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WRITING GUIDELINES FOR JURNAL PENDIDIKAN FISIKA (JPF)

A Title Should be the Fewest Possible Words that Accurately Describe the Content of the Paper (Times New Roman 16, Center)

First Author[1)*], Next Author [2)], Last Author [3)]
authors' full name names separated by commas (Times New Roman, 11)

[1)]The address of each author's institution. Adjusted if different (Times New Roman, 9)
[2)]The address of each author's institution. Adjusted if different (Times New Roman, 9)
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Abstract – *The abstract should be written briefly and factually in English. The abstract contains a clear elaboration of research purposes, methods, results, and conclusions. The abstract should be written separately from the article. Reference should not be written in the abstract, but if it is indispensable, the authors' name and publication year should be cited. The nonstandard abbreviation should be avoided, but if it is indispensable, the full name should be specified in its initial mention. The abstract should not exceed 250 words (Times New Roman, 10).*

Keywords: *Please provide 3 to 6 keywords, separated by comma, alphabetically*

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I. INTRODUCTION

This is a guideline for an article in Jurnal Pendidikan Fisika (JPF). The article should be in the softcopy format of A4 paper size format. Margin: Top = 3 cm, bottom = 2.5 cm, left = 3.5 cm, right= 2.5 cm. The column width on A4 is 7.2 cm. The distance between the two columns is 0.6 cm. The indented paragraph size is 0.35 cm. The number of syllables in the article must not be more than 8000 words, including tables, references, and image descriptions.

The Introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature, and the proposed approach or solution. The research urgency, supporting facts, and data must be included. A preliminary research result should be explained as the basis of the research. Before mentioning the objective/s, a gap analysis must be elucidated. The gap

analysis states the difference/s between the research and other previous studies. At this point, the novelty will be apparent. The research stance must be included, whether it corrects, debates, or support the previous research.

The organization and citation of the bibliography are made in American Psychological Association 7th. The terms in foreign languages are written in italic. Authors are suggested to present their articles in the section structure: **Introduction - Method - Results and Discussion – Conclusion - References**. (Justify, Times New Roman 11).

1. Figures and Tables

The position of figures and tables is at the beginning or end of the column. Avoid placing in the center of the column. Large figures and tables can be expanded to meet both columns. The title of the figure is positioned below the image of the "center" alignment; the title of the table is above the table in "justify" alignment. Avoid placing figures and tables before they are mentioned in the text. All figures and Tables are referenced in the text (there are descriptions in the text of the article). For example, Table 1 is an example of a table format, and Figure 1 is an example of an image spectrum. Avoid displaying tables and figures without explanation in the text. The image label must be readable, about 11-point in size.

Table 1. The sample of table format

No	Description	Explanation
1	Description 1	Explanation
2	Description 2	Explanation
3	Description 3	Explanation
4	Description 4	Explanation
5	Description 4	Explanation

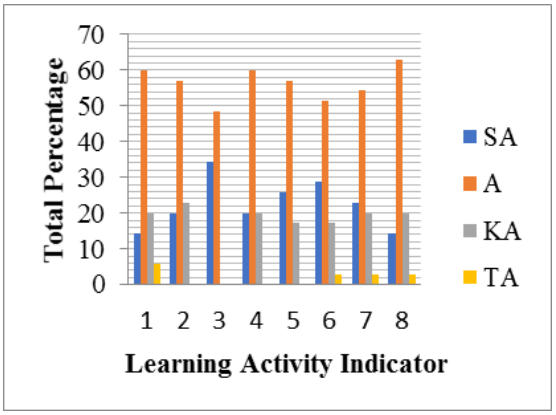


Figure 1. Histogram Percentage of Learning Activities for Each Indicator

2. Cite

1 Author	. . . (Amin, 2020). Amin (2020) stated that
2 Authors	(Amin & Tono, 2020)
3+ Authors	(Amin et al., 2020)
Group Author	First time with an abbreviation: (The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2019) Then all subsequent citations: (OECD, 2019)

3. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms for the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms need not be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are absolutely unavoidable.

4. Equation

Equation numbering is done sequentially with the number of equations written in parentheses and right alignment, for example, (1). The quantity and variables are written in italic Roman symbol. Use a dash (-) to indicate a minus sign. Use parentheses () for the denominators or dividers to avoid mistakes. Give the comma in the equation if the equation is in a sentence. For example equation (1):

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{n\Sigma f_i x_i^2 - \left(\Sigma f_i x_i\right)}{n(n-1)}} \qquad (1)$$

If the equation is mentioned in a sentence then simply write "(1)," or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of the sentence, it is not written using a comma after parentheses. For example "Equation (1) is ..."

II. METHODS

The method used should be accompanied by references; the relevant modification should be explained. The procedure and data analysis technique should be explained in detail.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily.

The discussion part should contain the benefit of the research result, not the repeat result part. The results and discussion part can be written in the same part to avoid the extensive quotation. Tables or graphs must present different results. The results of data analysis must be reliable in answering research problems. References to the discussion should not repeat the references in the introduction. Comparisons to the findings of previous studies must be included.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of the research is presented briefly, narrative, non-bulleted, and conceptual. The suggestion also must be stated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (IF ANY)

The acknowledgement is a form of appreciation for the contribution of an institution or an individual who is not considered as the writer for example, an institution or an individual who provides the research funding of for this publication.

REFERENCES

The followings are the reference writing guidelines of Jurnal Pendidikan Fisika (JPF). The references should be written alphabetically and made in American Psychological Association 7th (use Mendeley management reference, you can download it here). Minimum 80% of references are published in the last 10 years and at least 80% of references are journals.

For example:

Journal Article

Bancong, H., & Song, J. (2020). Exploring how students construct collaborative thought experiments during physics problem-solving activities. *Science & Education, 29* (3), 491-512. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11191-020-00129-3.

Book

Brown, J. R. (2011). *The laboratory of the mind: thought experiments in the natural sciences.* New York, NY: Routledge.

Edited Book Chapter

Sorensen, R. (2016). Thought experiment and imagination. In A. Kind (Ed.), *The routledge handbook of philosophy of imagination* (pp. 420-436). London, England: Routledge.

Conference Proceeding

Game, A. (2020). Creative ways of being. In J. R. Morss, N. Stephenson & J. F. H. V. Rappard (Eds.), *Theoretical issues in psychology: Proceedings of the International Society for Theoretical Psychology 2019 Conference* (pp. 3-12). Sydney, Australia: Springer.

Published Thesis/Dissertation

Wahyuni, S. Y. (2019). *Media epidemics: Viral structures in literature and new media* (Doctoral dissertatation, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia). ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

Unpublished Thesis/Dissertation

Kuntoro, T. H. (2017). *Development of an inquiry-based practicum module* (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation). University of Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia.

Internet Sources

Honeycutt, L. (2011, Maret). *Communication and design course*. Retrieved from http://dcr.rpi.edu/commdesign/class1.html.

Regulation

Depdikbud. (2013). *Permendikbud nomor 66 tahun 2013 tentang standar penilaian*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.