

The research title is written in English (Font style Lato, Font Size 18, Maximum 16 Words/Sentence Case, Bold)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should be written in 150–200 words, single-spaced, using 10 pt Lato. The abstract is not an introduction nor a conclusion, but a concise summary of the entire article. It should clearly present the background and the main research problem or purpose of the study, explaining why the research was conducted and its relevance. The abstract should also describe the research position and briefly explain the design, methods, or approach used to address the research question. Furthermore, it must clearly state the main findings of the study, indicating what was discovered and how the results respond to the research problem or hypothesis, without exaggeration. Finally, relevant research implications or key limitations directly related to the research design or methodology may be briefly mentioned, particularly those affecting interpretation, generalizability, or applicability of the findings, while considering the limited space of the abstract.

[Put here the Indonesian version of your abstract.]

Keywords: Mention only specific and conceptual terms (words or phrases), 3–5 keywords, avoiding overly general terms.

Pendahuluan/Introduction

Pendahuluan harus menguraikan tujuan penulisan artikel serta menjelaskan pentingnya topik penelitian dan kontribusinya terhadap pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan. Bagian ini perlu menyajikan latar belakang penelitian dengan menyoroti kesenjangan antara teori, kebijakan, atau konsep yang dibahas dengan implementasinya di lapangan, sekaligus menempatkan penelitian ini dalam konteks studi-studi sebelumnya yang relevan. Selain itu, pendahuluan juga harus memperjelas posisi peneliti dan memberikan justifikasi yang kuat terhadap pentingnya pertanyaan penelitian.

Lebih lanjut, pendahuluan perlu mengintegrasikan tinjauan pustaka secara kritis dengan merujuk pada karya ilmiah terbaru dan relevan dari jurnal bereputasi, untuk menunjukkan bagaimana penelitian sebelumnya telah atau belum menjawab permasalahan penelitian serta bagaimana studi ini berkontribusi terhadap kajian yang ada. Bagian ini juga sebaiknya memuat definisi konseptual secara umum, menguraikan alur dan struktur artikel, serta menyoroti perbedaan perspektif atau hipotesis jika diperlukan, dan dapat diakhiri dengan pernyataan singkat mengenai tujuan utama penelitian serta gambaran temuan atau implikasi yang diharapkan, yang disampaikan secara jelas dan mudah dipahami oleh pembaca lintas disiplin.

The introduction should outline the aims of the paper and explain the importance of the research topic and its contribution to the development of knowledge. It should present the background of the study by highlighting the gap between the discussed theories, policies, or concepts and their practical implementation, while positioning the present research within existing studies on related themes. The introduction should also clarify the author's research position and provide a strong justification for the significance of the research question.

Furthermore, the introduction should integrate a critical literature review, particularly drawing on recent and relevant academic works published in reputable journals, to demonstrate how previous studies have addressed—or have not addressed—the research problem and how the present study contributes to existing scholarship. This section should also include broad conceptual definitions, outline the flow and structure of the article, and highlight diverging perspectives or hypotheses where appropriate. The introduction may conclude with a brief statement of the main aim of the study and an indication of the expected key findings or implications, written in a clear and accessible manner for readers across disciplines.

Metode/Methods

Bagian ini menjelaskan bagaimana penelitian dilakukan, yang mencakup desain penelitian, populasi dan sampel (subjek atau sasaran penelitian), teknik pengumpulan data serta pengembangan instrumen, dan teknik analisis data. Untuk penelitian yang menggunakan alat dan bahan, perlu dicantumkan spesifikasi keduanya, di mana spesifikasi alat menjelaskan tingkat kecanggihan alat yang digunakan, sedangkan spesifikasi bahan menjelaskan jenis bahan yang digunakan. Pada penelitian kualitatif seperti penelitian tindakan kelas, etnografi, fenomenologi, studi kasus, dan lainnya, perlu ditambahkan penjelasan mengenai kehadiran peneliti, subjek penelitian, informan yang terlibat selama penelitian, cara menggali data, lokasi dan durasi penelitian, serta uraian tentang teknik pemeriksaan keabsahan hasil penelitian.

This section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design; (2) population and sample (target of research); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while the material specifications describe the types of materials used. Qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who helped during the research and ways to explore research data, location and duration of research as well as descriptions of checking the validity of research results.

Hasil Penelitian/Result

Bagian hasil harus menyajikan temuan utama penelitian secara sistematis, objektif, dan berdasarkan data yang telah dianalisis, dengan penekanan bahwa bagian ini berfokus pada temuan penelitian yang diperoleh. Penulisan dilakukan dengan narasi yang jelas untuk menggambarkan hasil, tanpa memasukkan interpretasi teoritis. Dalam penyajiannya, penulis dapat memanfaatkan tabel, grafik, gambar, atau kutipan langsung (khusus untuk penelitian kualitatif) guna memperkuat dan memperjelas temuan, dengan memastikan bahwa setiap data yang ditampilkan relevan dan berhubungan langsung dengan pertanyaan atau tujuan penelitian.

Selain itu, hasil penelitian perlu disusun secara runtut sesuai dengan urutan tujuan atau pertanyaan penelitian yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya. Penulis harus menghindari pembahasan mendalam atau interpretasi teoritis pada bagian ini, karena analisis dan interpretasi akan difokuskan pada bagian pembahasan.

1. Subsection

2. Subsection

2.1. Subsubsection

2.2. Subsubsection

Numbered lists can be added as follows:

(1) One

(2) Two

(3) Three

The text continues here.

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. This is a figure; Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (b) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near the first time they are cited.

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

The results section should present the main findings of the study in a systematic and objective manner, based on the analyzed data, with a clear emphasis on the research findings obtained. The writing should use clear and concise narration to describe the results without including theoretical interpretation. When necessary, authors may use tables, graphs, figures, or direct quotations (for qualitative research) to strengthen and clarify the findings, ensuring that all presented data are directly relevant to the research questions or objectives.

In addition, the results should be organized sequentially according to the order of the research objectives or questions established earlier. Authors should avoid in-depth discussion or theoretical interpretation in this section, as analysis and interpretation are reserved for the discussion section.

1. Subsection

2. Subsection

2.1. Subsubsection

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Numbered lists can be added as follows:

(4) One

- (5) Two
(6) Three

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All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

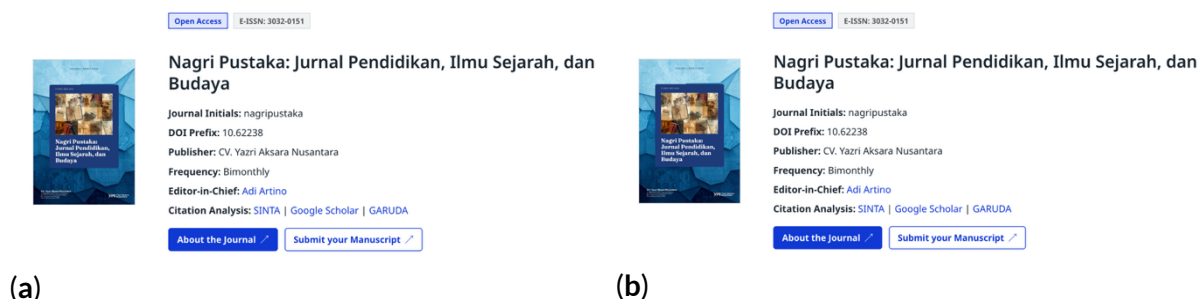


Figure 1. This is a figure; Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (b) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near the first time they are cited.

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

Pembahasan/Discussion

Bagian pembahasan harus menguraikan makna, signifikansi, serta implikasi dari hasil penelitian secara mendalam dan komprehensif. Penulis tidak hanya memaparkan apa yang ditemukan, tetapi juga menjelaskan mengapa temuan tersebut penting dalam konteks keilmuan maupun praktik. Oleh karena itu, hasil penelitian perlu ditafsirkan dengan mengaitkannya pada kerangka teori, hipotesis kerja, serta konteks yang lebih luas, sehingga mampu menunjukkan relevansi dan nilai dari temuan yang diperoleh. Pembahasan juga harus memperluas interpretasi temuan dalam konteks yang seluas mungkin, sehingga implikasi penelitian dapat dipahami secara lebih mendalam dan menyeluruh. Uraian disusun secara sistematis dengan alur logis yang jelas, serta menempatkan temuan penelitian sebagai fokus utama yang diperkuat melalui analisis yang kritis dan argumentatif.

Selanjutnya, pembahasan harus mengintegrasikan temuan penelitian dengan literatur atau penelitian terdahulu yang relevan, baik yang mendukung maupun yang bertentangan. Proses ini penting untuk menegaskan posisi penelitian dalam peta keilmuan yang ada, sekaligus memperkuat validitas temuan melalui dialog akademik yang kritis. Penulis perlu menjelaskan secara eksplisit bagaimana hasil penelitian menjawab pertanyaan penelitian atau mencapai tujuan yang telah dirumuskan, serta menyoroti kontribusi penelitian terhadap pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan maupun praktik di bidang terkait. Dalam hal ini, informasi dari studi sebelumnya harus dimanfaatkan secara optimal sebagai penguat temuan, sehingga pembahasan tidak hanya bersifat deskriptif, tetapi juga analitis, komparatif, dan reflektif.

Selain itu, pembahasan juga harus memuat refleksi ilmiah yang mencakup keterbatasan penelitian serta rekomendasi untuk penelitian selanjutnya atau praktik di lapangan, termasuk kemungkinan arah penelitian di masa depan. Keterbatasan perlu disampaikan secara jujur dan proporsional sebagai bentuk transparansi ilmiah, sekaligus menjadi dasar bagi pengembangan studi lanjutan. Rekomendasi yang diberikan harus bersifat konstruktif dan berbasis pada

temuan serta analisis yang telah dilakukan. Secara keseluruhan, pembahasan harus bersifat analitis, kritis, dan mendalam, bukan sekadar deskriptif, sehingga mampu menunjukkan kontribusi intelektual yang kuat dan memberikan pemahaman yang lebih luas bagi pembaca.

The discussion section should elaborate on the meaning, significance, and implications of the research findings in a comprehensive and in-depth manner. Authors are expected not only to present what was found but also to explain why these findings are important within both academic and practical contexts. Therefore, the results should be interpreted by linking them to theoretical frameworks, working hypotheses, and broader contexts, allowing the relevance and value of the findings to be clearly demonstrated. The discussion should also expand the interpretation of findings within the widest possible context so that their implications can be understood more thoroughly. The explanation must be organized systematically with a clear logical flow, positioning the research findings as the central focus supported by strong, critical, and argumentative reasoning.

Furthermore, the discussion should integrate the research findings with relevant literature or previous studies, whether they support or contradict the results. This process is essential to establish the study's position within the existing body of knowledge and to strengthen the validity of the findings through critical academic dialogue. Authors need to clearly explain how the results answer the research questions or achieve the stated objectives, while also highlighting the study's contribution to the development of knowledge and practice in the relevant field. In this regard, evidence from previous studies should be used effectively to reinforce the findings, ensuring that the discussion is not merely descriptive but also analytical, comparative, and reflective.

In addition, the discussion should include a reflective component addressing the limitations of the study and providing recommendations for future research or practical applications, including possible directions for future studies. Limitations should be presented honestly and proportionally as part of academic transparency, serving as a foundation for further investigation. The recommendations should be constructive and grounded in the findings and analysis presented. Overall, the discussion must be analytical, critical, and insightful rather than merely descriptive, demonstrating strong intellectual contribution and offering broader understanding to the readers.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion

Bagian kesimpulan harus disusun secara ringkas, jelas, dan langsung menegaskan inti dari keseluruhan penelitian dengan menyoroti temuan utama yang paling signifikan. Penulis perlu menunjukkan secara eksplisit bagaimana temuan tersebut menjawab pertanyaan penelitian atau mencapai tujuan yang telah dirumuskan sebelumnya, sekaligus menggarisbawahi kontribusi penelitian terhadap pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan maupun praktik di bidang terkait. Selain itu, jika relevan, kesimpulan dapat memuat saran praktis atau rekomendasi untuk penelitian selanjutnya sebagai bentuk tindak lanjut dari hasil yang diperoleh. Penting untuk diperhatikan bahwa bagian ini tidak boleh menyajikan data atau informasi baru, melainkan harus sepenuhnya konsisten dan selaras dengan hasil serta pembahasan yang telah dipaparkan sebelumnya, sehingga mencerminkan penutup yang utuh, logis, dan akademis.

The conclusion section should be written concisely and clearly, emphasizing the core essence of the study by highlighting the most significant findings. Authors are expected to explicitly demonstrate how these findings address the research questions or achieve the stated objectives, while also underscoring the contribution of the study to the advancement of knowledge or practice within the relevant field. If appropriate, the conclusion may include practical suggestions or recommendations for

future research as a continuation of the study's outcomes. It is important to ensure that no new data or information is introduced in this section; instead, the conclusion must remain fully consistent with the results and discussion presented earlier, thereby providing a coherent, logical, and academically sound closing to the paper.

Daftar Pustaka/References

Daftar pustaka hanya memuat sumber yang disitasi dalam artikel (bukan bibliografi), ditulis dengan gaya APA edisi ke-7, dan disusun secara alfabetis tanpa singkatan. Jumlah referensi minimal 15 sumber, diutamakan dari literatur relevan dalam 10 tahun terakhir. Namun, buku klasik atau sumber teori lama tetap diperbolehkan jika relevan. Sumber yang tidak disitasi dapat dicantumkan pada bagian "Additional Reading".

The reference list should include only sources cited in the article (not a bibliography), follow APA 7th Edition style, and be arranged alphabetically without abbreviations. A minimum of 15 references is required, preferably from relevant sources published within the last 10 years. However, classical books or older theoretical sources are allowed if they are relevant. Additional non-cited sources may be included in an "Additional Reading" section.

Example

- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. SAGE Publications.
- Putri, R. A., & Suryadi, D. (2022). The effect of digital learning media on students' learning outcomes. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 18(2), 145–156. <https://doi.org/10.1234/jet.v18i2.5678>
- Wahyuni, S., & Prasetyo, Z. K. (2021). Improving students' critical thinking skills through problem-based learning. *Jurnal Pendidikan IPA Indonesia*, 10(3), 345–353. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jpii.v10i3.12345>

Referensi Buku

- John W. Creswell. (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Sugiyono. (2019). Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D. Alfabeta.

Referensi Website

- Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia. (2020). Panduan pembelajaran daring. (pp. 120–125). Atlantis Press.