Title Should be Condense, Describing the Content

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Accepted, …
Published, …

Abstract

Abstract should be written in both English and Indonesian in a single paragraph, maksimum 250 words, highlighting the key messages from the research like research goals, methods, and research result. Abstarct writing includes three section or three paragraphs. The first paragraph describes the purpose of the study. The second paragraph describes the research method. The last paragraph describes the results of the study. Key words: should be written under the abstract in bold italics and should reflect the substance of the paper as also mentioned in the title. Format of the writing of abstract and key words, as well as the body of the article must follow this template.
Keywords: abstract, italic, maximum three words,

Judul Artikel Ditulis Singkat dan Padat Sesuai Isi

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa yaitu Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris, diketik dalam 1 paragraf 1 spasi maksimum 250 kata, berisi pokok-pokok penelitian, seperti tujuan, metode dan hasil penelitian. Penulisan abstrak meliputi tiga bagian atau tiga paragraf. Pragraf pertama mendeskripsikan tujuan penelitian. Paragraf kedua mendeskripsikan metode penelitian. Paragraf terakhir mendeksripsikan hasil penelitian. Kata kunci ditulis di bawah abstrak dalam format *italic* (cetak miring) dan merupakan substansi dari penelitian yang dilakukan dan tersebut dalam judul. Format penulisan abstrak dan kata kunci serta tubuh artikel seluruhnya harus mengikuti cetakan ini.
Kata Kunci: *abstrak*, ***italic, tiga kata/frase.***

Introduction

Introduction to explore the problems to be researched is supported from data and reference sources both books and journals. In addition, the introduction contains relevant research, theoretical, and research objectives. The theory used should pay attention to aspects of novelty theory. The theories referred to may be from books or from scientific journals. Relevant research should be in accordance with the research undertaken, either from international journals or accredited national journals. Relevant research is also discussed about the similarities, differences, and advantages with the research undertaken.

This template is written as a guide to the format or layout of article writing published in Matapena. Authors must follow the rules of writing, both in terms of typeface, size, layout, number of words, systematics and referral writing. No less important is the article should use the correct grammar and have been examined by the linguist (proofread) carefully. In addition, the writing must adhere to the ethics of scientific publications.

The article body includes a bibliography written in two columns as in this template. The first line of writing in the paragraph is written jutted into a tab (0.5 cm). Use the Page Layout menu to determine the paper size used ie A4, margin or left border 2.54 cm, top 2.54 cm, right 2.54 cm, bottom 2.54 cm. Spacing between lines is one and a half. The typeface used Times New Rowman size 12.

Overall, scientific articles have a maximum length of 20 pages. Systematic writing consists of the introduction, methods, results, results and discussion, and cover. The introduction contains the reasons for the research supported by literature review (theoretical). The introductory section is written approximately 20% of the article body. Then, the method contains a brief description of the research method used (approximately 10% of the article body). The next section is very important that is about the results and discussion. This section is written about 65% of the content of the entire article and the discussion of research results should refer to the results of previous research. The cover is written briefly (about 5% of the body of the article) to express a brief answer to the research problem and the research suggestion.

Method

This part of the method should be able to explain the research methods used in the study, including how the procedure of implementation. The types of research, tools, materials, media or research instruments, analytical techniques, and data validity should be well explained. The authors are advised to submit a reference source of the method used.

Result and Discussion

Result

In general, the results of the research is described first, then there is the discussion section. As in this template, there are separate sub-titles of results and discussions.

Articles can contain tables and / or images. Tables or drawings should not be too long, too big and too many. The author should use variations of table and image presentation. The tables and pictures presented should be referenced in the text.

Table writing is like the example of table 1 and figure 1 below. Table 1 describes some

of the Style names in this article template, while Figure 1 describes the weight of the number of words in each section specified in Matapena. Notice that the table does not contain vertical lines (upright) and horizontal (flat) lines are only in the head and tail of the table. Table size font size may be minimized.

Style and Functions

No	Nama *Style*	Fungsi
1	Matapena_Abstract Body	Abstrak
2	Matapena_Abstract Keyword	Keyword of abstrak
3	Matapena_Author	Authour
5	Matapena_Bodytext	Article text/ paragraph
6	Matapena_Figure	Naming the image
7	Matapena_Heading 1	Title (Bold)
8	Matapena_Heading 2	Subheadings (erect, not thick)
9	Matapena_Heading 3	Subheadings (italic)

Discussion

Discussion of research results should refer to the results of previous studies that have been published in scientific journals. The authors are advised to refer to the results of research published in Matapena.

Matapena refers to credible sources, ie those written by experts in the field and through the process of revision or editing prior to publication. Here are some examples of reference writing in the body of the article.

The first example is the writing of reference sources in the text. Writing can be like this (Sutopo, 2006: 92), or if there are two writers then written like this (Miles & Hiberman, 2007: 20). It can also be written where names outside of parentheses, such as Moleong (2013: 6), match the written statement.

Direct quotes containing fewer than 40 words must be written in paragraphs (not separated) and with quotation marks. If the direct quotation contains 40 words or more, then this quote is written in a block (separate from the paragraph), indented half an inch from the edge, without quotation marks. For example, a direct quote of more than 40 words is as follows.

> *... when each group member has acquired a different knowledge base and combinations of knowledge are required to solve a problem, collaborative learning (heterogeneous) could be an advantage. If group learning is desirable in school, then teachers need to structure the curriculum to permit each student to acquire a different knowledge base before instructing them in collaborative work*. (Retnowati, 2012: 338)

For the source of the translated reference, the referred is the original author's name, the translation year and the original booklet are all mentioned. Next is a discussion of reference sources. The researcher should be able to identify who the authors / authors of the books / reports / articles (mention their names if they

exist), which are sometimes not explicitly written. If there is no name for the book composing team, state the issuing institution.

The references is written at the end of the article with the type and font size similar to the body of the article. The references is sorted according to the alphabet. Everything referred to in the article should be in the references, and everything written in the references should be a reference in the article by writing down what is referred to in the article. All strikes must follow the ethics of writing, especially in the case of writing direct or indirect quotations.

The editorial team of Matapena advised the authors to use software that helps write articles easily, even more so to help write reference sources. Things like this are mechanical and can take time to think more substantially from the content of the research. However, using a standard format of writing can make it easier for readers to understand the content of the article so that it can follow up on the results of research submitted in the article.

Conclusion

Concluding remarks and suggestions from the results of the research conducted. In order for this template to be properly implemented, I can download templates and save files in my computer / laptop by renaming files, then overlaid the posts in this template with articles from authors, without deleting subtitles, without changing the format.

References

This section provides examples of citation source writing. Everything on this list can be traced in the body of this article template to learn how to write citation in text.

Author. Year. *Book title*. Place of publication: publisher. (Book).

Author. Year. Journal Article Title. *Journal Name Volume Number Year and Year Edition*. (Journal).

Author. Year. Title. Thesis / Dissertation at a college institution. (Thesis / Dissertation).

Author. Year. Title Papers. Paper presented at the seminar. Organizer, place, date. (Seminar Paper).