

Title Written in Font Book Antiqua Bold (16 pt) and Made Attractive with No More Than 16 Words

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines the standard format of abstract writing in a scientific paper, which serves as a comprehensive summary of the overall content. Abstracts are generally composed in one solid paragraph with a word count limit of about 150-250 words, implicitly covering a brief background, the purpose of the research, the methodology used, the main findings, and conclusions and implications. Abstract writing uses clear, concise, objective, and formal language, and is often accompanied by 3-5 relevant keywords to make indexing and search easier. Effective abstracts are presented in single spaces and do not include direct quotes or references, in order to provide a complete and independent picture of the substance of the article.

Keywords:

xxxx, xxxx, xxxx, xxxx

INTRODUCTION

This section is titled "**INTRODUCTION**" which is in bold print with all capital letters and does not use numbering. The content of the Introduction is presented narratively without subtitles, including important aspects such as the context or background of the problem, the identification of the problem to be discussed, the purpose of the research, and the relevant theoretical review. All of these elements are integrated into a single piece of writing without separation using subheadings.

RESEARCH METHODS

This section is titled "**RESEARCH METHODS**", which is written entirely in capital letters, in bold, and without numbering. This Research Methods section specifically describes the approach and methodological steps applied in the study. It is expected that the author presents a comprehensive narrative description, including the research design, the subject or object being researched, the method of data collection, and the data analysis techniques used. The main goal is for readers to gain a clear

understanding of the process of data acquisition and processing in order to answer research questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section is titled "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION", which is written entirely in capital letters. The core of your article lies in the Results and Discussion section. Here, the results of the research must be presented in a transparent and easy-to-understand manner. Present a summary of your scientific findings, not redundant details of the data. The next crucial step is to discuss the results, especially by underlining their differences with the findings of other researchers that have been published previously.

1. Subtitle of Discussion

The separation between the main heading, sub-heading and sub-sub-heading should be numbered in the manuscript, for example as follows:

2. Mathematical Equations

Insert equations to write math equations with *math style*. Size on a full 11pt math equation

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

All variable writing is written in *italics* with a numerical index in *the century schoolbook*, for example, . Use the sign " : " to explain the meaning of the variable and "=" if the variable is worth a number or equation. : amount of data, . The writing of decimal numbers is separated by the comma "," and if more than one use the semicolon, ";", as a separator for example (0.234; 123,135; 4562,234). All $X_1, \dots, X_n$, Y_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$. $NX = 1$ *parantheses* are written with the letters Century Schoolbook, , $[(X_1, X_2)i]$.

3. Tables and Figures

All Tables and Figures should be center-aligned. It is important to ensure that each table and figure is explicitly referenced in the text narrative (e.g., 'as seen in Table 1' or 'Figure 2 shows...'). Make sure that all the text and numbers in it are legible clearly. For images, use a resolution of at least 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for optimal print quality. The table should follow an open format, which uses only horizontal lines and omits vertical lines. As shown below:

Table 1. Use uppercase letters only at the beginning of the table name without ending in periods

Variable	Information
	Captions are left aligned
<i>b</i>	Captions are left aligned

c Captions are left aligned

d Captions are left aligned

Provide captions for each image at the bottom, and for each table at the top. Captions are written in capital letters only at the beginning of sentences (*Sentence case*). Give Arabic numbering (1, 2, 3,...) sequentially for the figures and tables separately (Figure 1, Figure 2, ..., and Table 1, Table 2, ...). Always position tables and images in the center of the page.

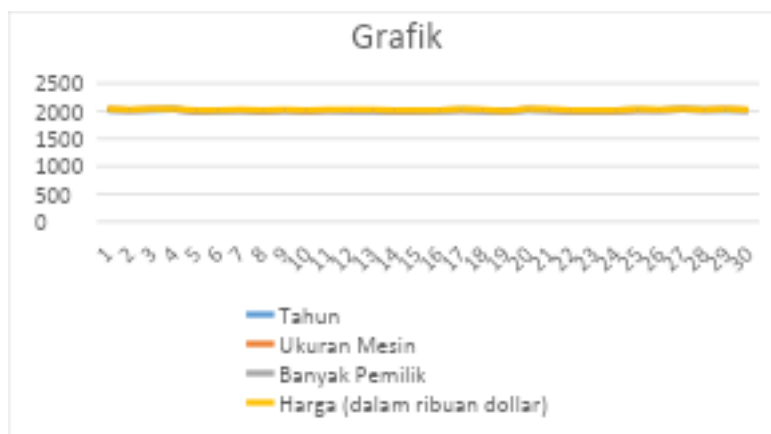


Figure 1. Use capital letters only at the beginning of the image name without the end of the period

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section should present a clear and concise answer to the research objectives that have been set. Avoid repetition of the abstract or simply restate the results of the research. Instead, focus on the implications of the findings, the potential practical application of the research results, and/or constructive suggestions for further research or actions relevant to the findings.

THANKS

In this section, express your appreciation to those who have made significant contributions to the implementation of the research (if any). Specifically, mention the source of research funding. Also include individuals or institutions who have provided assistance, either in the form of guidance (such as supervisors or advisors), financial support, or other technical or moral support relevant to the completion of your research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography, placed at the end of the manuscript, should be organized according to the format exemplified below. Make sure only the sources you actually read and cite in the manuscript are listed in the bibliography. For consistency and ease, it is highly recommended to utilize reference management software such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote. As an additional guide to writing styles, you can refer to other articles that have been published in the destination journal.

References are important to the reader; therefore, each citation must be complete and correct. There is no editorial check on references; therefore, an incomplete or

wrong reference will be published unless caught by a reviewer or discussor and will detract from the authority and value of the paper. References should be readily available publications.

List only one reference per reference number. If a reference is available from two sources, each should be listed as a separate reference. Give all authors' names; do not use *et al.* This journal determines APA 7th as the citation format. Samples of the formats for various types of references are given below.

Journal Articles

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Journal Article with a DOI	(Budiyanto et al., 2019)	Budiyanto, C., Prananto, A., & Tan, F. T. C. (2019). Designing embedded case study research approach in educational research. <i>International Journal of Pedagogy and Teacher Education</i> , 3(1), 1-18. https://doi.org/10.20961/ijpte.v3i1.15002
Journal Article with a DOI: More Than 20 Authors and Including Page Number	(Wiskunde et al., 2019, p. 1936)	Wiskunde, B., Arslan, M., Fischer, P., Nowak, L., Van den Berg, O., Coetzee, L., Juárez, U., Riyaziyyat, E., Wang, C., Zhang, I., Li, P., Yang, R., Kumar, B., Xu, A., Martinez, R., McIntosh, V., Ibáñez, L. M., Mäkinen, G., Virtanen, E., . . . Kovács, A. (2019). Indie pop rocks mathematics: Twenty One Pilots, Nicolas Bourbaki, and the empty set. <i>Journal of Improbable Mathematics</i> , 27(1), 1935–1968. https://doi.org/10.0000/3mp7y-537
Journal Article with a URL	(Ahmann et al., 2018)	Ahmann, E., Tuttle, L. J., Saviet, M., & Wright, S. D. (2018). A descriptive review of ADHD coaching research: Implications for college students. <i>Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability</i> , 31(1): 24-58. https://www.ahead.org/professional-resources/publications/jped/archived-jped/jped-volume-31
Journal Article with an Article Number	(March & Springer, 2019)	March, E., & Springer, J. (2019). Belief in conspiracy theories: The predictive role of schizotypy, Machiavellianism, and primary psychopathy. <i>PLoS One</i> , 14(12): Article e0225964. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0225964
Journal Article from a URL and Including Paragraph Number	(Munro, 1999, para. 12)	Munro, C. (1999). Facing grief. <i>Synergy</i> , 3(3). http://about.ugm.ac.id/synergy/0303/grie

Journal Article in Print	(Kyratsis, 2004)	Kyratsis, A. (2014). Talk and interaction among children and the co-construction of peer groups and peer culture. <i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i> , 33(4), 231-247.
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Journal Article in Print Including Page Number	(Parker & Roy, 2001, p. 574)	Parker, G., & Roy, K. (2011). Adolescent depression: A review. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 35, 572-580.
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Books

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Book: More than 20 Authors	(Author et al., Year)	Include the first nineteen authors' names, then insert three ellipses and follow with the final author's name.
Book: Different Works by Same Author in Same Year	(Kubler-Ross, 1993a)(Kubler-Ross, 1993b)	Kubler-Ross, E. (1993a). <i>AIDS: The ultimate challenge</i> . Collier Books. Kubler-Ross, E. (1993b). <i>Questions and answers on death and dying</i> . Collier Books
Book: Two Authors	(Colcough & Colcough, 1999)	Colclough, B., & Colclough, J. (1999). <i>A challenge to change</i> . Thorsons.
Book: 3-20 Authors	(Dwee et al., 2012)	Dwee, D., Dion, H. B., & Brown, I. S. (2012). <i>Information behaviour concept: A basic introduction</i> . University of Life Press.
Book: Single Author	(Matthews, 1999)	Matthews, J. (1999). <i>The art of childhood and adolescence: The construction of meaning</i> . Falmer Press.
Book: Including Page Numbers	(Wells, 2009, pp. 225-226)	Wells, A. (2009). <i>Metacognitive therapy for anxiety and depression in psychology</i> . Guilford Press.
Book: Organisation as Author	(American Educational Research Association, 1985)	American Educational Research Association. (1985). <i>Standards for educational and psychological testing</i> . American Psychological Association