



**Title Should Be Written In Times New Roman 14, Bold, Center,
Capital Each Word, Maximum 14 Words**

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Article Info

Abstract

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The abstract should be written in one paragraph and should be 150-200 words. TNR, font size 10, single spacing. Follow the following pattern: General statement about the importance of the topic, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, purpose of study, method, main findings, and conclusion

Doi: (will be filled by
editor)

Keywords: Keyword one, keyword two, keyword three, keyword four,
keyword five - TNR, 10, single spacing (no more than two
lines)

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INTRODUCTION

The manuscript should be saved in a doc file. Please do not send your manuscript in a pdf file, as it will make the review process difficult. The manuscript should be between 3,000 to 5,000 words excluding references. The body paragraphs must be written in arial pt. 9.

The introduction **must include the background** to the research, the significance of the research, and the issues raised in the research.

The introduction should also include a review of related literature and justification of research's originality. It is a **must to provide** a synthesis of the previous related studies to show **the state of the art**, and state explicitly the **research gap which** the present research has attempted to fill in. Research gap here refers to what has been done and what has to be done in the present research.

State the objective of the research explicitly at the end of the introduction and how your research will meet this objective.

METHODS

Explain clearly the method of the research following the general guidelines for the methodology of quantitative research, qualitative research, and mixed methods.

If necessary, subheadings are allowed for explaining research participants/subjects, data collection method, data collection instrument, data analysis, and the like.

It is not necessary to quote definitions of the approach/method applied in the research. Focus on the step by step methods taken by the research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section may be separated into results/findings and discussion, respectively. The section must provide the general results of the research and sufficient discussion of the results.

Subheadings may be used when necessary, depending on the nature of the results/findings of the research.

Tables (Subhead1)

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above the tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which the authors may find useful.

Table 1 - An example of a table.

An example of a column heading	Column A (t)	Column B (t)
And an entry	1	2
And another entry	3	4
And another entry	5	6

Illustrations (Subhead2)

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,3,...). Every figure should have a caption. All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Figures must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. It is much preferred to use formats of figures of PNG, JPEG, GIF and the like. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a page wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to the figures in the paper.

The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration in 9 pt arial and left justified.

Fig. 1 - (a) first picture; (b) second picture.

Equations

Equations and formulas should be typed in Mathtype and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text). They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

Discussion

You may integrate the results and discussion or separate the two. Discussion of your research results is a must and really important to your manuscript. Included in this section is discussion of your research results based on the theoretical framework used. You should also compare the research results to results of previous research on a relevant topic that you mention (or synthesize) in the introduction. What are the similarities and differences? What does your research contribute to the existing research on the relevant topic?

CONCLUSION

The conclusion may restate the findings of the research; however, it should not merely state the major findings. Instead, it should add to the understanding of your readers of the topics and issues raised in your manuscript.

Furthermore, your conclusion should add emphasis to your manuscript, pull the different parts of the manuscript together, emphasize important points, and demonstrate the possibilities for future exploration of the topic under research. Finally, provide some possible implications of your research for the field of study and education in general.

Conclusion is immediately followed by references. References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by (Lickona, 1999) or (Strunk & White, 1979) in the text. References must include secondary sources of preferably journal articles published within the last five to ten years.

The following references (after the section of acknowledgment) refer to the APA citation style and can be used as an example. Please pay attention on how to cite books, journal articles, thesis/dissertation, and other sources. Make sure they adhere to the APA citation style.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

References may be preceded with an acknowledgement when necessary. Please make the acknowledgement as concise as possible.

REFERENCES

Writing a references/bibliography uses guidences from American Psychological Association (APA).suggested to use mendeley or other citation manager

Example :

A textbook:

Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (1990).*Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching*. (6th ed.). New York: Macmillan

Textbooks compiled:

Effendi, S. (1982). *The elements of scientific research*. In MasriSingarimbun (Ed.). Survey research methods. Jakarta: LP3ES.

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White, H. (2007). *Problem-based learning in introductory science across disciplines*. Accessed on March 27, 2007 from <http://www.udel.edu/chem/white/finalrpt.html>.

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- Charles, R., Lester, F., & O’Daffer, P. (1997). *How to evaluate progress in problem solving*. Reston, VA: The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Inc.
- Hannula, M. S. (2002). Attitude toward mathematics: Emotions, expectations and values. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 49, 25–46. [doi:10.1023/A:1016048823497](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1016048823497).
- Ho, K. F., & Hedberg, J. G. (2005). Teachers’ pedagogies and their impact on students’ mathematical problem solving. *Journal of Mathematical Behaviour*, 24, 238–252. [doi:10.1016/j.jmathb.2005.09.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmathb.2005.09.006).
- Mairing, J. P. (2014). Student’s difficulties in solving problem of real analysis. In H. Sutrisno, W. S. Dwandaru, & K. P. Krisnawan (Ed.), *International Conference on Research, Implementation and Education of Mathematics and Sciences (ICRIEMS)* (pp. ME 321 – 330). Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Rossi-Le, L. (1989). Perceptual learning style preferences and their relationship to language learning strategies in adult students of English as a Second Language. (Unpublished dissertation). Drake University, USA.
- Ruffel, M., Mason, J. and Allen, B. (1998). Studying attitude to mathematics. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 35, 1–18. [doi:10.1023/A:1003019020131](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1003019020131).



**Judul Dalam Times New Roman 14, Bold, Center, Capital Each
Word, Maksimal 14 Kata**

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Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa inggris satu paragraf 150-200 kata. TNR, ukuran font 10, spasi tunggal. Ikuti pola berikut: Pernyataan umum tentang pentingnya topik, kesenjangan dalam literatur atau perbedaan antara teori dan praktik, tujuan studi, metode, temuan utama, dan kesimpulan

Doi: (will be filled

by editor)

Keywords: Kata kunci , kata kunci, kata kunci, - TNR, 10, spasi tunggal (tidak lebih dari dua baris/ 5 kata kunci)

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PENDAHULUAN

Naskah harus disimpan dalam file doc. Harap jangan mengirim naskah Anda dalam file pdf, karena akan mempersulit proses peninjauan. Naskah harus antara 3.000 hingga 5.000 kata tidak termasuk referensi. Paragraf tubuh harus ditulis dalam TNR pt.11.

Pendahuluan harus mencakup latar belakang penelitian, pentingnya penelitian, dan masalah yang diangkat dalam penelitian.

Pendahuluan juga harus mencakup tinjauan literatur terkait dan justifikasi orisinalitas penelitian, **bagian ini juga harus** memberikan sintesis dari studi terkait sebelumnya untuk **menunjukkan kondisi terkini**, dan **menyatakan secara eksplisit kesenjangan penelitian** yang akan dijawab oleh penelitian ini. Kesenjangan penelitian di sini mengacu pada apa yang telah dilakukan penelitian sebelumnya dan apa yang harus/akan dilakukan dalam penelitian ini.

Nyatakan tujuan penelitian secara eksplisit di akhir pengantar dan bagaimana penelitian Anda akan memenuhi tujuan tersebut.

METODOLOGI

Jelaskan dengan detail metode penelitian mengikuti pedoman umum untuk metodologi penelitian kuantitatif, penelitian kualitatif, dan metode campuran.

Jika perlu, subjudul diperbolehkan untuk menjelaskan desain, peserta / subjek penelitian, metode pengumpulan data, instrumen pengumpulan data, analisis data, dan sejenisnya.

Tidak perlu mengutip definisi dari pendekatan / metode yang diterapkan dalam penelitian. Fokus pada metode langkah demi langkah yang diambil dalam penelitian

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Bagian ini dapat dipisahkan menjadi hasil / temuan dan diskusi, masing-masing. Bagian harus memberikan hasil umum jelas dan runtut dari penelitian dan pembahasan serta diskusi yang penting tentang hasil temuan.

Subjudul dapat digunakan bila perlu, tergantung pada sifat hasil / temuan penelitian. Pastikan membuat sub bagian yang penting saja

Tabel (Subbagian1)

Semua tabel harus diberi nomor dengan angka Arab. Setiap tabel harus memiliki teks. Judul harus ditempatkan di atas tabel, dibenarkan. Hanya garis horizontal yang harus digunakan dalam tabel, untuk membedakan judul kolom dari badan tabel, dan langsung di atas dan di bawah tabel. Tabel harus disematkan

ke dalam teks dan tidak disediakan secara terpisah. Di bawah ini adalah contoh yang menurut penulis bermanfaat.

Tabel 1 - An example of a table.

An example of a column heading	Column A (t)	Column B (t)
And an entry	1	2
And another entry	3	4
And another entry	5	6

Ilustrasi/gambar (Subbagian2)

Semua gambar harus diberi nomor dengan angka Arab (1,2,3,). Setiap gambar harus diikuti teks penjelasan. Semua foto, skema, grafik, dan diagram harus disebut sebagai **gambar**. Angka harus berada ke dalam teks dan tidak secara terpisah. Lebih disukai untuk menggunakan format angka PNG, JPEG, GIF dan sejenisnya. Gambar harus ditempatkan di bagian atas atau bawah halaman sedapat mungkin, sedekat mungkin dengan kalimat atau keterangan penyertanya dalam artikel.

Angka gambar dan keterangan harus diketik di bawah ilustrasi dalam 9 pt arial dan dibenarkan kiri

Gambar 1 - (a) first picture; (b) second picture.

Rumus

Persamaan dan rumus harus diketik dalam Mathtype dan diberi nomor secara berurutan dengan angka Arab dalam tanda kurung di sisi kanan halaman (jika dirujuk secara eksplisit dalam teks). Mereka juga harus dipisahkan dari teks di sekitarnya oleh satu spasi

Diskusi Pembahasan

You may integrate the results and discussion or separate the two. Discussion of your research results is a must and really important to your manuscript. Included in this section is discussion of your research results based on the theoretical framework used. You should also compare the research results to results of previous research on a relevant topic that you mention (or synthesize) in the introduction. What are the similarities and differences? What does your research contribute to the existing research on the relevant topic?

Penulis dapat mengintegrasikan hasil dan diskusi atau memisahkan keduanya. Diskusi tentang hasil penelitian **suatu keharusan dan sangat penting** bagi naskah. Termasuk dalam bagian ini adalah diskusi tentang hasil penelitian **berdasarkan kerangka teori** yang digunakan. Anda juga harus **membandingkan hasil penelitian dengan hasil penelitian sebelumnya** pada topik yang relevan yang telah disebutkan (atau disintesis) dalam pendahuluan. Apa persamaan dan perbedaannya? Apa kontribusi penelitian ini pada penelitian yang ada tentang topik tersebut secara umum?

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulan dapat menyajikan kembali temuan-temuan penelitian; namun, tidak hanya menyatakan temuan utama. Sebaliknya, harus menambah pemahaman pembaca tentang topik dan masalah yang diangkat dalam naskah Anda.

Selanjutnya, kesimpulan harus menambah penekanan pada naskah, menyatukan bagian-bagian berbeda dari naskah secara berurutan, menekankan poin-poin penting, dan menunjukkan kemungkinan untuk eksplorasi penelitian lebih lanjut masa depan dari topik yang diteliti. Terakhir, berikan beberapa implikasi yang mungkin dari penelitian Anda untuk bidang studi dan pendidikan secara umum.

Baian terakhir ialah referensi. Referensi harus dicantumkan pada bagian akhir makalah. Jangan memulainya di halaman baru kecuali ini benar-benar diperlukan. Penulis harus memastikan bahwa setiap referensi dalam teks muncul dalam daftar referensi dan sebaliknya. Tunjukkan referensi oleh (Lickona, 1999) atau (Strunk & White, 1979) dalam teks. Referensi harus mencakup sumber sekunder artikel jurnal yang diterbitkan dalam lima sampai sepuluh tahun terakhir.

Referensi ditempatkan (setelah bagian ucapan terimakasih/persembahan) merujuk ke gaya kutipan APA dan dapat digunakan sebagai contoh. Harap perhatikan cara mengutip buku, artikel jurnal, tesis / disertasi, dan sumber lainnya. Pastikan mereka mematuhi gaya kutipan APA.

PERSEMBAHAN

References may be preceded with an acknowledgement when necessary. Please make the acknowledgement as concise as possible.

Referensi dapat didahului dengan persembahan/ucapan terima kasih bila perlu. Mohon sampaikan persembahan sesingkat mungkin.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Daftar pustaka ditulis menggunakan pedoman dari American Psychological Association (APA) dan disarankan menggunakan mendeley atau citation manager lainnya

Example :

A textbook:

Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (1990). *Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching*. (6th ed.). New York: Macmillan

Textbooks compiled:

Effendi, S. (1982). *The elements of scientific research*. In Masri Singarimbun (Ed.). Survey research methods. Jakarta: LP3ES.

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Rossi-Le, L. (1989). Perceptual learning style preferences and their relationship to language learning strategies in adult students of English as a Second Language. (Unpublished dissertation). Drake University, USA.

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Ruffel, M., Mason, J. and Allen, B. (1998). Studying attitude to mathematics. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 35, 1–18. [doi:10.1023/A:1003019020131](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1003019020131).

