

Title Written in English

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ABSTRAK

Petunjuk ini merupakan template manuskrip/artikel yang akan diterbitkan di SCHOLA. Abstrak ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia menggunakan jenis huruf Garamond 11 pt, 1 spasi. Abstrak merupakan intisari artikel yang mencakup tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, dan hasil yang dicapai. Abstrak tidak lebih dari 250 kata.

Kata Kunci: kata kunci terdiri dari tiga sampai lima kata yang dipisahkan tanda titik koma (;).

ABSTRACT

These instructions are manuscript templates/articles to be published in SCHOLA. Abstracts are written in English using Garamond font 11 pt, 1 space. Abstract is the essence of the article which includes the research objectives, research methods, and results achieved. Abstract no more than 250 words.

Keywords: keywords consist of three to five words separated by semicolons (;).

INTRODUCTION

SCHOLA will publish manuscripts of scientific articles in the field of basic education. Writing can take the form of disseminating research results, comprehensive scientific literature reviews or reviews of scientific books. This article has never been published and is not being considered for publication in another journal. Overall, the manuscript must contain an abstract, introduction, research methods, results and discussion, conclusions and bibliography. Writing using MS Word, page format is 1 column, font type used for the content of the article is Garamond, size 12 pt, space 1. Articles are printed on A4 size paper (minimum 5 pages and maximum 15 pages) with top, bottom, right margins, and left 3.0 cm. Articles are written with the right and left edges aligned (justified), and the first line of the paragraph is 1.25 cm. Each page must be given a page number placed according to the template format provided. The page number for the first page of the article is placed in the bottom center, while for subsequent page numbers it is placed at the top, with the provisions for odd page numbers being placed at the top right and even page numbers being placed at the top left. If there are words in a foreign language in the text, they are stated in italics.

Second Level Heading

The main heading title is written in bold capital letters size 12pt, the distance between the content section and the next heading (sub-section) is 1 space. In the second sub-section (second level heading) it is written in size 12pt starting with a capital letter at the beginning of the word and Bold, while in the third sub-section (third level heading) it is written in size 12pt starting with a capital letter at the beginning of the word and Italic (italic).

Third Level Heading

This introductory section provides background, an explanation of the literature review/relevant research that is up to date which leads to the formulation of the problem. The research objectives are stated in the introduction. If there is more than one destination, the numbering uses numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) and does not use symbols/bullets.

METHOD

This research methods section outlines the steps for solving the problem. Describe clearly the research procedures carried out. The method chosen is adapted to the type of research. For example, experimental research, research design, population and sample collection, research implementation procedures, and data analysis techniques must be clear.

RESULTS

The results and discussion section presents the results obtained and how they were achieved. The description must be comprehensive but still concise and coherent. Discussion of research results includes advantages and disadvantages, as well as testing.

Second Level Heading

For data in table form, the presentation should use a table format as in the example Table 1. The table is given a title with font size 11. The title is placed above the table. The table is centered and referred to in the text. If there is more than one table, the tables are numbered, for example Table 1, Table 2, and so on. Please do not use vertical lines in the table

Table 1. Percentage of Research Sample

Type of School	Man (%)	Woman (%)
SD	60	40
SMP	30	70
SMA	50	50

Make sure that the presentation of the table is not cut off by the page. If the presentation of the table is not sufficient to present it in one column, it can be presented by combining two columns into one column (specifically for presenting the columns).

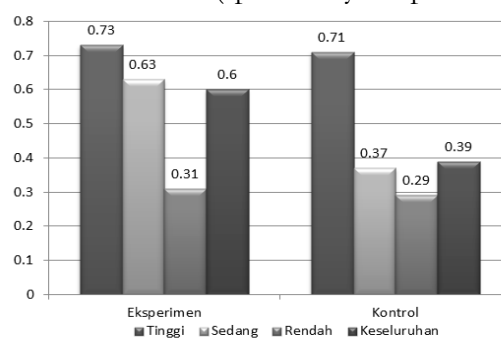


Figure 1. Bar Diagram of N-Gain Score for Reasoning Ability

The tables and presentation figures are centered horizontally and referenced in the text. The image is captioned. The title is placed below the image as in the example in Figure 1.

If there is more than one image, the images are numbered, for example Image 1, Image 2, and so on.

Third Level Heading

Preferably, images in JPEG (JPG) or PNG image file format, can be included in separate files to make image editing easier.

When citing a library consisting of one person, write the author's last name followed by the year of publication. For example: Rahman (2015) states that For literature written by two people, it is written using the last name of each author. Wahidin and Purwanto (2016) explain that or "An integrated student service information system proven to save total student service time between 30% to 50% (Arina 2010, Fahmi 2009, Kusdinar et al. 2010, Sumargiyani and Widayati, 2011)".

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section contains a summary of the results achieved and is an answer to the problem formulation. Therefore, conclusions must be aligned with the problem formulation and research objectives. Just like the research objectives, if there is more than one conclusion written then the numbering uses numbers and not bullets. In the conclusion, you can also add prospects for the development of research results and further applications which are prospects for the next study. Write recommendations based on research results here.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The acknowledgments section contains thanks to the parties (if any) who have assisted in the research activities carried out. These parties, for example research funders, experts who contribute to discussions or data processors who are directly related to research/writing.

REFERENCES

All references referred to in the text of the article must be listed in the Bibliography section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals and books). Writing a reference system in the article text and writing a bibliography should use a reference management application program, for example: Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero, or others.

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Note: There is no need to separate references in the form of books, journals, etc.

Book:

Freudenthal, H. (1991). Revisiting Mathematics Education. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., & Razavieh, A. (1976). Pengantar Penelitian Pendidikan. Terjemahan oleh Arief Furchan. (1982). Surabaya: Usaha Nasional

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- Prahmana, R.C.I. (2012). Pendesainan Pembelajaran Operasi Bilangan Menggunakan Permainan Tradisional Tepuk Bergambar Untuk Siswa Kelas III Sekolah Dasar (SD). Unpublished Thesis. Palembang: Sriwijaya University.
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- Cobb, P. (1994). Theories of Mathematical Learning and Constructivism: A Personal View. Paper presented at the Symposium on trends and perspectives in mathematics education, Institute for mathematics, University of Klagenfurt, Austria.
- Prahmana, R.C.I. (2013). Designing Division Operation Learning in The Mathematics of Gasing. Proceeding in The First South East Asia Design/Development Research (SEA-DR) Conference 2013, 391-398. Palembang: Sriwijaya University

Journal Article:

- Stacey, K. (2010). The View of Mathematical Literacy in Indonesia. Journal on Mathematics Education (IndoMS-JME), 2 (2), 1-24. Palembang: IndoMS.

A book consisting of several articles:

- Saukah, A. & Waseso, M.G. (Eds.). (2002). Menulis Artikel untuk Jurnal Ilmiah (Edisi ke-4, cetakan ke-1). Malang: UM Press.
- Russel, T. (1998). An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation. In P.J. Black & A. Lucas (Eds.), Children's Informal Ideas in Science, 62-84. London: Routledge.

Newspaper Article:

- Pitunov, B. (13 December 2002). Sekolah Unggulan atukah Sekolah Pengunggulan? Majalah Pos, page 4 & 11.

Newspaper Article (no author):

- Jawa Pos. (22 April 1995). Wanita Kelas Bawah Lebih Mandiri, page 3.

Official document:

- Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. (1978). Pedoman Penulisan Laporan Penelitian. Jakarta: Depdikbud
- Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. (1990). Jakarta: PT. Armas Duta Jaya

Internet:

- Hitchcock, S., Carr, L., & Hall, W. (1996). A Survey of STM Online Journals, 1990-1995: The Calm before the Storm, (Online), (<http://journal.ecs.soton.ac.uk/survey/survey.html>), diakses 12 Juni 1996.

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Kumaidi. (1998). Pengukuran Bekal Awal Belajar dan Pengembangan Tesnya. Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan. (Online), Jilid 5, No. 4, (<http://www.malang.ac.id>), diakses 20 Januari 2000

Wilson, D. (20 November 1995). Summary of Citing Internet Sites. NETTRAIN Discussion List, (Online), (NETTRAIN@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu), diakses 22 November 1995.