

**Article Title for JTMI (Jurnal Teknologi dan Manajemen Informatika
[14pt., Times New Roman, Title]**

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should provide a concise overview of the research problem and objectives, the methods employed, and the research findings. The emphasis of the abstract should be placed primarily on the research results. The abstract must be typed in single spacing, with a length of 100–200 words. Mathematical equations or formulas, as well as references/citations, are not allowed in the abstract. Keywords may consist of single words or word combinations, with a total of 3–5 keywords. These keywords are required for indexing purposes, allowing easier retrieval of the research title and abstract. (*Times New Roman, 11 pt*)

INTRODUCTION (12pt, bold)

The introduction should include the background of the issue or research problem, as well as the urgency of the study. A relevant and up-to-date literature review should be provided. All citations must be listed in the references section. The research problem statement and research objectives must be clearly presented. Each paragraph should begin with an indentation of approximately five spaces, or about 1 cm from the left margin of each column.

In the literature review, the use of recent references (within the last five years) is recommended. All articles submitted for publication in JTMI must adhere to this template. All formatting styles (including section headings and figure/table captions) have been predefined in this document. Use the provided styles for writing. JTMI articles must consist of 8–10 pages. Use italics for emphasis; underlining should not be used.

METHODS

This section should describe how the research was conducted, including the type of research, the time and location of the study, the research targets/objectives, research subjects,

procedures, instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and any other elements relevant to the research process. The research targets/objectives, subjects, procedures, data and instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques may be presented in subsections with appropriate subheadings.

For qualitative research, the time and location of the study must be stated clearly. The research targets/subjects should be described in detail in this section, along with the techniques used to select the subjects.

For quantitative research, the section should include: research variables, research design, population and sample, data collection techniques and instrument development, data analysis techniques, and the interpretation of the data obtained. These elements should be explained in relation to the research problem and objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The *Results and Discussion* section should be written in Times New Roman, 12 pt. Research findings may be presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptive text. Analysis and interpretation of the results are required prior to discussion.

Tables should be placed either in the center or at the end of the descriptive text presenting the research findings, using Times New Roman, 11 pt. The discussion should be directly linked to the data being presented. Efforts should be made to ensure that the discussion of a table's content is not separated from the corresponding data. When spanning more than one line, text should be written in single spacing. For an example, see Table 1.

Table 1. Stye and Function

No.	Section Name	Function
1.	Title	Judul
2.	Author	Penulis
3.	AbstractBody	Abstrak
4.	AbstractTitle	Judul Abstrak
5.	AbstractKeyword	Kata Kunci
6.	Heading 1	Judul 1
7.	Body	Paragraf
8.	PictureCapture	Judul Gambar
9.	TableCapture	Judul Tabel
	Etc.	

For results and discussion sections that include figures, each figure must be numbered and accompanied by a caption in Times New Roman, 11 pt. An example of figure caption formatting is shown below.

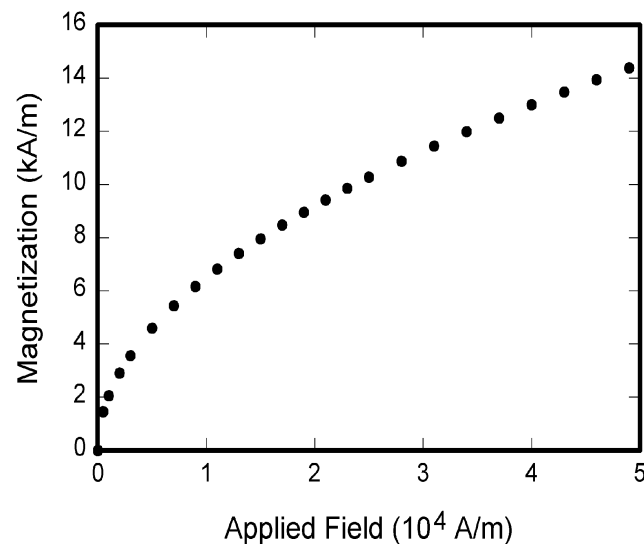


Figure 1. Provide a clear and descriptive caption for the figure

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The *Conclusions and Recommendations* section should be written in Times New Roman, 12 pt. The conclusion should address or provide answers to the research problem or objectives, rather than serving as a summary of the research findings. Conclusions must be concise, clear, qualitative, and general in nature, and should be presented in paragraph form. The recommendations should provide guidance to other researchers or relevant stakeholders based on the research findings. They may include suggestions for future research, identification of limitations or shortcomings in the current study, and aspects that should be addressed or improved in subsequent research stages.

REFERENCES

All sources cited in the article must be listed in the references section, and all entries in the references section must be cited in the article. The references must be compiled in a standardized and consistent format following established citation guidelines. To ensure consistency in referencing, citation, and bibliography formatting, it is recommended to use a reference management tool [1], such as Zotero [2], Mendeley [3], or other similar applications, and to apply the IEEE citation style [4].

- [1] Nurgiyantoro, B. & Efendi, A. (2017). Re-Actualization of Puppet Characters in Modern Indonesian Fictions of The 21st Century. *3L: The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*. 23 (2), 141-153, from <http://doi.org/10.17576/3L-2017-2302-11>.
- [2] Retnowati, E., Fathoni, Y., & Chen, O. (2018). Mathematics Problem Solving Skill Acquisition: Learning by Problem Posing or by Problem Solving? *Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 37(1), 1-10, from doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21831/cp.v37i1.18787>.
- [3] Retnowati, E. (2012, 24-27 November). *Learning mathematics collaboratively or individually*. Paper presented at the The 2nd International Conference of STEM in Education, Beijing Normal University, China. Retrieved from http://stem2012.bnu.edu.cn/data/short%20paper/stem2012_88.pdf.
- [4] Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2007). *Using multivariate statistics* (Fifth ed.). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.