or individually*. Paper presented at the The 2nd International Conference of STEM in Education, Beijing Normal University, China. Retrieved from http://stem2012.bnu.edu.cn/data/short%20paper/stem2012_88.pdf.

(Type: edited book with four editors)

Ritter, F. E., Nerb, J., Lehtinen, E., & O'Shea, T. M. (Eds.). (2007). *In order to learn: how the sequence of topics influences learning*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

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Sahlberg, P. (2012). The most wanted: Teachers and teacher education in Finland. In L. Darling-Hammond & A. Lieberman (Eds.), *Teacher education around the world: changing policies and practices*. London: Routledge.

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Schunk, D. H. (2012). *Learning theories an educational perspective*. Boston, MA: Pearson Education, Inc.

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Tobias, S., & Duffy, T. M. (Eds.). (2009). *Constructivist instruction: success or failure?*
New York, NY: Routledge.
(Type: statutory legal document)
Undang-Undang RI 2005 No. 14, Teachers and Lecturers



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TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

b	=	ب	dh	=	ذ	t	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	z	=	ظ	m	=	م
th	=	ث	z	=	ز	'	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	gh	=	غ	w	=	و

h	=	ح	sh	=	ش	f	=	ف	h	=	ه
kh	=	خ	ṣ	=	ص	q	=	ق	'	=	ء
d	=	د	ḍ	=	ض	k	=	ك	y	=	ي

Sh	a	=	ـَ	;	I	=	ـِ	u	=	ـُ
or			ـِ							
t			ـِ							
vo										
w										
el										
Lo	ā	=	اَ	;	Ī	=	يَ	ū	=	وُ
ng										
vo										
w										
el										
Di	a	=	أَ	;	A	=	وُ			
ph			يَ		w					
th										
on										
g										

Note:

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūthah* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūthah* is transliterated into “t”.
2. An article *alif-lām* (ال) is transliterated into *al-*; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alif-lām* is transliterated into *l-*.
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.

Example:

a. Arabic word in general:

أهلية = *Ahliyyah* atau *ahliyya*

سورة البقرة = *Sūrat al-Baqarah*

اهل السنة والجماعة = *Ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā’ah*

b. Qur’anic verses:

يا أيها الناس = *Yā ayyuha ‘n-nās*

ذلك الكتب لا ريب فيه = *Dhālika l-kitābu lāraiba fih*