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GUIDELINES FOR WRITING ARTICLES GOLDEN AGE : JURNAL PENDIDIKAN ANAK USIA DINI

(Article Title, About 8-12 Words, gives an overview of the research that has been carried out, Garamond Bold 18, space 1)

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Abstract (Garamond 14, Bold, spasi 1)
For 100-150 word, An abstranct is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any-depth analysis of a particular subject or disipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper purposes. The purpose of the abstract is only written with one main goal, the main method that is raised, the concluding sentence is written straightforwardly and in accordance with the article title. Abstract writing emphasis is mainly on research results. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Absatrcting and indexing services for various academic discipline are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper.
(Garamond 12, reguler, spasi 1)

Keywords: *Content; Formatting; Article.*

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INTRODUCTION

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The introductory section mainly contains: (1) research problems; (2) insight and problem-solving plans; (3) formulation of research objectives; (4) summary of theoretical studies related to the problem under study. This section sometimes also contains the expectations of the results and benefits of the research. The length of the introduction is about 2-3 pages and is typed with 1 space.

The introduction at the beginning should not be conceptual, the introduction should show something substantial, namely; facts and data from the initial study, the problems to be solved, how the current research findings are. Write down the research objectives that are preceded by gap analysis (gaps). Optional benefits, can be written or not. Previously (other authors) have published with almost the same topic, even though there have been many previous studies with almost the same topic.

It should be noted in the introduction to a high-quality manuscript, including: (1) Background: Introducing the topic, using the triangle principle; and Emphasize why this topic is important, (2) State of the art: relate to current knowledge; and use state of the art references, (3) Gap Analysis: What has been done?; and What needs to be done?, (4) Objectives: Introduce what is being done (researched); and give the main purpose of this manuscript by including the novelty in this research (novelty)

For articles that will be published in the Golden Age Journal, the detailed rules for the format of the article follow the provisions of this article format. The format of the articles in this template is the general format agreed upon for the Golden Age : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, which is the style of the journal environment.

The template for this article format was created in MS Word, and then saved in doc or docx format. The template file is in the format of this article and can be downloaded on the Golden Age Journal page (https://ejournal.unisba.ac.id/index.php/golden_age/index). This template allows article writers to prepare articles according to the rules relatively quickly and accurately, especially for the needs of electronic articles uploaded to the Journal. The overall word count in published articles is between 3000-6000 words. Body text using font: Garamond 12, regular, space 1)

METHODOLOGY

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Basically this section describes how the research was conducted. The main 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.

In the methodology it is written why the method was chosen, the reasons must be written, who the participants are, the characteristics, the data to be collected, the instruments used. Methodology avoids the conceptual / understanding. Describe the instruments used in more detail. For example the instrument is validated or tested etc. Add an illustration in the form of a picture or chart.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects,

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informants who helped along with ways to explore research data, location and duration of research as well as descriptions of checking validity of research results.

It is best to avoid organizing writing into "sub-headings" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, the method of writing can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section. Illustrate the research design with a chart or picture like the example in Figure 1.

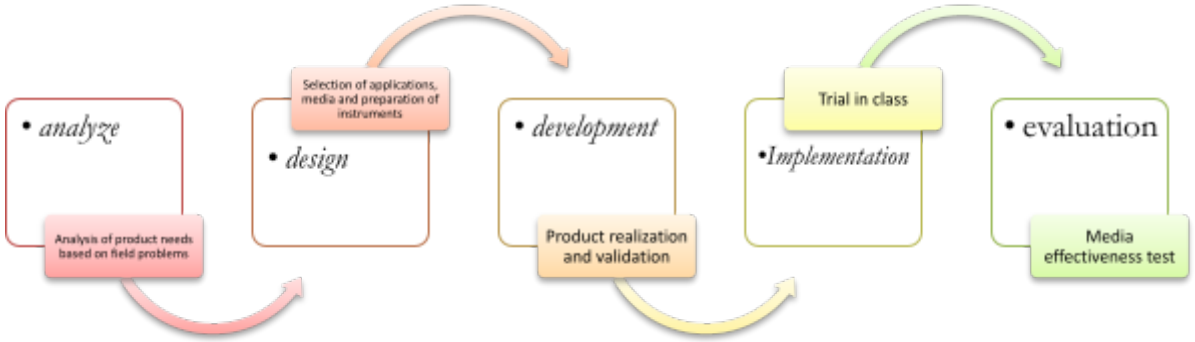


Figure 1. Stages of Adapted Product Development from the ADDIE Model

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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This section is the main part of the research article and is usually the longest part of an article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes do not need to be presented. Only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics that are directly related to the research focus and categories. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret the findings; (4) linking research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications of existing theories.

In answering the formulation of the problem and research questions, the research results must be concluded explicitly. The interpretation of the findings is done by using existing logic and theories. Findings in the form of realities in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous research or with existing theories. For this purpose there must be a reference. In generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify the theory of the old theory.

The discussion discusses the findings or novelty of research findings in the articles and compares/compares the findings with the results of previous relevant journal articles. In the discussion, avoid using numbering and bulleting. Please make it into a paragraph by adding a connecting sentence. The data on the results should be presented with graphs or tables to make it more interesting. avoid the conceptual.

Pictures and Tables

Place table captions above the table, while image captions below the figure. Write down a specific table specifically, for example Table 1, when referring to a table. Examples of writing tables and descriptions of pictures in table 1 and figure 1.

Table 1. Table Format

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Table Head	Table Column Head	
	Column sub-heads	Column sub-heads
Contents	Fill in the table	Fill in the table

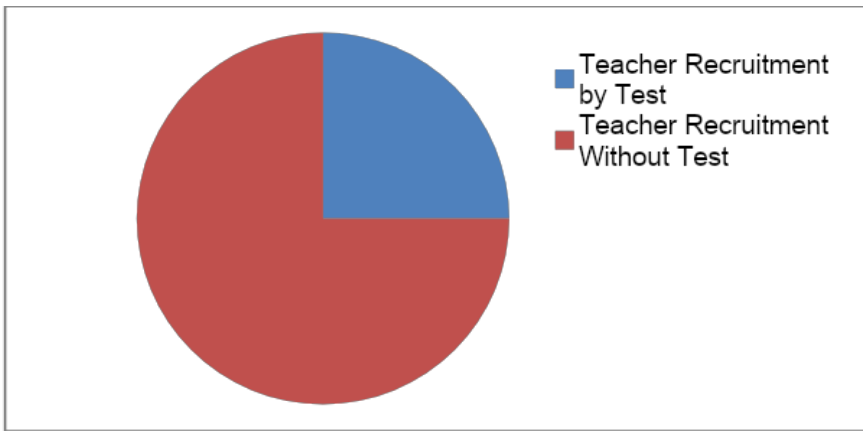


Figure 1. Example of image captions

Quotes and Reference

One of the characteristics of scientific articles is to present other people's ideas to strengthen and enrich the author's ideas. The ideas that have been previously expressed by others are referred to (referenced), and the reference sources are included in the Bibliography.

The bibliography must be complete and in accordance with the references presented in the body of the article. That is, the sources written in the Bibliography are actually referenced in the body of the article. On the other hand, all references that have been mentioned in the article must be listed in the Bibliography. To show the quality of scientific articles, the list included in the Bibliography must be quite large. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and the way of writing is adjusted to the rules specified in the journal. The rules for writing citations, references, and bibliography follow this manual.

The presentation of other people's ideas in the article is done indirectly. The quoted ideas are not written like the original text, but a summary or conclusion is made. For example, Suharno (2020) states that speed consists of forward movement as vigorously as possible, the ability to move a muscle or group of muscles intermittent contractions, the ability to react to a muscle or a group of muscles in a fast tempo due to stimulation.

Reference is the mention of the source of the ideas written in the text as (1) an acknowledgment to the owner of the idea that the author has "borrowed" not plagiarizing, and (2) notification to the reader who and where the idea was taken. The reference contains the name of the author whose opinion was quoted, the year the source of the information was written, and/without the page number where the referenced information was taken. The author's name used in the reference is only the last name. References can be written in the middle of a sentence or at the end of a quote sentence.

References are written and separated from the quote sentence by opening and closing brackets. References written in the middle of a sentence are separated by the word that precedes it and the word that follows it with a distance. References written at the end of the sentence are separated from the last word of the quoted sentence by spaced, but not separated by periods. The author's name is written without a space after the opening parenthesis and followed by a comma. The year of publication is written after a comma and spaced. For example: scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge/information to others (Riebel, 2020).

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If the author's name has been mentioned in the text, the year of publication of the source of information is written immediately after the author's name. Or, if the author's name still wants to be mentioned, this reference is written at the end of the text. For example: according to Riebel (2020), scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge/information to others.

The names of two authors in the same work are joined by the word 'and'. A semicolon (;) is used for two authors or more than two authors with different works. For example: scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge/information to others (Riebel and Roger, 1980). If it involves two authors in two different works, an example of writing is: scientific writing is factual writing used by the author to provide knowledge/information to others (Riebel, 2020; Roger, 2020).

If there are more than two authors, only the name of the first author is listed. The names of the rest of the authors were replaced with 'et al' (and friends). The words 'etc' are separated from the author's name, which is mentioned with a distance, followed by a period, and ends with a comma. For example: reading is an interaction activity between readers and writers whose presence is represented by text (Susanto et al., 2020).

Bibliography Writing

Bibliography is a list of written works that the author reads in preparing his article and then uses it as a reference. Scientific articles, bibliography must exist as a complement to references and reference sources. Writing a bibliography follows the rules in this guide. Writing a bibliography must use a reference management application (Mendeley). It is mandatory to use the latest (up-to-date) references for the last 10 years.

CONCLUSION

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The conclusion presents a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two things, new ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings. The conclusion is in the form of a brief description of the findings and not rewriting the data on the results and discussion with solution sentences. Maximum 100 words.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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If you need to thank a specific person, such as a research sponsor, state it clearly and concisely, avoiding flowery expressions of gratitude.

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(Garamond12, Reguler, spasi 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt, dan wajib menggunakan Aplikasi Mendeley)