



The title is written in Cambria Font (15 pt) and should not be more than 20 words

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Keyword: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3. (Include three to five relevant keywords that are specific to the article; but fairly general within the same discipline; use lowercase letters except for names).

ABSTRACT

The abstract should be a single paragraph with a maximum of approximately 250 words. For research articles, the abstract should provide a relevant overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following structured abstract style, but without headings: (1) Background: Place the question being answered in a broad context and highlight the research objectives; (2) Research Objectives: Identify the aims and objectives of the study; (3) Methods: Briefly describe the main methods or theoretical framework applied; (4) Results: Summarize the main findings of the article; and (5) Conclusion: Present the main conclusions or interpretations.

1 | Introduction

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully, and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. References should be cited as (Syaifudin, 2024) or (Sucahyo et al., 2025) or (Sucahyo, 2025; Syaifudin & Firdaus, 2023; Ningrum, 2019; Fatoni, 2021) or Pratama (1989). See the end of the document for further details on references. Technical terms should be defined. Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms should be defined the first time they are used. All tables and figures should be cited in numerical order. The research method should be included in the Introduction. The method contains an explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, the conduct of the research procedure, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques.

2 | Metode

This section essentially explains how the research was conducted. The main topics of this section are: (1) research plan; (2) population and sample (research targets); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, the specifications of the tools and materials must be written. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while the material specifications describe the type of materials used.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to include the presence of the researcher, research subjects, and informants who assisted, along with the methods for collecting research data, the location and duration of the research,

and an explanation regarding checking the validity of the research results.

3 | Result

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

4 | Discussion

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

For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of subtopics directly related to the research focus and categories. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the research findings to established knowledge structures; and (5) generate new theories or modify existing theories.

In answering the problem formulation and research questions, the research results must be explicitly summarized. Interpretation of the findings is carried out using logic and existing theories. Findings, in the form of field facts, are integrated/linked with previous research results or existing theories. For this purpose,

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references must be provided. In developing new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, and some may require modification of existing theories. The writing can be presented with sequential subheadings.

5 | Conclusion

The conclusion should answer the objectives of the research and research discoveries. The concluding remark should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions or abstract. You should also suggest future research and point out those that are ongoing.

Acknowledgments

In this section, you can acknowledge any support given, which is not covered by the author's contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., used materials for experiments).

Conflicts of Interest

Declare conflicts of interest or state "The authors declare no conflict of interest." Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interests that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results.

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References

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Assignments

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