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The Title Should be Clear, Concise, and Informative, Highlighting the Main Objective or Findings, Under 12–15 Words (Calibri Light 16)

First Author[1*], Second Author[2] (Calibri Light 12)
[1]Affiliation (Institution/University), Country (Calibri Light 10)
[2]Affiliation (Institution/University), Country (Calibri Light 10)

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term1, term2, term3. E.g., management, public, trust (Calibri Light 10, italic)

Abstract:
The abstract should be a concise, standalone summary of the article, written in both English and Indonesian, with a length of 150–200 words. It must provide a clear overview of the study, including the research objectives, methodology, key findings, and implications. The abstract should be written in a descriptive, coherent style that enables readers to understand the research's main contributions without referring to the full text.

Formatting guidelines require the abstract to be single-spaced in Calibri Light 10 pt and placed separately from the main article text. Avoid including citations, abbreviations, or references to tables and figures in the abstract. Emphasize the originality and relevance of the study, as well as its potential impact on theory, practice, or policy.

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction section establishes the context and rationale for the research, guiding readers through the significance, background, and objectives of the study. It begins by explaining the research problem, its importance, and the broader context in which the study is situated, helping readers understand why the research is timely and relevant. This section then presents a concise review of previous studies related to the topic, highlighting agreements, contradictions, and gaps in the existing literature, thereby situating the study within the current scholarly discourse and demonstrating the state of the art.

Authors should clearly identify the specific gap in knowledge that the study addresses and highlight the novelty of the research, showing how it advances theory, provides original insights, or addresses unanswered questions. Following this, the research objectives are articulated as precise statements of the aims and intended outcomes of the study, directly linked to the identified gap and guiding the research methodology.

The Introduction also presents the research argument or hypothesis as a tentative answer or explanation to the research question or problem. The hypothesis or research propositions should be derived from theory, prior studies, or logical reasoning, with a clear rationale connecting them to the research objectives and the knowledge gap. For qualitative or exploratory studies, research propositions or guiding

Corresponding Author:
Name, Affiliation (Institution/University), Country
Email: Correspondence Address
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questions may be presented instead of formal hypotheses. Each hypothesis or proposition should be specific, measurable, and clearly aligned with the study's objectives.

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RESEARCH METHODS

The Research Method section describes in detail how the study was conducted, providing transparency and enabling readers to assess the study's validity, reliability, and reproducibility. This section should clearly explain the research design, including whether the study is experimental, correlational, descriptive, case study, phenomenological, or employs another approach, and justify why this design is appropriate for addressing the research objectives.

For quantitative studies, authors should specify the population, sampling method, sample size, and inclusion or exclusion criteria. In qualitative studies, authors should describe the research location, research subjects, informants, and the researcher's role in data collection.

Data collection techniques must be detailed, including instruments, tools, or procedures used, such as surveys, interviews, observations, or document analysis. In qualitative research, techniques to ensure data credibility—such as triangulation, member checking, or field notes—should be explained.

Data analysis procedures should be clearly described. For quantitative studies, this includes statistical methods, software, and significance tests. For qualitative studies, the analytical approach—such as thematic analysis, coding, or content analysis—should be detailed, including steps taken to ensure rigor and trustworthiness.

Additionally, **ethical considerations** should be addressed, including obtaining ethical approvals, obtaining informed consent, maintaining confidentiality, and any other measures taken to conduct the research responsibly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The Results section presents the original data and findings from the research, including information collected through interviews, observations, questionnaires,

surveys, document analysis, and other appropriate data-collection methods. Researchers should report the findings **fully and objectively**, ensuring that they are directly related to the research objectives and scope defined in the study. Data interpretation should be reserved for the Discussion section; the Results section focuses on clear, accurate reporting.

Findings can be supplemented with **tables, figures, graphs, charts, diagrams, or schemes** to improve clarity and comprehension. All tables and figures must be **numbered consecutively** and include descriptive titles. Tables should have the title placed at the **top** (recommended format: Calibri Light, Bold, 10 pt), and figures should have the title placed **below the image** (Calibri Light, 12 pt). Each table or figure should be self-explanatory, allowing readers to understand the data without referring extensively to the text.

Example of a Table format:

Table 1. Summary of Survey Responses (Calibri light Bold 10)

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data

Pictures, graphs, charts, schemes, or diagrams are numbered consecutively and the title below, with Calibri Light 12;

Figure 1. Lecturer Quality Coaching (Calibri light Bold 12)

All tables and figures should be referenced in the text in the order they appear (e.g., "As shown in Table 1…" or "Figure 1 illustrates…"). When presenting quantitative data, include measures of central tendency, variability, or statistical significance where applicable. For qualitative findings, present key themes or patterns with illustrative quotes or examples from the collected data.

The Results section should maintain **clarity, accuracy, and transparency**, enabling readers to fully understand the data and verify the outcomes, thereby meeting international standards for research reporting.

Discussion

In the Discussion section, authors interpret the study's results and place them in the context of the existing literature. This section should compare the findings with previous research, analyzing whether the results support, extend, or challenge existing theories or hypotheses. Authors should highlight the study's contribution to the field, demonstrating how the findings advance knowledge, fill gaps, or provide new insights. The Discussion should also address the practical and theoretical implications of the results, illustrating their relevance for policy, practice, or further research. Limitations of the study must be explained, including how they may affect the interpretation, reliability, or generalization of the findings. Finally, authors are encouraged to suggest

directions for future research, including extending the current study, exploring related topics, or addressing identified limitations. Overall, the Discussion provides a deeper understanding of the results and a broader perspective on the research topic.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion summarizes the study's main findings and provides recommendations or suggestions for further research. The author should emphasize the study's contribution to the relevant field and explain its implications. If there are practical recommendations, these should be clearly stated, as well as suggestions for future research, either to extend the study or to address existing limitations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In this section, authors formally express their gratitude to all individuals and institutions that have contributed to the completion of the research. This includes, but is not limited to, financial support from funding agencies, guidance and supervision from academic mentors, technical assistance, and access to research facilities or datasets. Authors are advised to mention only those parties who have made a substantive contribution to the study. Funding sources should be cited with full agency names and grant numbers to ensure transparency and proper recognition. Personal dedications or informal acknowledgments should be avoided to maintain a professional and scholarly tone.

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REFERENCES

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Example:

Aldhafeeri, F. M., & Alotaibi, A. A. (2023). Reimagining Education for Successful and

Sustainable Digital Shifting. *SAGE Open*, *13*(1), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231154474

Al-Sultan, M. S. A., & Daif-Allah, A. S. (2024). The Effect of Using the Role-Play Strategic Approach on the Vocabulary Development of the Beginner Level Learners at Qassim University. *Dirasat: Human and Social Sciences*, *51*(3), 481–498. https://doi.org/10.35516/hum.v51i3.3581

Arici, N. Ü., & Simsek, Ü. (2023). The Effect of Augmented Reality Applications Integrated with Modeling on Pre-Service Science Teachers' Modeling Skills and Academic Achievements. *Journal of Science Learning*, *6*(4), 387–400. https://doi.org/10.17509/jsl.v6i4.60780

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Chara, R. (2022). School-community Collaboration in Inquiry-based Learning to Strengthen Religious Character and Improve Learning Outcomes of Students. *International Journal of Instruction*, *15*(3), 913–930. https://doi.org/10.29333/iji.2022.15349a