Progresif: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Profesi Keguruan
Homepage : https://journal.unm.ac.id/index.php/progresif/index
Email: progresif@unm.ac.id

p-ISSN : 2809-4794 ; e-ISSN : 2809-4492
Progresif, Vol. 6, No. 5, September 2025
Page 1374-1383

Article title.....

(Arial 12, Bold, Huruf Kapital)

Andri Andri [1], Mutia Nursafira[2]

[1] Business or Academic Affiliation, City, Country
[2] Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia
* Corresponding author: andri@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Submitted: May 02, 2025
Final Revised: July 01, 2025
Accepted: July 06, 2025
Published: September 30, 2025

Keywords:
Keyword1; Keyword2; Keyword3; Keyword4.

ABSTRACT

Objective: The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and Novelty. **Method:** The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. **Results:** The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and Novelty. **Novelty:** The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and Novelty. An abstract can be 150 – 250 words

Doi: 10.59562

INTRODUCTION (Arial, Font 11)

The introductory section contains the background, context of the research, urgency of the problem, results of the main literature review that is the basis of the research, previous research results that are relevant to the research study, and the research objectives. Authors are strongly advised to use references from reputable journal articles from the latest publications as the basis for their research. All introductory sections are presented in an integrated manner in the form of paragraphs, not divided into sections written with a research report/thesis/dissertation model. The length of the introductory section should be 15-20% of the total manuscript. Introduction written with (***Times New Roman* 10, space 1.)**

METHOD (Arial, Font 11)

The research method section explains the method used by the researcher to produce the findings. This section must show the scientific procedures in sequence carried out by the author to produce the conclusions. The methods include research approaches and methods, data sources/populations and samples, methods of sample selection/determination of data sources, data collection instruments and methods, and data analysis techniques. This section describes the research procedures and steps that are typical according to the topic being studied. The length of the method section ranges from 10-15 % of the total length of the manuscript. Method written with (**Times New Roman 10, space 1.)**

RESULTS (Arial, Font 11)

This section contains an explanation of the results of the data analysis. The results of the research are explained according to the objectives/problems studied and the procedures described in the method section. The results of the

data analysis are presented in the form of patterns, characteristics, statistical analysis, hypothesis testing, and others according to the characteristics of the research. Include the necessary tables, diagrams, images, or citations to facilitate the visualization of the results for readers. Method written with **(Times New Roman** 10, space 1.)

~~All **Tables** and Figures that you include in the document must be adjusted to the order of one column or the full size~~ of one paper, to make it easier for the reviewer to observe the meaning of the images.

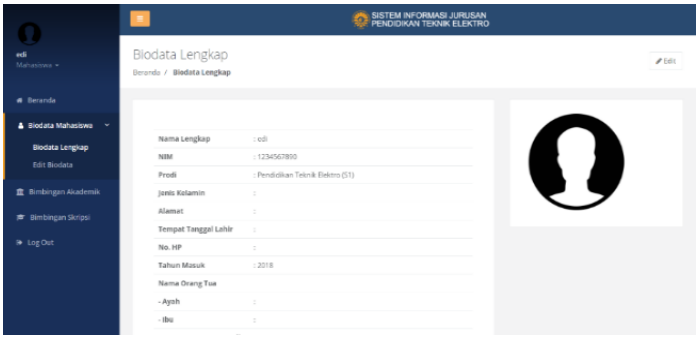


Figure 1. Student Page (Times Newa Roman, font 10)

The **Table** Model can be seen in the example. Tables are created using only three full horizontal lines. Avoid using "Table above," "Table below," "Table below," but point directly to the Table number (Table 1).

Table 1. Table Title, (Times Newa Roman, font 10)

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)			**Shapiro-Wilk**		
	Statistic	**Df**	**Sig.**	**Statistic**	**df**	**Sig.**
Pretes	.105	35	.200(*)	.948	35	.100
Postest	.103	35	.200(*)	.979	35	.736



Figure 2. Graphics.....(Times New Roman, bold, font 10)

DISCUSSION (Arial, Font 11)

The discussion is the most important aspect of the research section and should be given the most space. The discussion section contains the meaning of the research results that have been described. What is the meaning of the analysis of the data generated in the results section? This discussion section is the most important part of the article; therefore, the authors are asked to provide a complete and clear discussion.

The discussion must highlight the novelty and significance of the findings of this study. The discussion is carried out by (1) interpreting the research findings, (2) integrating the findings in the structure of science, (3) revealing new findings (new theories or modifications of existing theories), and (4) explaining the implications of the findings for theory and practice.

The latest research results from reputable journals were used to discuss the research findings. The length of the exposure of the research results and discussion is between 50-60% of the total length of the article. The discussion section is written with (Times New Roman, Font 10*)*

CONCLUSION (Arial, Font 11)

The conclusion section contains the research findings and the essence of the discussion. The substantial findings of this study are as follows: Conclusions must be supported by data and not be speculative. The conclusion is consistent with the objectives of the study.

Provide follow-up recommendations for research results and follow-up research, as needed. Common *sense advice* does not need to be written. If you require suggestions, please specify. The conclusion is presented in paragraph form. The length of the conclusion is between 5-10% of the total length of the manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Arial, Font 11)

The Acknowledgements section contains a thank you to the person or institution that assisted in the search and provision of literature and data, the arrangement of materials, or the writing process.

REFERENCE (Arial, Font 11)

Reference sources use state-of-the-art libraries. Reference sources for **at least 80% of the last ten years**. Write only the bibliography referenced here and ensure that everything referenced in the manuscript is listed in the bibliography.

Primary sources are in the form of manuscripts in journals and research results, including theses and dissertations. Manuscripts published in accredited national or international journals are highly recommended and prioritized as references.

The procedure for writing the bibliography was based on the ***Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th edition) and *the APA Style Guide for Electronic References***. The bibliography has been written in *Times New Roman* 10.

Authors are strongly advised to use reference management software to write citations and references, such as **Mendeley, End Note**, or **Zotero**.

(Baskara, 2023), (Bahasoan et al., 2020), (Pambudi & Harjanto, 2020), (Li & Pilz, 2023)

Example

Bahasoan, A. N., Ayuandiani, W., Mukhram, M., & Rahmat, A. (2020). Effectiveness of online learning in pandemic COVID-19. *International Journal of Science, Technology & Management*, *1*(2), 100–106. https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v1i2.30

Baskara, F. R. (2023). Chatbots and flipped learning: Enhancing student engagement and learning outcomes through personalised support and collaboration. *IJORER: International Journal of Recent Educational Research*, *4*(2), 223–238. https://doi.org/10.46245/ijorer.v4i2.331

Li, J., & Pilz, M. (2023). International transfer of vocational education and training: A literature review. *Journal of Vocational Education & Training*, *75*(2), 185–218. https://doi.org/10.1080/13636820.2020.1847566

Pambudi, N. A., & Harjanto, B. (2020). Vocational education in Indonesia: History, development, opportunities, and challenges. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *115*, 105092. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105092

***First A. Author (Corresponding Author)**
Department of Technology Education Faculty of Science and Technology,
Universitas Negeri Makassar,
Jl. Ahmad Yani 117, Makassar, East Java, 60237, Indonesia
Email: corresp-author@mail.ac.id

Second B. Author
Department of Technology Education Faculty of Science and Technology,

Universitas Negeri Makassar,
Jl. Ahmad Yani 117, Surabaya, East Java, 60237, Indonesia
Email: corresp-author@mail.ac.id