



## Concise and Informative. Unambiguous and Attract readers. Avoid Jargon, Abbreviations and Formulas as much as Possible

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### Abstract

Abstract is very important because it affects the reader's decision to determine whether the remainder of this article worthy to be read by the reader. Abstract tell prospective readers what you did and what is important in your research findings. Abstract is a summary of the article written in the third person (written in a passive voice) that allows readers to get a glimpse of what the contents of the article. Remember abstract should be able to stand alone and should be as short as possible. The Abstract should be 150 to 250 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Do not write an abstract, that can be done when the paper is complete.

**Keywords:** made up 3-5 keywords

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## Ringkas dan Informatif. Cukup Jelas dan Menarik Pembaca. Hindari Singkatan dan Rumus (Indonesian Authors Only)

### Abstrak

Abstrak adalah sangat penting karena berpengaruh terhadap keputusan pembaca untuk menentukan apakah sisa dari artikel ini layak untuk dibaca oleh para pembaca. Abstrak memberitahu kepada pembaca apa yang telah dilakukan dan apa yang penting dalam temuan penelitiannya. Abstrak adalah ringkasan dari artikel yang ditulis dalam bentuk orang ketiga yang memungkinkan pembaca untuk mendapatkan sekilas tentang apa isi dari artikel. Ingat abstrak harus dapat berdiri sendiri dan harus sebagai singkat mungkin. Panjang kata dalam abstrak dalam rentang 150 sampai 250. Ditulis dalam bentuk lampau. Jangan menulis abstrak, jika artikel belum selesai.

**Kata kunci:** terdiri dari 3 – 5 kata kunci

## INTRODUCTION □ (HEADING 1)

The introduction should be able to cover four key points: a) the significance of the topic, b) information gaps related to the topic, c) literature supporting key questions, and d) the following objectives and hypotheses (Cook, Brismée, Courtney, Hancock, & May, 2009). State the objectives of the study and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Novelty is often marked with the words "however".

Please write your article in British **or** American English (not a mixture of both). One paragraph consists of at least two sentences. Bold is used for citations. For example, ... (Purnomo, 2015). Use decimal points (not commas).

## METHODS □ (HEADING 1)

Methods should be clearly describing research design and provide clearly procedures that were performed. In other word, methods should be answers of question "How did you do it?". The first paragraph is usually used to describe the study design and procedures in detail. List of methods in the same order when they will appear in the results, in a logical order in which you did the research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (HEADING 1)

Early of this section must be short. Explanation of Table and Figure becomes an important part to provide clear interpretation to the reader. It is usually at the bottom of Tables and Figures. Usually begins with the sentence: "Based on Table ...". The results obtained in the past, then use the past tense (O'Connor & Holmquist, 2009).

Table 1. No Vertical Lines

<b>Arial Narrow</b>	<b>11 Point</b>	<b>Xxx</b>	<b>Xxx</b>
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data

Footnotes:

O = xxxx

X =xxx

## Subsection Title □ (Heading 2)

Use sub-headings to be easier to review and read by the reader. Use sub-headings to be easier to review and read by the reader.

### Subsection Title (Heading 3)

Discuss each result which affects your hypotheses and conclusions and answer related to your questions. You should always consider "what is minimum essential evidence needed to make the point that we describe unambiguous". Finally, discusses the implications of your results. When the results discussed mandatory and the reference comparison or reference support. One of the major pitfalls in writing the discussion section is overstating the significance of your findings or making very strong statements. For example, it is better to say: "Findings of the current study support...." or "these findings suggest..." than, "Findings of the current study prove that..." or "this means that...." (Hoogenboom & Manske, 2012).

## CONCLUSION

This section should be based on your main findings but not be a repetition of your results, including policy implications, potential changes in practice in the field, and future research opportunities (Cook et al., 2009).

## REFERENCES

Use a reference management software, for example, EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, and others to reduce human error. References are listed in alphabetical order. Each reference cited in the text, and any citations in the text are listed in the references. The format example is as follows (APA Sixth Edition):

Cook, C., Brismée, J.-M., Courtney, C., Hancock, M., & May, S. (2009). Publishing a Scientific Manuscript on Manual Therapy. *The Journal of Manual & Manipulative Therapy*, 17(3), 141–147. Retrieved from

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2762831/>

Hoogenboom, B. J., & Manske, R. C. (2012). How to Write A Scientific Article. *International Journal of Sports Physical Therapy*, 7(5), 512–517. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3474301/>

Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, R. T. (1990). Cooperative learning and achievement. In S. Sharan (Ed.), *Cooperative learning: Theory and research* (pp. 173–202). New York: Praeger.

O'Connor, T. R., & Holmquist, G. P. (2009). Algorithm for writing a scientific manuscript. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education*, 37(6), 344–348. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bmb.20329>

Purnomo, Y. W. (2015). *Pembelajaran Matematika untuk PGSD: Bagaimana Guru Mengembangkan Penalaran Proporsional Siswa*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

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