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Abstract
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Keywords: Keyword, Keyword, Keyword

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INTRODUCTION

Articles are written on A4 size paper with top 2 margins, bottom 2, right 2, and left 2. Introduction typed in Cambria (Headings) size 12 pt. space 1, after 0 before 0. The beginning of the paragraph is indented to the right with left and right alignment. The length of the introduction ranges from 1000-1500 words consisting of research background, grounded theory, relevant previous research, formulation and list of references. Avoid critical and bombastic sentences. The header contains the name MOTEKAR: Jurnal Multidisiplin Teknologi dan Arsitektur, Volume and Number, Month and Year of publication, and P-ISSN Number: and E-ISSN: using Cambria (Headings) Bold size 12 pt and in red indented on the right side. While the Footer contains the page on the right, as well as the name of the author and the origin of the institution. If the author consists of 2 people just use the & sign. If there are more than 2 authors, it is sufficient to include et al. And if the three agencies are different, only the first author's agency is listed.

The introduction begins (briefly, eg maximum 1 paragraph) the general background of the study; then it should include a State of the Art (a brief review of literature or previous research, 1-2 paragraphs) with the aim of justifying/strengthening the novelty statement or the significance or scientific contribution or originality of this article and try to have references to articles from journals 10 recent years that substantiate the justification of the originality or contribution); Before writing the purpose of the study, there must be a clear and explicit Gap Analysis or statement of gap (originality) or novelty statement, or the unique differences of this research compared to previous studies, also in terms of whether the research is important or not; only then write down the research objectives in this article in a straightforward and clear manner.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is Qualitative Research with types of research including: Descriptive Studies, Literacy Studies, Case Studies, Phenomenology, Ethnography, Narrative, Mix Method. While Quantitative Research Methods can be in the form of Surveys, Correlational, and Experimental. As for Classroom Action Research, a maximum of 3 cycles is carried out, consisting of planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. Data collection techniques must be described in detail such as observation, documentation, interviews, questionnaires, questionnaires which are also supported by relevant references.

In Research Methods, you don't need to write down small and non-main tools (which are common in the lab, such as: scissors, measuring cups, pencils), but just write down a series of main equipment, or the main tools used for analysis and/or or characterization, even down to type and accuracy; Write in full the research location, the number of respondents, how to process the results of observations or interviews or questionnaires, how to measure performance benchmarks; common methods do not need to be written down in detail, but simply refer to the reference book. The trial procedure must be written in the form of a news sentence, not a command sentence.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

The research results are presented first. Contains anything that is seen and heard by the author/researcher. Avoid assumptions or words like "should", "could be", "if", "likely", etc. Research results do not need referrals. Better to include tables and figures. There is no need to describe the location or research object, it is enough to mention the location, for example "this research was carried out at SMA N 1 Bantul". For quantitative research, it is sufficient to include only the results of the analysis. Research questions do not need to be included. The research attachment does not need to be included.

Table 1. Teacher Ability in Initial Conditions

No	Predicate	Total number of teachers (%)
1	Very Good	-
2	Good	2 Persons (25%)
3	Enough	4 Persons (50%)
4	Not Enough	2 Persons (25%)
Rata-rata		59,5
Predicate		Enough

The contents of tables, graphs and pictures need to be described. Table titles are bolded with a size of 10 pt and placed at the top. While the image title is placed below with a size of 10 pt and bold.

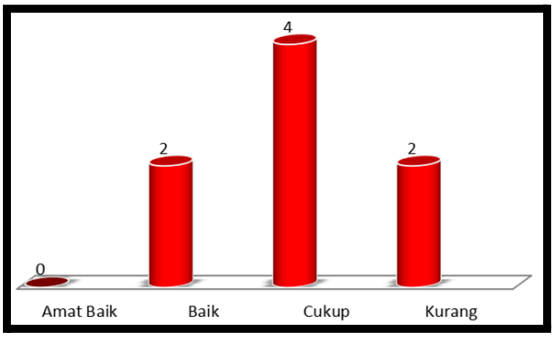


Figure 1. Graph of Teacher's Ability in the Initial Conditions

The displayed image is a maximum of 3 pieces and supports the problem. Image quality must be good, not broken or blurry, must be in color, not black and white, not edited.

Discussion

The discussion contains the results of research and scientific discussion. The discussion contains an explanation of regulations and facts. Analysis according to the problem approach chosen by the author. In addition, the comparison must also be explained with the results of other researchers who have almost the same topic. Research results and findings must be able to answer the research problem formulation in the introduction section. Use factual and relevant references. Articles must produce novelty or novelty both from a theoretical and a practical point of view.

The discussion contains at least: (1) (what/how elements) has the data presented been processed (not raw data), set forth in the form of tables or figures (choose one), and given easy-to-understand information? Write down the findings or findings, but don't discuss the discussion here; (2). (the why element) in the discussion section, there is a link between the results obtained and the basic concepts and/or hypotheses. In some fields of science, we even have to discuss molecular aspects at the level of study. The discussions made must be supported by real and clear facts; and (3) (what else element) whether there is conformity or conflict with the results of other people's research.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion must answer the problem coherently. No need to make points, but enough with a paragraph model. No more citing references. In conclusion, it is necessary to convey the deficiencies in this study and suggestions for further research. The conclusion is only enough to answer the problem or research objectives, or it can also produce a new theory/concept based on existing facts/analysis; Don't be impressed to discuss again in the Conclusion section. Acknowledgments please include in the last paragraph and not exaggerate, simply mentioning the parties involved in the research such as funders/sponsors, LPPM, supervisors, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Format APA/ American Psychological Association 7th Edition)

Updating reference literature, especially those used to justify originality or novelty (in the Introduction), preferably the last 10 years. Primary reference literature, try to get a minimum of 80 percent from primary literature/scientific journals

Referrals should be encouraged from reputable international journals or accredited national scientific journals, not from books or anything else.

Bibliography uses single spaced, justified left and right, the second line is indented to the right. After 0 before 0. Cambria (Headings) size 12 pt.

The bibliography may come from books, mass media, and laws. Required to use mendeley, zotero, endnote, etc.

Authors are expected to cite articles in MOTEKAR: Jurnal Multidisiplin Teknologi Dan Arsitektur in the previous volume or cite articles from our reviewers.

There is no need to separate the sources of books, articles and laws. Not allowed to use https:// website/blog address

Example of APA format

Nurgiansah, T. H. (2021). Pelatihan Penelitian Tindakan Kelas Bagi Guru Pendidikan

Kewarganegaraan Di Sekolah Menengah Atas Se-Kabupaten Bantul. BERNAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 2(1), 28–33. https://doi.org/10.31949/jb.v2i1.566

Example of Book Format

Kamil, Iskandar, 2014, Pedoman Perilaku Hakim (Code of Conduct) Kode Etik Hakim dan Makalah Berkaitan, Jakarta: Mahkamah Agung RI

Example of Legal Format

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945
Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2004 tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman