



Article Title in English, Maximum 15 Words, Clearly Representing the Main Content of the Article [Times New Roman, 14, Bold]

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should be written in English, consisting of 150–250 words, in a single paragraph and single spacing. The abstract should be self-contained and briefly present the research background/problem, objective, method, main findings, and conclusion or implications. Avoid citations, tables, figures, equations, and uncommon abbreviations. The abstract should be written in clear, concise, grammatically correct, and academic English.

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INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should present the background and context of the study, the research problem, relevant conceptual or theoretical foundations, a brief review of previous studies, the research gap, and the research objective. It should clearly explain why the study needs to be conducted and indicate the expected contribution of the research.

The research problem should be presented based on relevant conditions or phenomena and supported by up-to-date scholarly sources. Relevant previous studies should be discussed to strengthen the research rationale, demonstrate the current development of knowledge in the field, and identify issues that remain unanswered or insufficiently explored.

The theoretical or conceptual framework should be presented proportionally and used to strengthen the research argument rather than merely providing a collection of definitions. The

Introduction should demonstrate a logical connection between the research problem, previous studies, the research gap, and the present study.

At the end of the Introduction, the author should clearly state the research objective. Where appropriate, the objective may be followed by the research questions, hypotheses, or a statement of the study's contribution.

The Introduction should be written narratively without numbered subheadings, using clear, concise, logical, and systematic academic language. Statements derived from previous studies or other sources should be supported by appropriate citations. Authors should avoid excessive theoretical discussion, repetitive information, and material that is not directly related to the focus of the study.

Minimum components of the Introduction:

1. Background and research context.
2. Research problem or phenomenon.

3. Relevant conceptual/theoretical foundation.
4. Relevant previous studies.
5. Research gap.
6. Research significance and/or contribution.
7. Research objective.

Formatting note: The Introduction should follow the journal's prescribed article format, including the specified font, font size, line spacing, margins, and column layout.

METHODS

The Methods section should provide a clear and systematic description of how the study was conducted so that the research process can be understood and scientifically assessed. At a minimum, this section should describe the research approach and design, research setting and period, participants or data sources, data collection techniques, research instruments, and data analysis techniques used in the study.

The authors should explain the research approach and design in accordance with the research objectives. For quantitative studies, the Methods section may include the research design, population and sample, sampling technique, research variables, instruments, and data analysis techniques. For qualitative studies, it may include the research approach, research context or setting, participants or data sources, data collection techniques, data trustworthiness procedures, and data analysis techniques. For development research, experimental research, action research, literature reviews, or other approaches, the Methods section should be adapted to the characteristics of the study.

The data sources and characteristics of the participants, respondents, informants, samples, documents, or other sources used in the study should be adequately described. When a study involves a population and sample, the authors should report the sample size and sampling procedure. When research instruments are used, the authors should describe the type of instrument, the indicators or aspects measured, and the procedures for assessing validity and/or reliability, where applicable.

Data collection techniques should be described operationally, including the main procedures or stages used to obtain the data. Data analysis techniques should be appropriate to the type of data and research objectives. For

statistical analysis, the statistical models or techniques used should be specified. For qualitative analysis, the stages of data analysis should be described systematically.

The Methods section should be written narratively and systematically, using clear, concise, and academic language. Information that is not directly related to the research procedures should be avoided. Where applicable, information regarding ethical approval, research permits, informed consent, or other ethical procedures may be included according to the characteristics of the study.

Methods components should be adapted to the type of research:

- Research approach and design.
- Research setting and period, where applicable.
- Population, sample, participants, informants, or data sources.
- Data collection techniques and procedures.
- Research instruments.
- Validity, reliability, data trustworthiness, or other data quality procedures, where applicable.
- Data analysis techniques and procedures.
- Research ethics procedures, where applicable.

Note: Authors are not required to use all of the components listed above. The Methods section should be adapted to the research approach, design, and characteristics of the study.

RESULTS

The Results section should present the research findings objectively, systematically, and in accordance with the research objectives or questions. The section should focus on the main data or findings obtained from the research process rather than merely reproducing all raw data.

The findings may be presented using narrative descriptions, tables, figures, graphs, diagrams, or other appropriate forms of data visualization, depending on the characteristics of the study. Each table and figure should be numbered, provided with a clear title or caption, and explicitly referred to in the text.

The presentation of results should follow the order of the research objectives, questions,

hypotheses, or major aspects established in the study. Only relevant data necessary to support the research findings should be presented. Avoid excessive data presentation or repetition of the same information in tables, figures, and narrative descriptions.

For quantitative studies, the Results section may include descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, relationships or differences between variables, and other relevant statistical findings. For qualitative studies, findings may be presented in the form of themes, categories, patterns, or major findings derived from the data. For development research, experimental studies, action research, or other types of research, the presentation of results should be adapted to the research design.

Detailed interpretation or comparison with previous studies should not be extensively presented in this section, as the interpretation and meaning of the findings are the primary focus of the Discussion section.

Tables and figures should be presented effectively, be of appropriate quality, and be

understandable without excessive additional explanation. Table titles/captions should be placed above the table, while figure captions should be placed below the figure. Every table and figure must be referred to in the text.

$$x + y = 2$$

(1)

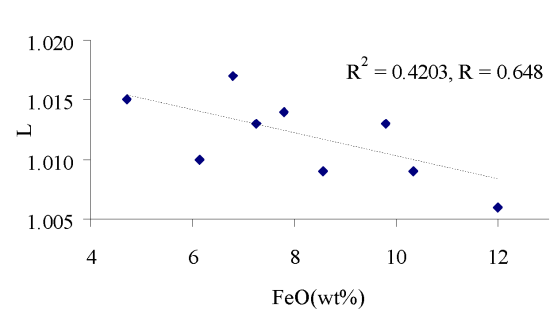


Figure 1. Graph ABCD

Table 1. Student Data

Student Name	Gender	Class	Height (m)	Weight (kg)
Sarman	L	XII	1,55	80
Erwin	L	XII	1,65	50
Kartini	P	XII	1,50	45
Indra	L	XII	1,65	75

- Key principles of the Results section:
- Present research findings objectively.
 - Address the research objectives or questions based on the data.
 - Present only relevant data.
 - Use tables, figures, or graphs where appropriate.
 - Avoid repeating the same information.
 - Avoid lengthy interpretation.
 - Do not present conclusions that are not supported by the data.

DISCUSSION

The Discussion section should explain the meaning, interpretation, and implications of the research findings. It should not merely repeat the Results section but should explain how and why

the findings were obtained and how they relate to relevant theories, concepts, and previous studies.

The Discussion should establish a clear relationship between the findings and the research objectives or questions. Each major finding should be interpreted within the context of the study and supported by appropriate scholarly arguments.

The findings should be compared or related to relevant previous studies to indicate whether they support, extend, complement, or differ from previous findings. When differences are identified, the authors should provide a reasonable explanation based on the characteristics of the participants, research context, methodology, data, or other relevant factors.

The Discussion should also relate the findings to the theories or concepts underlying the study. When the findings have implications for theory, practice, policy, education, community development, or other relevant fields, such implications should be explained appropriately.

The Discussion should use relevant and up-to-date scholarly sources. However, citations should not be presented merely as a list of references. Each citation should contribute to the argument and help explain the relationship between the present findings and existing knowledge.

Where appropriate, the final part of the Discussion may address the research contribution, implications, limitations, and directions for future research, provided that these aspects are not presented in another section of the article.

Key principles of the Discussion section:

- Interpret the research findings.
- Explain the meaning and possible reasons behind the findings.
- Relate the findings to the research objectives or questions.
- Connect the findings with relevant theories or concepts.
- Compare the findings with previous studies.
- Explain similarities and differences with previous research.
- Demonstrate the contribution and implications of the study.
- Present limitations and directions for future research where relevant.

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion should provide a clear answer to the research objectives or questions based on the findings and discussion. It should be concise, clear, and substantive, emphasizing the main findings and the meaning or contribution of the study.

The Conclusion should not merely repeat the Results section but should provide a synthesis of the major findings and demonstrate what can be concluded from the study. All conclusions must be supported by the data and findings presented in the article and should not introduce new information or claims that have not been discussed.

Where the study has important implications for theory, practice, policy, education, or other relevant fields, such implications may be briefly stated in the Conclusion.

If the journal requires a recommendation section, recommendations may be presented briefly after the Conclusion and should be based on the research findings and limitations. Recommendations should be practical, specific, realistic, and directed to relevant stakeholders, such as future researchers, educators, institutions, policymakers, or other relevant parties.

The Conclusion and recommendations should be written in narrative paragraph form rather than as numbered points or lists, unless otherwise specified by the journal.

Key principles of the Conclusion:

- Address the research objectives or questions.
- Synthesize the major findings.
- Be based on the Results and Discussion.
- Avoid merely repeating the raw results.
- Do not introduce new information.
- Highlight the contribution or implications of the study where relevant.
- Recommendations, if included, should be based on the findings and limitations of the study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Acknowledgments section is used to recognize individuals or organizations that provided support or contributed to the research process but do not meet the criteria for authorship.

Acknowledgments may be given to funding agencies or sponsors, institutions providing research support, research partners, individuals who assisted with data collection or analysis, participants or informants where appropriate, and other parties who provided relevant technical or administrative assistance.

Authors should clearly identify the institution or individual providing the support and, when applicable, provide the name of the funding agency or research grant, funding scheme, and grant or contract number.

The Acknowledgments section should be brief, specific, and professional. It should not be used for general expressions of appreciation that

are not directly related to the conduct of the research.

Example

The authors would like to thank Universitas Pasifik Morotai for the institutional support provided throughout the research process. The authors also extend their appreciation to all parties who assisted with data collection and provided support during the study.

Example for funded research

This research was supported by [name of funding agency/program] through [name of funding scheme/program] under Grant/Contract Number [grant/contract number]. The authors would like to thank [name of institution/partner] for the support and cooperation provided throughout the research process.

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The References section should include all sources that are cited or referred to in the article. Every source cited in the text must appear in the reference list, and every source included in the reference list must be cited or used in the article.

References should be arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the first author and formatted according to the APA (American Psychological Association) 7th Edition style. Authors' names, publication year, title, journal or publisher information, volume, issue, page range, DOI, and URL should follow APA 7th Edition guidelines.

Authors are encouraged to use relevant and up-to-date primary sources, particularly articles published in reputable scholarly journals. References should have a direct relationship with the research argument, methodology, findings, or theoretical framework.

For research articles, the majority of references are preferably drawn from scholarly journal articles, particularly recent publications. Books, official reports, regulations, conference proceedings, theses, dissertations, and other sources may also be used when relevant and necessary to support the article.

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- References should be arranged alphabetically.
- Do not number the references.
- Use a *hanging indent* for each reference entry.
- Apply APA 7th Edition consistently.
- Include the DOI whenever available.
- Include URLs where relevant and necessary.
- Do not include sources that are not cited in the article.
- Avoid unverifiable sources.
- Ensure that every in-text citation has a corresponding reference entry.
- Authors are responsible for the accuracy of all bibliographic information.

Reference quality

Authors should use relevant, credible, and up-to-date sources. Primary sources, particularly peer-reviewed research articles, should form the main basis of the scholarly argument. The number and composition of references should be appropriate to the nature and scope of the article.