

ARTICLE TITLE

(Article Title, About 15-20 Words, Gives an Overview of the Research That Has Been Done, Bookman Old Style 12, 1 space, spacing after 6 pt)

First Author ¹, Second Author ², Third Author ³ (10pt)

¹ Affiliation, Faculty, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia (9 pt)

² Affiliation, Faculty, Universitas xxx , Indonesia (9 pt)

³ Affiliation, Faculty, Universitas xxx , Indonesia (9 pt)

Corresponding Author: @fkip.unila.ac.id

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ABSTRACT (Bookman Old Style 9, Bold, 1 spaced, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt)

A well-prepared abstract enables readers to quickly and accurately identify the basic content of a document, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thereby decide whether to read the document in its entirety. Abstracts should be informative and fully self-explaining, provide a clear statement of the problem, proposed approach or solution, and indicate the main findings and conclusions. The abstract must be 150 to 250 words long.

Abstract must be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides an opportunity to add keywords, which are used by the indexing and abstraction services, in addition to those already in the title. Wise use of keywords can increase the ease for interested parties to find our articles (10 pt).

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Corresponding author :

E-mail : Author e-mail

HP : (required)

ABSTRACT (10pt)

*A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 150 to 250 words in length.***

The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (10 pt)

INTRODUCTION (11 pt)

(**Bookman Old Style** , BOLD, SPASI 1, SPACING BEFORE 12 PT, AFTER 6 PT)

The main text format consists of left-right flat columns on A4 (quarto) paper. Text margin of top and bottom is 2 cm, left and right is 3 cm. Manuscripts are written in Microsoft Word, single spaced , Times New Roman 11 pt, and a maximum of 10 pages for research articles, or a maximum of 15 pages for review/survey papers, which can be downloaded at OJS <http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/JPVTI/index>

The title of the article should be in as few words as possible to accurately describe the content of the article. The title must be concise and informative and no more than 12 words in length. Don't use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and don't mention the method you used, unless your paper is reporting on the development of a new method. Titles are often used in information retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Eliminate all useless words like "Studies on...", "Investigation of...", "Implementation of...", "Observations on...", "Influence of...", "Analysis...", "Design...", etc.

A brief and factual abstract is required. The abstract must briefly state the research objectives, main results and main conclusions. Abstracts are often presented separately from articles, so they must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but where necessary, state the author and year. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but where necessary they should be defined at the first mention in the abstract itself.

Immediately following the abstract, provide a maximum of 5-7 key words, using American spelling and avoiding common and plural terms and some concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Save on abbreviations: only abbreviations that are well established in the field qualify. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Indexing and abstraction services rely on the accuracy of titles, extracting from them keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searches. Articles with inappropriate titles may never reach their intended audience, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide:

- a. clear background ;
- b. clear problem statement ;
- c. relevant literature on the subject ;
- d. proposed approach or solution, and ;
- e. new values of research that are innovations (in 3- 5 paragraphs).

Writing references in the body of the article uses the bracketed pattern (). If there is only one author: example (Retnowati, 2018) ; if there are two authors: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017) . If there are two to five authors, for the first mention all are written: examples (Retnowati, Fathoni, & Chen, 2018) and the next mention is written (Retnowati et al., 2018) . Authors of more than three people are written only by the first author followed by et al., for example (Janssen et al.' 2010) ; Writing references can also be written with the name outside the brackets, for example Nurgiyantoro (2017) according to the writing style. If the

referenced statement is a direct quote or a specific fact, the page must be included: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017:144) or if it takes substance from several pages: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017:144-146) .

A full article usually follows a standard structure:

- a. Introduction
- b. Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or Proposed Method/Algorithm .
- c. Results and Discussion .
- d. Conclusion.

The literature review that has been done by the author is used in the "INTRODUCTION" section to explain the difference between the manuscript and other papers, namely innovative, used in the "RESEARCH METHODS" section to describe research steps and used in the "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section to support the analysis of results.

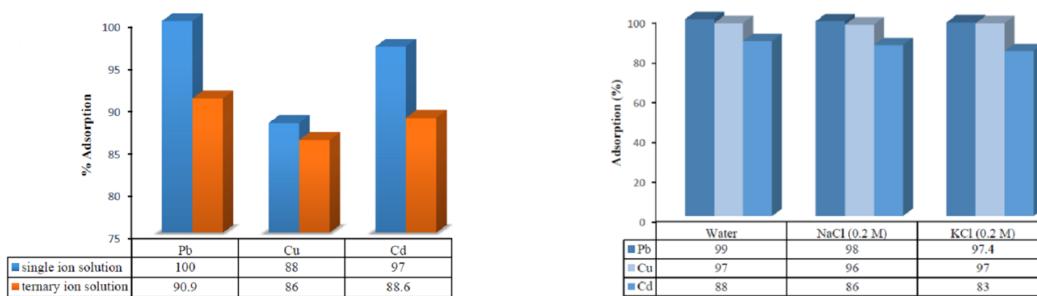
If the manuscript that is written really has high originality, which proposes a new method or algorithm, an additional section after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "RESEARCH METHOD" section can be added to briefly explain the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm.

METHOD (11 pt)

Explaining the chronology of the research, including the research design, research procedures (in the form of algorithms, pseudocode , or others), methods of testing and data acquisition. A description of the course of the research must be supported by references, so that the explanation can be accepted scientifically. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are centered and in bold (10 pt), as shown below and cited in the manuscript. Figure 2(a) shows single and ternary ion solutions . Figure 2(b) shows the electrolyte effect.



Figure 1. The title of the image is written in capital letters (initially capital letters)



(a)

(b)

Figure 2. AC-SH selectivity for (a) single and ternary ion solutions , (b) electrolyte effects

Variable	speed(rpm)	Power(kW)
s))
x	10	8.6
y	15	12.4
z	20	15.3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion is intended to interpret the research results according to the theory used and not just to explain the findings. The discussion must be enriched by referring to the results of previous studies that have been published in scientific journals.

Writing references in the body of the article uses the bracketed pattern (). If there is only one author: example (Retnowati, 2018) ; if there are two authors: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017) . If there are two to five authors, for the first mention all are written: examples (Retnowati, Fathoni, & Chen, 2018) and the next mention is written (Retnowati et al., 2018) . Authors of more than three people are written only by the first author followed by et al., for example (Janssen et al.' 2010) ; Writing references can also be written with the name outside the brackets, for example Nurgiyantoro (2017) according to the writing style. If the referenced statement is a direct quote or a specific fact, the page must be included: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017:144) or if it takes substance from several pages: example (Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017:144-146) .

It is recommended that references are not in the form of direct quotations or do not contain too many direct quotations . However, if there is a direct quote that is less than 40 words, it must be written in paragraphs (not separated) and **given quotation marks** ("..."). If a direct quote contains 40 words or more, it is written in blocks (separate from paragraphs), indented half an inch from the margins, **without given quotation marks** followed by the name, year, page in parentheses (name, year:page).

If a statement is extracted from several references, all sources are written by mentioning all references in alphabetical order and a semicolon (;) to separate sources, for example (Sahlberg, 2012; Schunk , 2012; Retnowati, Fathoni, & Chen, 2018) . For reference sources for translations, what is referred to is the name of the original author, the year of the book of the translation and the original book: see examples in the bibliography of the original (Schunk, 2012a) and Schunk (2012b) translations.

CONCLUSION (11 pt)

Give a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately produce the "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so that there is a match. In addition, prospects for developing research results and prospects for implementing further studies in the future (based on results and discussion) can also be added.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (11 Pt)

The author is gratefully acknowledged.... In many cases, sponsorship and financial support are acknowledgment. This section is optional.

REFERENCES (11 pt)

Bibliography is sorted according to **APA Style** All referenced in the article must be written in the bibliography and everything written in the bibliography must be referenced in the article . An example of writing bibliography as follows.

(Type: book *author* same as publisher)

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6 ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

(Type: *e-books*)

Bransford, JD, Brown, AL, & Cocking, RR (2005). *How people learn: Brain, mind, experience and school* . from <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/9853/how-people-learn-brain-mind-experience-and-school-expanded-edition> .

(Type: *edited book* with two or more editors)

Tobias, S., & Duffy, TM (Eds.). (2009). *Constructivist instruction: Success or failure?* New York, NY: Routledge.

(Type: *book section*)

Sahlberg, P. (2012). The most wanted: Teachers and teacher education in Finland. In L. Darling-Hammond & A. Lieberman (Eds.), *Teacher education around the world: changing policies and practices* . London: Routledge.

(Type: single author's book)

Schunk, DH (2012a) . *Learning theories an educational perspective* . Boston, MA: Pearson Education, Inc.

(Type: translated book)

Schunk, D. H. (2012b). *Learning theories an educational perspective* (E. Hamdiah & R. Fajar, Trans.). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. (Original work published 2012).

(Type: two-author book)

Tabachnick, BG, & Fidell, LS (2007). *Using multivariate statistics* (Fifth ed.). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

(Type: online journal article/Online)

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>.

(Type: three-author journal article)

Retnowati, E., Fathoni, Y., & Chen, O. (2018). Mathematics Problem Solving Skill Acquisition: Learning by Problem Posing or by Problem Solving? *Educational Horizon* , 37(1), 1-10, from doi : <http://dx.doi.org/10.21831/cp.v37i1.18787>.

(Type: journal article with more than 3 authors)

Janssen, J., Kirschner, F., Erkens, G., Kirschner, PA, & Paas, F. (2010). Making the black box of collaborative learning transparent: Combining process-oriented and cognitive load approaches. *Educational Psychology Review*, 22 (2), 139-154. doi: 10.1007/s10648-010-9131-x .

(Type: proceeding)

Retnowati, E. (2012, November 24-27). *Learning mathematics collaboratively or individually*. Paper presented at 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.

(Type: manual document/report of government institution/organization)

NCTM. (2000). *Principles and standards for school mathematics* . Reston, VA: Author.

(Type: statutory legal document)

Permendiknas 2009 No. 22, Kompetensi Dasar Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan Sekolah Dasar Kelas I-VI.

Appendix
(If there are)

Bibliography Writing

Bibliography is a list of written works read by the author in preparing the article and then used as a reference. In scientific articles, a bibliography must exist as a complement to references and reference sources. Bibliography writing follows the rules in this Manual. Writing a bibliography using an automatic citing

application (Mendeley, Zetero, and the like) and citing at least 2 articles in the
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