

## Title of Article (12pt)

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### Abstract:

The article should be accompanied by an abstract in the Indonesian. Abstracts written concisely, clearly, intact, independently, and completely describe the essence of the overall content of the writing. Abstracts are written with a limit of 150-200 words. The abstract should be able to provide information to the reader about **the background, objectives, methods, and results of the research**. Use proper diction so that it can describe the results of your research effectively.

**Keywords:** word1; word2; word3; word4.

### Introduction-Garamond-12

The introduction contains about the background of writing articles that contain academic anxiety and can be supplemented with statistical data. The author should include a previous study (literature *review*) to show the expertise of the study. Previous studies came from scientific journal articles that had been published first. This is to show *the state of the art*. **At least 3 articles published in the last 3-8 years.** The author should point out the advantages and disadvantages of previous research, then showed what Anda expects from Anda's work (to solve these limitations) formulated in the research objectives. Ideally, the introduction amounts to 10% of the total words in the discussion. The background contains the main questions on the issues to be discussed (research *question*) and find a solution. In addition, the background contains the main argument as the answer to the previous main question. maximum 10 % from total word in the article.

### Method

Describe the use of a particular method and explain how the application of the method.

### Result and Discussion

#### Sub Title 1

#### Sub Title 2

The results of the study should be written clearly and concisely. The results of the study should better summarize the findings of the study rather than detailed data. It is advisable to provide a review of the differences between your results or findings and previous research. Discussion is the most important part of your article. Here, you get the opportunity to explore your data. It usually begins with a summary of the research findings and is then discussed with various theories or related references. The theory or reference used must be accompanied by a clear source of reference. **Theory becomes an integral part in the discussion.** Manuscript

length between 6-10 pages, including bibliography. The manuscript must be free from plagiarism, scan similarity a maximum of 25%.

## Conclusion

Conclusions should answer the research objectives formulated briefly and effectively. Conclusion is not a resume of discussions that have been done. Without a clear conclusion, your partners and readers will find it difficult to judge your work. Instead, you should also suggest the next research and show the researchers what to do, answer the goals, and comment on the findings and provide recommendations and/or implications. Conclusions do not need references and data that are statistical in nature.

## Bibliography

Writing guidelines and reference lists using middle note **APA 7<sup>th</sup> Ed.** How to citation and write is recommended using reference *manager Zotero or Mendeley*. the references used in the article are at least 20 sources, 60% are from relevant journal articles in the last 5 years.

Example:

- Setiawati, E., Desri, M., & Solihatulmilah, E. (2019). Permainan Ular Tangga Dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Moral Anak. *Jurnal Petik*, 5(1), 85–91.  
<https://doi.org/10.31980/jpetik.v5i1.494>
- Siregar. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.
- Soetjiningsih, C. H. (2012). *Perkembangan anak sejak pembuahan sampai dengan kanak-kanak akhir* (Cet. 1). Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.