

Title Should Be as Concise as Possible While Accurately Representing the Content of the Article (Left aligned, Bold, 16pt, Capitalize Each Word, Cambria)

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Article Information: (9 pt)

Keywords: (9pt)

First keyword

Second keyword

Third keyword

ABSTRACT (9 PT)

Abstract allows readers to easily identify basic content quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, which will ultimately be decided whether to read the document as a whole. Abstracts /' must be informative and fully clear, provide clear statements about the problem, approach or proposed solution, and show the main findings and conclusions. The abstract must be 100 to 200 words long. Abstract must be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature must be used and abbreviations must be avoided. There are no literatures to be quoted. The keyword list provides opportunities to add keywords used by indexing and abstract services, in addition to those already in the title. The use of good keywords can make it easier for interested parties to find this article (9 pt).



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INTRODUCTION (10 pt American Psychological Association 7th edition)

The introduction differs from the abstract in that it provides background to the research and explains why the study is significant in context. What is the critical research question? Why should the reader be interested? (Admin, 2025)

The aim of the introduction is to capture the reader's interest and provide sufficient background information to understand the article. Summarize the problem addressed, provide context, review relevant previous studies, and clearly state what the article covers. Avoid turning the introduction into a mini review. Select only the most relevant literature and justify your choices to demonstrate expertise.

The introduction should be concise, well-structured, and informative without being lengthy. Go directly to the core of your research.

Tips:

- Begin with a brief background of the issue studied.
- Clearly state your research objectives.
- Emphasize the importance of the study.
- Introduce relevant literature - don't provide a complete history.
- State your hypothesis, variables investigated, and briefly describe the methods.
- Define any special/regional terminology.
- Offer brief discussions of other findings to give a broad context.

- Summarize key results and how they contribute to the broader field.
- Identify unresolved questions and new inquiries raised by your research.

Always write with your target audience in mind, moving from general to specific. Avoid creating subsections in the introduction.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review contains a systematic description of information on research results that have been conducted by previous researchers that are relevant to the research to be carried out. This section contains the strengths and weaknesses that may exist in previous research which can be used as an argument that the research to be done is perfecting or developing previous research.

This section also contains a theoretical foundation in the form of a summary of theories taken from the literature that supports the research and contains an explanation of the basic concepts and principles needed to solve the problem. The theoretical basis can be in the form of qualitative descriptions, mathematical models, or tools that are directly related to the problem under study. Literature sources referred to in this section must be included in the sentence/statement referred to and in the Bibliography.

METHOD

In the method section, explain how the study was conducted to (1) allow readers to evaluate the research and (2) enable replication. Describe precisely what was done: what, how, when, where, how often, and why equipment/materials were used.

Tips:

- Define the population and sampling method.
- Explain instrumentation.
- Describe relevant procedures and timeframe.
- Describe the analysis used.
- Explain validity and reliability strategies.
- State any assumptions.
- Explain statistical tests used. Advanced methods may require citations.
- Outline the scope and/or limitations of your methodology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The goal of this section is to present findings, interpret them, explain implications, and suggest future research. It should answer the research question stated in the introduction and show how the findings relate to the literature.

Discussion connects to the introduction, questions, and literature reviewed, but must not repeat the introduction. Instead, it should explain how the study advances understanding.

Tips:

- State main findings.
- Interpret and explain their significance.
- Support your answers with data.
- Connect with existing literature.
- Consider alternative interpretations.
- Note clinical or practical relevance.
- Acknowledge limitations.
- Propose future research.

Use of Graphs:

Figures and tables effectively present data. They should be understandable independently of the full text.

Tips:

- Keep graphs simple but informative.

- Use color where possible.
- Maintain professional standards.
- Ensure originality - no reused or published figures.
- Avoid logos, trademarks, or currency symbols.
- Don't duplicate graphics already presented in the manuscript.

Example:

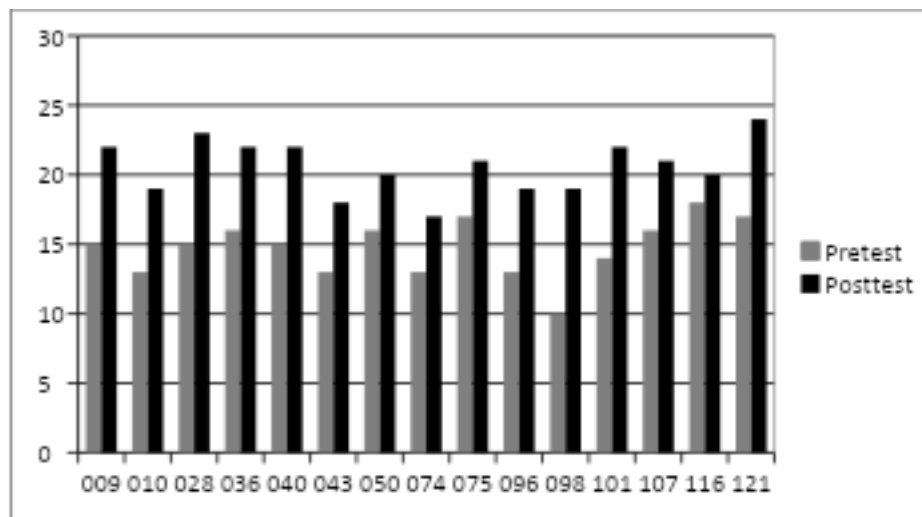


Figure #: <Figure Title>

Table XX: <Table Title>

Aspects Measured	Knowledge	Comprehension	Skills	Teacher's Mentoring Ability
The nature of KTSP	8.67	8.47	-	8.20
Developing KTSP	8.13	7.80	7.27	7.13
Making syllabus and lesson plans	8.27	8.07	7.47	7.38
Implementing learning	9.00	8.80	8.13	8.67
Assessing learning implementation	7.93	7.47	7.20	7.20
Average	8.40	8.12	7.52	7.72

CONCLUSION

The conclusion helps readers understand the importance of the study. It is not a repetition of the abstract or problem statement but a synthesis of key points. It should not leave unanswered questions.

Tips:

- Keep the conclusion clear and concise.
- Emphasize the relevance and importance of your study.
- Situate your article in the context of prior research.
- Discuss implications realistically with originality. If similar to other studies, state what makes your findings original.

One paragraph is usually enough; sometimes two or three are acceptable. Avoid: Repeating the abstract. Using vague generalizations (e.g., "This study examined..."). Introducing new arguments or data. Including references or statistics - these belong in the main text.

REFERENSI

References must follow the Chicago Manual of Style (17th edition, full-note/footnote format). Ensure that all in-text citations match the reference list and are consistent in spelling and year.

Checklist:

- Spelling of authors' names
- Punctuation
- Number of authors before using "et al."
- Citation format

We recommend using reference managers like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, or EasyBib for ease of citation. References should be current (ideally within the last 5 years) and relevant. Authors must follow non-discriminatory language guidelines (e.g., gender, race, disability, age)..