

ARTICLE TITLE (14PT, BOLD, Helvetica (BODY), NO MORE THAN 15 WORDS

The title must be clear, concise, informative, creative and attractive to readers. Avoid using the terms “influence,” “relationship,” and “case study” in the title. The research location does not need to be included in the title because it is already explained in the "Methods" section.

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**Abstract:** *In this column, the abstract is written in English. One paragraph of no more than 200 words. Abstracts for research articles should provide a relevant overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following format for a structured abstract, excluding the title: (1) Background: Place the question under consideration in the broader context and emphasize the purpose of the research; (2) Methods: briefly describe the most important methods or treatments used; (3) Results: summarize the main findings of the article; (4) Implications: List the most significant implications or interpretations. The abstract must be an objective representation of the article. The abstract should not include results that are not presented and supported in the main text, nor should it exaggerate the significance of the main conclusions.*

#### **Abstrak**

**Abstrak:** Pada kolom ini abstrak ditulis menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia yang termuat dalam satu paragraf tidak lebih dari 200 kata. Abstrak untuk artikel penelitian harus memberikan gambaran umum yang relevan dari karya tersebut. Kami sangat menganjurkan para penulis untuk menggunakan format berikut ini untuk abstrak terstruktur, tidak termasuk judul: (1) Latar Belakang: Tempatkan pertanyaan yang sedang dipertimbangkan dalam konteks yang lebih luas dan tekankan tujuan penelitian; (2) Metode: jelaskan secara singkat metode atau perlakuan terpenting yang digunakan; (3) Hasil: rangkum temuan utama artikel; (4) Implikasi: Cantumkan implikasi atau interpretasi yang paling signifikan. Abstrak harus merupakan representasi objektif dari artikel. Abstrak tidak boleh mencakup hasil yang tidak disajikan dan didukung dalam teks utama, dan juga tidak boleh melebih-lebihkan signifikansi kesimpulan utama.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The introduction contains a description of the research, which briefly explains the important things of the research conducted. As much as possible, do a preliminary study first through searching and analyzing previous research. Next, the author reveals the research problem and your research position.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Briefly explain the types of methods, data analysis, and research data sources used in a comprehensive manner. All figures and tables must be cited in the main text, such as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

**Table 1.** This is a table

| Title 1 | Title 2 | Title 3           |
|---------|---------|-------------------|
| entry 1 | data    | data              |
| entry 2 | data    | data <sup>1</sup> |

**Figure 1.** This is a picture. The schema follows the same format

## DISCUSSION

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted based on previous research and the working hypothesis. The results and implications should be discussed in the broadest possible context. Additionally, future research directions can be highlighted.

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of the conclusion is to help the reader understand why your research is important after reading the paper. A conclusion is not just a summary of your points or a restatement of your research problem; The conclusion is a synthesis of the most important points. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for the conclusion, but in some cases, two or three paragraphs may be necessary. The purpose of a conclusion is not simply to repeat what has been said. Conclusions must contain proof of meaning. The conclusion can be a statement about what was expected, as suggested in the Introduction, and what happened, as reported in Results and Discussion, so that there is agreement. An addition can be made to the prospects to enrich research results and develop potential for future research.

## REFERENCE (write using APA 7th Style)

The writing style must be prepared using the Mendeley application. Manuscripts must have at least 20 references, 50% of which come from international journals that have a DOI or indexed national journals with an updated DOI (at least for the last 10 years). Examples are below.

- Suparman, M. A. (2023). *Desain instruksional modern*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Andara, S., Aisy, Z. I. R., Sutini, T., & Arifin, M. H. (2022). Penggunaan Media Sosial Dikalangan Anak Sekolah Dasar. *Harmony: Jurnal Pembelajaran IPS Dan PKN*, 7(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.15294/harmony.v7i1.55893>
- Sage, K., Piazzini, M., Downey, J. C., & Ewing, S. (2020). Flip It or Click It: Equivalent Learning of Vocabulary From Paper, Laptop, and Smartphone Flashcards. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, 49(2), 145–169. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047239520943647>
- Wardhani, N. W. (2021). The Effectiveness of Distance Learning for Elementary School. *Proceedings of the 5th Progressive and Fun Education International Conference (PFEIC 2020)*, 479(Pfeic), 114–119. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201015.018>

1. Introduction, research methods, discussion, and conclusions using Font 11

Helvetica

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2. Title (Helvetica 14 font) and author's identity font 11. The abstract uses Helvetica 10 font
3. It is best to use Mendeley, Zootero, and other citing techniques.