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## **Manuscript Writing Instructions of Tirtamath: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengajaran Matematika ← 14 TNR Bold and Maximum 14 Words**

**First Author<sup>1</sup> \*, Second Author<sup>2</sup> ← 11 pt bold**

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### **Article History:**

Received: xxxx xx, 20xx

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**Abstract:** Abstracts are written in English using TNR-11. The spacing between lines is 1 space. The abstract contains 150-200 words and consists of only 1 paragraph, which contains the objectives, methods, and results of the study.

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### **Keywords:**

One or more words or phrases that are important, specific, or representative of this article (separated by “;” )

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## **INTRODUCTION (10%) □ 12 TNR Bold**

Contains the background, rationale, and/or urgency of the research. References (relevant literature or research), need to be included in this section, in relation to the justification of research urgency, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and solutions chosen. How to write the source in the text needs to clearly show the name of the author and the citation of the source, which is in the form of the year of publication and the page where the manuscript is located. An example is: ..... The results showed that more than 70% of students were unable to recognize authentic problems..... (Hendrayana, 2020).

The degree of up-to-date material referenced by looking at the proportion of the last 10 years and referring to the primary literature. Problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of research written narratively in paragraphs, do not need to be given special subheadings. Similarly, operational definitions, if deemed necessary, are also written narratively.

The introduction is written with TNR-12 upright, with a space of 1.15. Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

## **METHOD (15%) □ 12 TNR Bold**

Contains the type of research, time and place of research, targets, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, and data collection techniques, as well as data analysis

techniques and other matters relating to the research method. targets, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, and data collection techniques, as well as data analysis techniques and other matters relating to the research method can be written in sub-subchapters, with sub-subheading. Sub-subheadings do not need to be notated, but are written in small letters with capital letters, TNR-11 unbold, left-aligned.

Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of research need to be clearly stated (for quantitative research, it is also necessary). The target/subject of research (for qualitative research) or population-sample (for quantitative research) needs to be clearly described in this section. The technique of obtaining the subjects (qualitative research) and/or the sampling technique (quantitative research) should also be stated.

Procedures need to be described according to the type of research. How the research will be conducted and the data obtained should be described in this section.

For experimental research, the type of experimental design used should be stated in this section. The type of data, how the data is collected, with which instruments the data is collected, and how the collection technique is carried out, should be clearly described in this section.

How to interpret the data obtained, how it relates to the research problem and objectives, as well as how to analyze the data, should be described in this section.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (70%) □ 12 TNR Bold

Research results are presented in graphical, tabular, or descriptive form. Analysis and interpretation of these results are required before they are discussed.

Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text description of research results/objectives. If the width of the table is not enough to be written in half a page, it can be written on a full page. The title of the table is written from the left centered, all words are capitalized, except conjunctions. If more than one line is written in single space. For example, see Table 1.

Table 1. Style and its function

No.	Nama Style	Fungsi
1.	Tirtamath_Title	Tirtamath_Title
2.	Tirtamath_Author	Tirtamath_Author
3.	Tirtamath_AbstractBody	Tirtamath_AbstractBody
4.	Tirtamath_AbstractTitle	Tirtamath_AbstractTitle
5.	Tirtamath_AbstractKeyword	Tirtamath_AbstractKeyword
6.	Tirtamath_Heading 1	Tirtamath_Heading 1
7.	Tirtamath_Body	Tirtamath_Body
8.	Tirtamath_Picture Capture	Tirtamath_Picture Capture
9.	Tirtamath_Table Capture	Tirtamath_Table Capture
10.	Tirtamath_Reference	Tirtamath_Reference
....		

Results in the form of images, or data made into images/schemes/graphics/diagrams/etc., the presentation also follows the existing rules; the title or name of the image is placed below the image, from the left, and spaced 1 space from

the image. If there is more than one line, there is a single space between lines. For example, see Figure 1.

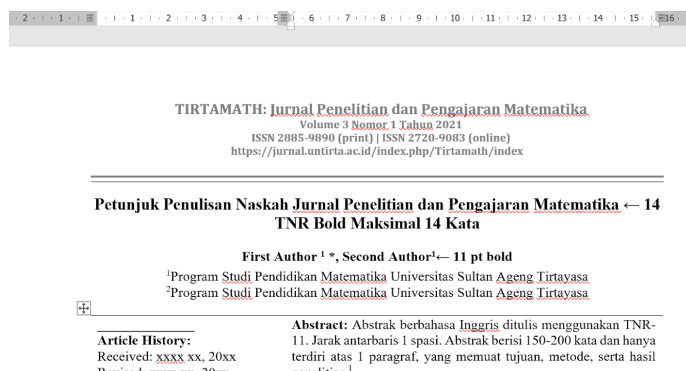


Figure 1. Showing Styles in a Template

The discussion focuses on linking the data and the results of its analysis with the problem or research objectives and the broader theoretical context. It can also be an answer to the question of why facts are found as in the data.

The discussion is written attached to the data discussed. The discussion should not be separated from the data discussed.

## CONCLUSION (5%) □ 12 TNR Bold

The conclusion can be a generalization of findings according to the research problem, it can also be a recommendation for the next step.

## REFERENCES □ 12 TNR Bold

The preparation of a reference list that follows standardized techniques must be done in a standardized and consistent manner. To maintain consistency in the way of referencing, citing and bibliography, you should use reference manager applications, such as Zotero, Mendeley, or other paid applications with APA 6th style. Written in single space, between the bibliography is spaced 1 space. Tirtamath's management policy requires every article submitted to cite 1-2 previous Tirtamath articles. Some examples of how to write references in the reference list are given below.

- Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (1990). *Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching*. (6<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: Macmillan.
- Suyanto, S. (2009). Keberhasilan sekolah dalam ujian nasional ditinjau dari organisasi belajar. *Skripsi*. Tidak dipublikasikan. Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.
- Retnawati, H. (2014). *Teori Respon Butir dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
- Dewi, V. R., Syamsuri, & Khaerunnisa, E. (2019). Karakteristik motivasi ekstrinsik dan intrinsik siswa SMP dalam belajar matematika. *Tirtamath: Jurnal Penelitian Pengajaran Matematika*, 1 (2), 116–128. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.48181/tirtamath.v1i2.7145>