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Manuscript title; maximum 15 words; written in English; font Calisto MT; size14; one space; attract readers and convey main findings of research.

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Abstract

Concise and factual and is able to stand alone as a unit of information; describes the major points of the research, purpose research, methods used, finding or results and conclusions of the full-length paper.Keep provides logical connections (or transitions) between the information included. Finish up with a final sentence that includes what you most want the reader to be thinking about as they move on to reading the paper.Typed with one space and the length of article 200 words. If possible, avoid containing no information not included in the paper, trade names, acronyms, abbreviations, or symbols.

Keywords Written in English. Choosing appropriate keywords is important, because these are used for indexing purposes. Please select a maximum of 5 words to enable your manuscript to be more easily identified and cited.

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INTRODUCTION

It is typed in all capitals [*font Calisto MT* 12 bold], The introduction is typed in capital letters, containing the background described with the previous state of the art research.

At least 5 pieces of literature can be able to justify novelty, overcome a problem, urgency and rationalization of

activities, problem-solving plan, and hypothesis development, analysis GAP, solution to problems, renewal of science, reference to primary sources, describe objectives and hypotheses at the end of the introduction

Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

Tips:

1. Article length between 3000-5000 words (including bibliography, notes, and tables). Each article will be traced / plagiarized
2. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
3. stat of the art dari literatur terdahulu bersumber jurnal nasional terakreditasi dan internasional bereputasi
4. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
5. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
6. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
7. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.
8. Provide a concise discussion of the results and findings of other studies so the reader understands the big picture.
9. Describe some of the major findings presented in your manuscript and explain how they contribute to the larger field of research (Stat of the art and analisis Gap).
10. State the principal conclusions derived from your results.
11. Identify any questions left unanswered and any new questions generated by your study.
12. Articles are typed in Microsoft Office Word format. By using the font Times New Roman size 11, single spacing on A4 paper.
13. 3-3-2-2 (left-top-right-bottom) paper format. Authors can submit and register articles through the online OJS Journal IJoLEC.

METHOD

The research method describes: the approach, scope or object, operational variable definition / research focus description, place, population and sample / informant, main materials and tools, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research.You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what,how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. Themain consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings andto enable the replication of the research.You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technicalissue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know whathappened).

Tips:

1. Define the population and the methods of sampling;
2. Describe the instrumentation;
3. Describe the procedures and if relevant, the time frame;
4. Describe the analysis plan;
5. Describe any approaches to ensure validity and reliability;
6. State any assumptions;
7. Describe statistical tests and the

comparisons made; ordinary statistical methods should be used without comment; advanced or unusual methods may require a literature citation, and;
8. Describe the scope and/or limitations of the methodology you used.
9. Describe the reference source of the method used

It is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an exisiting method is utilized.Last, please avoid to make a sub section in Method. [*font Calisto MT* 12 bold, Normal]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results are presented in full and in accordance with the scope of the study. The results of the research can be completed with tables, graphs (images), and / or charts. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. The results of the data analysis were interpreted correctly

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

Discussion

The discussion section is separate from the results, describing the findings logically, linking with relevant reference sources. The discussion section explains the findings logically and relates them to relevant reference sources.

The discussion contains:
1. what / how: whether the data presented has been processed (not the raw table) set out in the form of tables or images (choose one) and give comments,
2. (why) the discussion section shows a link between the results obtained and the basic concepts and/or
3. What else is there a match or contradiction with the results of other people's research, also explain the implications of the results of both theoretical and application research. [normal, 11 sizes, Calisto MT].

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:
1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature,

clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
6. State the Clinical Relevance of the Findings;
7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations, and;
8. Make Suggestions for Further Research.

Work with Graphic:

Figures and tables are the most effective way to present results. Captions should be able to stand alone, such that the figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript. Besides that, the data represented should be easy to interpret.

Tips:
1. The graphic should be simple, but informative;
2. The use of color is encouraged;
3. The graphic should uphold the standards of a scholarly, professional publication;
4. The graphic must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the co-authors;
5. The graphic should not include a photograph, drawing, or caricature of any person, living or deceased;
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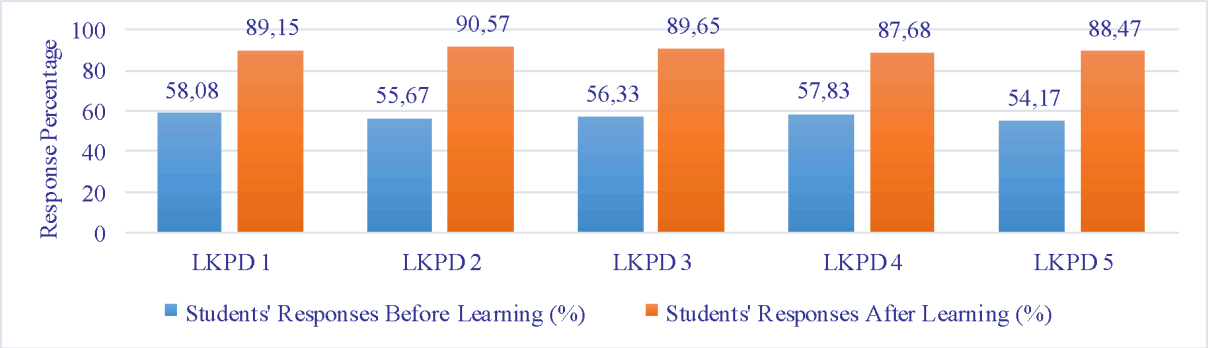


Figure 3. Student Response Field Test Activities

Tabel 1 Table.....

Kelompok	Pre test	Perlakuan	Post test
Eksperimen (E)	O1	X1	O3
Kontrol (K)	O2	X2	O4

Tabel 2. Table.....

Interval	Tingkat -----	Kelompok Eksperimen			
		Pretest		Postest	
		Frekuensi	Persentase	Frekuensi	Persentase

120 – 150	Sangat Tinggi	4	13,33	0	0
90 – 119	Tinggi	26	86,67	7	23,33
60 – 89	Rendah	0	0	23	76,67
30 – 59	Sangat Rendah	0	0	0	0

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points.It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questionn unanswered.

Tips:

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;
3. Prove to the reader, and the scientific community, that your findings are worthy of note. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework, and;
4. Strive for accuracy and originality in your conclusion. If your hypothesis is similar to previous papers, you must establish why your study and your results are original.

Suggestions contain suggestions for research

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Author 1..... **Author** 2..... **Author** 3.....

Declaration of competing interests

Example: The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper

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Ethical approval statement

Ethical approval for this research was obtained from [Name of Committee/Institution] on [Date]. All participants were involved voluntarily and have signed an informed consent form.

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REFERENCES

References it contains sources of references with at least 80% of the literature published in the last 5 years. minimum reference number 30 and 80% from primary literature sources or accredited national journals and / or reputable international journals. References should follow the style detailed in the APA 7th Publication Manual. Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

Tips:(Please cross check for)

1. Spelling of author names;
2. Punctuation;
3. Number of authors to include before using "etc.", and;
4. Reference style