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The role of technology in increasing the effectiveness of English learning (13 Constantia, Bold, up to 14 words)

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Abstract

Abstract English version, written using Constantia-11, italic. Abstract contains research aim/purpose, method, and research results; written in 1 paragraph, single space among rows, using past tense sentences.

Keywords: word(s) or phrase(s), that it's important, specific, or representative for the article. 5 keywords max.

INTRODUCTION

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 indicate the author's name and year of publication (if the source is a book, write the page where the manuscript is located). An example is: ..... The results of this relevant study show that more than 70% of students are unable to recognize authentic problems..... (Hasdiansyah & Suryono, 2016: 6). It is highly recommended to use a reference manager app like Mendeley & Zotero.

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 Constantia (size 11), with a space of 1. Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column. The proportion for this introductory section is no more than 10% of the entire manuscript.

METHOD

It contains the type of research, time and place of research, targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, data analysis instruments and techniques and other matters related to the method of research. Targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, and data collection techniques, as well as data analysis techniques and other matters related to the way the research is conducted can be written in sub-sub-chapters, with sub-headings. Sub-subheadings do not need to be notated, but are written in lowercase letters starting with capital letters, Constantia-11 unbold, left aligned. Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of the research need to be clearly written (for quantitative research, it is also necessary). The target/subject of the study (for qualitative research) or the population-sample (for quantitative research) needs to be clearly described in this section. It is also necessary to write down the technique of obtaining the subject (qualitative research) and/or the

sampling technique (quantitative research). The procedure needs to be spelled out...

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research are presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptives. Analysis and interpretation of these results are necessary before they are discussed. Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text describing the research results/findings. If the width of the table is not enough to write in half a page, then it can be written a full page. Table titles are written from the left to center, all words begin with uppercase letters, except for conjunctions. If more than one line is written in a single space. For example, see Table 1.

Table 1. Bringing Up Styles in Templates

No	Nama	Fungsi
1	aaa	aaa

The results in the form of drawings, or data made drawings/schemas/graphs/diagrams/throughout the nation, 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 away from the image. When there are more than 1 rows, the rows are given a single space. For example, it can be seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Bringing Up Styles in Templates

The discussion focused on relating the data and the results of the analysis to the problem or purpose of the research and the broader theoretical context. It can also be an answer to the question of why facts such as in the data are found. The discussion is written attached to the data discussed. The discussion is tried not to be separate from the data discussed. The proportion for the Results section is 35% and the Discussion section is 35% of the entire manuscript.

CONCLUSION

Contains briefly and clearly about: (1) simply answering the problem or research objective (do not discuss it again); (2) is also a conclusion from the author logically and honestly based on the facts obtained?; (3) Implications or suggestions may be added (not mandatory). Write it down in one paragraph. The proportion for this section of Conclusion is no more than 5% of the entire manuscript.

REFERENCES

The preparation of the Bibliography that follows standard techniques must be carried out in a standard and consistent manner. To maintain consistency in the way you refer, cite and bibliography, you should use the **Mendeley or Zotero** Reference Manager application. Written in a single space, the inter-bibliography is 1 space.