



Title in Indonesian, written in Cambria-15 Bold Letters, Maximum 20 Words

**Author 1^{1*}, Author 2¹, Author 3² etc. [Cambria 12 Bold Font and Names Should
Not Be Abbreviated]**

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Abstracts

*Abstracts written in **English** must reflect the overall substance of the article's content and be able to help readers determine its relevance to their interests and decide whether to read the document as a whole. The abstract contains a statement about: The background or a problem that actually occurs. Next, the research objectives. Then the research method or research approach that clearly displays the direction of the research, followed by research results that can be understood by readers, as well as conclusions to describe the research authentically. Abstracts are written in 150-200 words. (Cambria 10 pt, italics and in one paragraph).*

Keywords: writing instructions, 5-6 words according to the research theme



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1. Introduction [Cambria 12pt bold]

Contains the background, rationale, and/or urgency of the research. References (relevant literature or research) need to be included in this section, in relation to the justification for the urgency of the research, the emergence of problems and gaps at a research location, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. The way to write the source in the text is in the form of a new one by including the year 2018 and above, and it is necessary to clearly indicate the name of the author in the form of the year of publication where the manuscript is located. Examples include: if one author (Yusnan, 2024), if two authors (Yusnan & Acoci, 2024), if three or more authors (Yusnan et al, 2024).

The problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of the research, are written narratively in paragraphs, without needing to be given special subtitles. Likewise, operational definitions, if deemed necessary, are also written narratively. The introduction is written in Cambria 12 upright, with font (Cntl 1), Length in the introduction 2-4 pages.

2. Research methods [Cambria 12 pt bold]

This section explains how the research was conducted. The main materials of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample; (3) data collection

techniques and instrument development; (4) as well as data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write down specifically the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while material specifications describe the types of materials used. For types of qualitative research such as classroom action research, case studies, ethnography, etc., the presence of the researcher, as well as informants who help and how to dig up the research data, as well as the location and duration of the research are added. avoid organizing writing into "sub-headings" in this section [Cambria 12 pt].

3. Results and Discussion [Cambria 12 pt bold]

3.1 Results

Results and discussion contain research findings and scientific discussion. Write down scientific findings obtained from the results of research that has been carried out but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not research data obtained. These scientific findings must be explained scientifically including: What scientific findings were obtained? Why could that happen? Why is the variable trend like that? All these questions must be explained scientifically, not just descriptively, if necessary supported by adequate basic scientific phenomena. Apart from that, the comparison must also be explained with the results of other researchers on almost the same topic. Research results and findings must be able to answer the research hypothesis in the introduction section.

Research results are presented in graphical, tabular or descriptive form. Analysis and interpretation of these results are required before they are discussed. Tables are written in the middle of each text describing the research results/acquisitions. If the width of the table is not enough to write on half a page, it can be written on a full page.

Table 1. Weight Length of Article Body Part

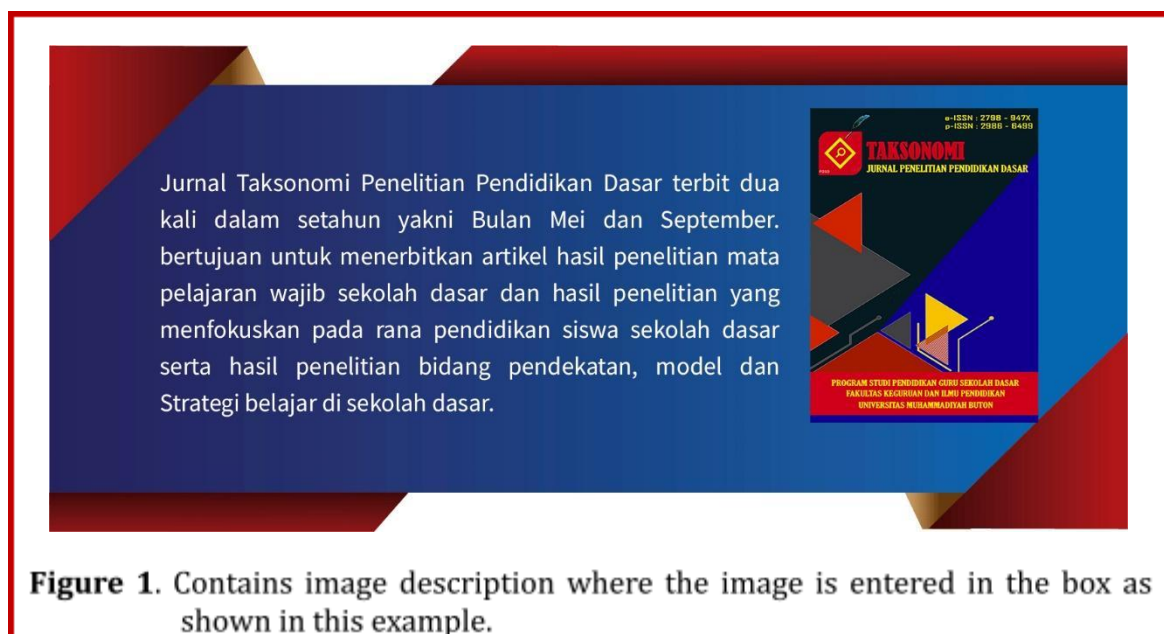
Indicator	Category	Many Students	Percentage
N ≥ 60	Complete	13	59 %
N < 60	Not finished	9	41 %

Source: Table

The next table is explained according to the instructions that have been included in the table.

3.2 Discussion

The discussion focuses on the relationship of data and analysis results to research problems or objectives and the broader theoretical context. The discussion can also be in the form of answering questions about why facts such as the data were found. The discussion is written to be attached to the data discussed. The discussion should not be separated from the data discussed.



If there is an image, then adapt it to the example. And explain the meaning of the pictures according to the order of the pictures. If there is a graph, an explanation is provided with an example (**Figure 1.** Learning Completion Graph).

4. Conclusion [Cambria 12 pt bold]

Conclusions do not simply repeat data, but consist of meaningful substance. However, it can be a statement about what is expected, as stated producing a "results and discussion" chapter so that there is compatibility. Apart from that, you can also add prospects for the development of research results and prospects for further research applications in the future (based on the results and discussion). [Cambria 12 pt].

References [Cambria 12 pt bold]

The bibliography is sorted alphabetically (Required to use Mendeley or other electronic reference application). Everything referred to in the article must be written in the bibliography and everything written in the bibliography must be referenced in the article [Cambria 12 pt bold]. The format for writing a bibliography uses APA 6TH Editions, alphabetically.

Acoci, A., Faslia, F., & Akbar, A. (2021). Edukasi Guru Sekolah Dasar dalam Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter di SD Negeri 1 Baadia Kota Baubau. *Jurnal Abdidias*, 2(5), 1099-1104.

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