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TITLE (write the title in all capital letters and connect to the variables/key findings/ and main contents of the article. Maximum 14 words)

First Author¹, Second Author², and Last Author^{1,2}

Without honorary or degree and be written in full name

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The Example below:

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Abstract (Max 250 words)

Abstracts are written in English, Distance between lines 1 space TNR 12. Abstract contains 150-250 words and consists of only 1 paragraph, contains the main points of Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion, Novelty and Implication. Abstracts must be clear, descriptive and must provide a brief description of the problem under study. Abstracts include reasons for selecting topics or the importance of research topics, methods used to solve problems, data analysis techniques, and summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment about the importance of the results or a brief conclusion.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords (*Words 1; Words 2; Words 3*)

INTRODUCTION

The article should be submitted in English as doc file attachments (ms.word) and suggested to be **not more than 4 pages**. The introduction is written in TNR-12 upright, with 1.15 space. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented into 5-6 digits, or about 1.2 cm from the left edge of each column, preferably of A4 size, with pages in numbered sequence. Contains background, rationale, and or research urgency. References (relevant literature or research), need to be included in this section, in relation to the justification of research urgency, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the solutions chosen. The way of writing sources in the text needs to clearly indicate the name of the author and the citation of the source, in the form of the year of publication. An example is: ... research results show that more than 70% of students are unable to recognize authentic problems ... (Paidi, 2008). The problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of the research are written narratively in paragraphs, no need to be given special subtitles. Likewise operational definitions, if deemed necessary, are also

written narratively. Please leave one line empty before and after every section.

RESEARCH METHODS

Contains the type of research, time and place of research, targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, instruments and data analysis techniques as well as other matters related to the method of research. targets/objectives, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, and data collection techniques, as well as data analysis techniques and other matters related to the method of research can be written in sub-chapters, with sub-headings. Sub-subheadings do not need to be notated, but are written in lowercase with a capital letter, TNR-12 bold, left aligned. An example can be seen below. **This section should be not more than 3 pages**

Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach ...

Time and Place of Research

Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of research needs to be written down clearly (for quantitative research, it is also necessary).

Research Target/Subject

Research targets/subjects (for qualitative research) or sample-population (for quantitative research) need to be explained clearly in this section. It is also necessary to write down the technique of obtaining subjects (qualitative research) and/or the sampling technique (quantitative research).

Research Procedure

Procedures need to be described according to the type of research. How the research is carried out and the data will be obtained, needs to be described in this section.

For experimental research, the type of design (experimental design) used should be written in this section.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The types of data, how the data is collected, with which instruments the data is collected, and the techniques for collecting it, need to be explained clearly in this section.

Data analysis technique

How to interpret the data obtained, in relation to the problems and research objectives, needs to be explained clearly.

(Note: The sub-chapters may differ, according to the type or research approach used. If there are procedures or steps that are sequential in nature, they can be notated (numbers or letters) according to their position).

Equations

Equations should be centrally aligned and consecutively numbered, as illustrated in the example. For proper formatting, it is advisable to employ the 'Equation Editor' or 'MathType' application

$$P(x) = x^2 + 1 \tag{1}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research results are presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptive. Analysis and interpretation of these results is necessary before they are discussed. The table is written in the middle or at the end of each research result/gain description text. If the width of the Table is not enough to be written in half a page, it can be written in a full page. Table titles begin with a capital letter, except conjunctions, single line spacing and the source beneath, also single line spacing. Please leave one line empty before and after every illustration and/or Table. If more than one line is written in a single space (at least 12). As an example, can be seen in Table 1.

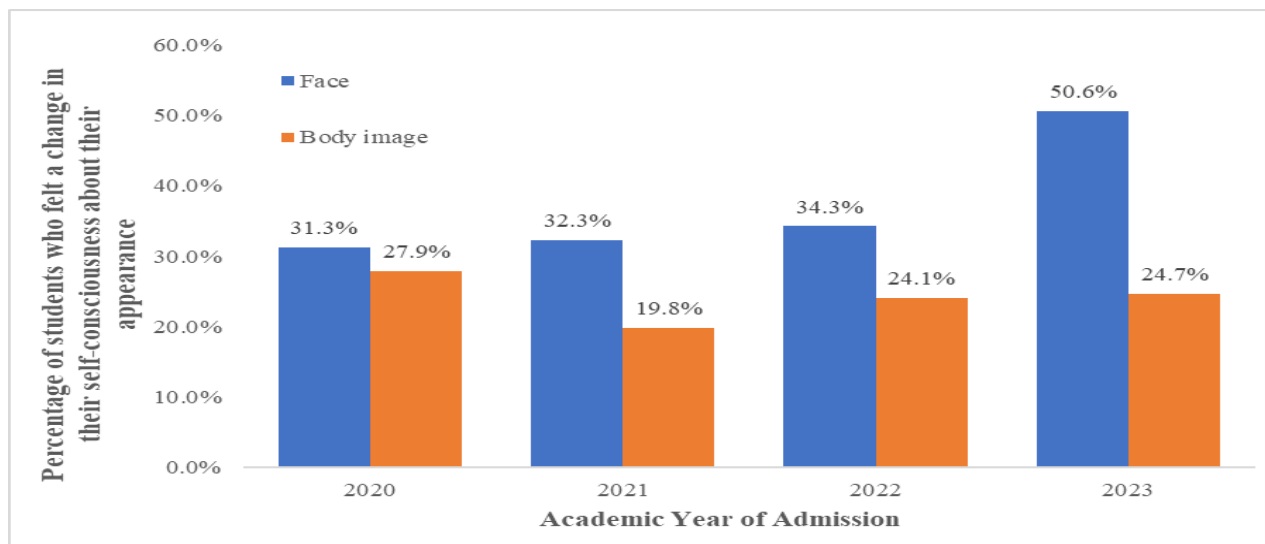
Table 1. Table captions should always be positioned above the Tables. The final sentence of a Table caption should end without a period

No.	Title	Title

Source:

The results are in the form of images, or data that is made of images/schemes/graphs/diagrams/the like, the presentation also follows the existing rules; title or image name is placed below the image, from the left, and spaced 1 space (at least 12) from the image. If there are more than 1 line, the lines are single spaced, or at least 12. As an example, it can be seen in Figure 1. below.

Figure 1. Level of Student ...



Source: ...

The discussion is focused on connecting data and analysis results with the problem or research objectives and the wider theoretical context. Could this discussion be the answer to the question why these facts were found in the data? A written discussion is attached to the data discussed. The discussion is inseparable from the data discussed, as well as conveying the *novelty in this*

research and its implications. This section should be between 8-10 pages.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section should provide a concise synthesis of the study's findings along with recommendations for future research and practical implications. It must highlight the strengths, acknowledge key limitations, and critically reflect on their potential impact on the results. Authors should also clarify whether such limitations arise from methodological constraints, validity concerns, or other factors. This section should not replicate the abstract but rather emphasize the contribution, limitations, and possible applications of the study, with a length of approximately 10–15% of the manuscript (**not exceeding one page**)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments should be made only to those who have made a substantial contribution to the study. Authors are responsible for obtaining written permission from people acknowledged by name in case readers infer their endorsement of data and conclusions.

REFERENCES

Some examples of how to write references in the bibliography are given below.

- **Space:** Written in single space (or at least 12pt), each bibliography is **spaced 1 space**.
- **Citation Style:** References should follow the **APA (American Psychological Association) 7th edition format**.
- **Timeliness:** At least **80% of the references** should be drawn from works published within the last **10–15 years**.
- **Source Composition:** Approximately **80% should be primary sources** (e.g., journal articles, magazine or newspaper articles, statutes, reports), while no more than **20% may consist of secondary sources** (e.g., books, web pages).
- **Reference Management:** Authors are encouraged to use reference management tools such as Mendeley, Zetero, or EndNote.
- **Quality of Sources:** It is suggested that the source **minimum from Sinta 2-indexed journal**. **At least 50% of the references should be obtained from reputable international journals** indexed in Scopus or Web of Science.
- **Minimum Requirement:** Each article must include **no fewer than 30 references**.

a. Example if coming from a textbook:

Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (1990). *Measurement and evaluation in teaching*. (6th ed.). Macmillan.

b. From the thesis / thesis / dissertation

Hollander, M. M. (2017). *Resistance to authority: Methodological innovations and new lessons from the Milgram experiment* (Publikasi No. 10289373) [Disertasi, University of Wisconsin-Madison]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Slamet Suyanto (2009). *Keberhasilan sekolah dalam ujian nasional ditinjau dari organisasi belajar*. [Disertasi belum dipublikasikan]. Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

c. From the journal

Pritchard, P.E. (1992). Studies on the bread-improving mechanism of fungal alpha-amylase. *Journal of Biological Education*, 26(1), 14-17. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.44.4.1055>.

d. From a collection of research abstracts or proceedings

Paidi. (2008). Urgensi pengembangan kemampuan pemecahan masalah dan metakognitif siswa SMA melalui pembelajaran biologi. *Prosiding, Seminar dan Musyawarah Nasional MIPA yang diselenggarakan oleh FMIPA UNY, tanggal 30 Mei 2008*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.