Volume: 1, Number: 1, April 2026, pp. 1-99
p-ISSN: 1410-8771, e-ISSN: 2580-4812
https://doi.org/10.37303/likhitaprajna.v25i2.249

LIKHITAPRAJNA Jurnal Ilmiah
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Note: The manuscript must be written in English

THE TITLE MUST BE SHORT, CLEAR, AND DESCRIBE THE CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH (NO MORE THAN 15 WORDS, 16pt, BOLD)

First Author Name[1], Second Author Name[2], etc. (16pt bold)

[1]Universitas Wisnuwardhana, Malang, Indonesia, jamal_akbar2014@gmail.com
[2]Universitas Islam Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia, jimmy_anas@yahoo.com, etc.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received mm dd yyyy
Revised mm dd yyyy
Accepted mm dd yyyy
Publish mm dd yyyy

Keywords:
First keyword
Second keyword
Third keyword, ect.
Fourth keyword

To cite this article:
Akbar, J & Nurhasanah,S. 2021. *Analisis penerapan media literacy cloud terhadap minat baca siswa. Likhitaprajana (Jurnal Ilmiah Fakukultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan.* https://doi.org/10.37303/likhitaprajan

ABSTRACT

An abstract is a concise summary that describes the entire contents of a scientific article and helps readers quickly understand the essence of the research. Abstracts are written in a single paragraph without subheadings, approximately 150–250 words long, using clear, concise, and objective language. The abstract includes a brief description of the background or research problem, the objectives to be achieved, the methods used (including the approach, subjects or objects, and general data analysis techniques), the main research results, and important conclusions or implications of these findings. Abstracts are not permitted to include quotations, tables, figures, formulas, or references, and the use of uncommon abbreviations should be avoided.

This is an open-access article under the CC BY-SA license.

Corresponding Author:
Jamaluddin Akbar
Universitas Wisnuwardhana, Malang, Indonesia; jamal_akbar2014@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION (12pt Times New Roman, single spacing)

The introduction in a scientific article serves to explain the context and urgency of the research. This section begins with a background explanation that describes the phenomenon or gap between ideal and actual conditions, followed by a description of the problem supported by theory and relevant previous research findings. This explanation should demonstrate the existence of research gaps as a basis for the novelty of the study. The final introduction clearly states the problem statement and research objectives.

In compiling the introduction, every idea derived from theory, research findings, or data from other sources must be referenced according to the citation style used, for example, APA style. In-text citations should include the author's last name and the year of publication, such as (Siregar, 2022). For two authors, an ampersand (&) is used, for example (Siregar & Rahmawati, 2021), while for three or more authors, "et al." is written after the first author's name, for example (Siregar et al., 2023).

METHOD (12pt Times New Roman, single spacing)

The methods section details how the research was conducted so that it can be understood and replicated by other researchers. The methods section includes the type of research used, the subjects of the research, the instruments used, data collection techniques, , and data analysis techniques. If the research uses validity and reliability tests, the procedures should be briefly explained. The methods should be presented systematically and chronologically without overly broad theories. If referring to procedures or methods from specific sources, citations should be included in the reference style used. This section is written in clear, concise language and focuses on the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12pt Times New Roman, single spacing)

The results and discussion section presents the research findings and their analysis in a coherent manner, consistent with the objectives or problem formulation. In the results section, data is presented objectively in the form of brief descriptions, which can be supported by tables, graphs, or images for clarity and ease of understanding. Each table or graph should be clearly numbered and titled, and referenced in the text. The presentation does not need to repeat the entire table in the narrative; it is sufficient to emphasize the main findings. For example, this can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 1 below.

Table 1. Mean of Learning Outcome (10pt Bold)

N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum

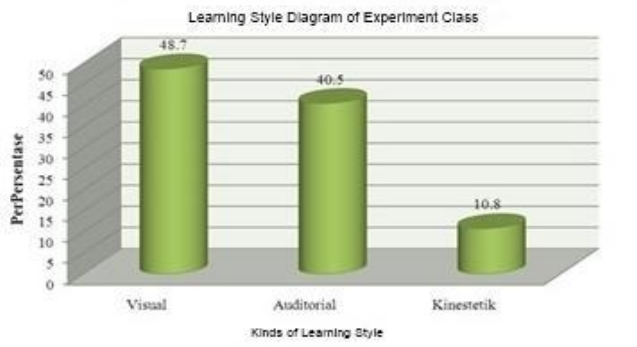


Figure 1. Students' Learning Style Diagram (10pt Bold)

The discussion section contains explanations and interpretations of the research results, linking them to theory or previous research. Authors should explain the meaning of the findings, their compatibility with or differences from previous studies, and their implications. Citations should be presented in accordance with the journal's referencing style, and the writing should be analytical, not simply descriptive.

CONCLUSION (12pt Times New Roman, single spacing)

The conclusion describes the answers to the research hypothesis and/or objectives, or the scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. This section can also include suggestions regarding further ideas from the research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (*if applicable*) (12pt Times New Roman, single spacing)

This section is intended to acknowledge those who assisted in the research but do not meet the criteria for authors. Their contributions should be explained concisely and clearly.
Furthermore, consent from each individual mentioned in the acknowledgements section must be obtained before inclusion.

REFERENCES (12pt Times New Roman, single spacing)

Prioritized reference sources are indexed national and international journals. All references should be from the most relevant and up-to-date literature, with a minimum of 25 sources for research articles. The bibliography should be written in **APA** style. To facilitate reference management and formatting, it is recommended to use applications such as **Mendeley**, **EndNote**, or **Zotero** by selecting **APA** style. Ensure all references are written consistently according to the established examples (12 pt font size). Please use a consistent format for references-see examples

Journal

Fina, F., & Susanto, R. (2023). Analisis penerapan media literacy cloud terhadap minat baca siswa. *JRTI* (*Jurnal Riset Tindakan Indonesia*), 8(1), 102-112. https://doi.org/10.29210/30033227000.

Gruhn, S., Segers, E., & Verhoeven, L. (2020). Moderating role of reading comprehension in children's word learning with context versus pictures. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 36(1), 29–45. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12387

Conference Proceedings

Smith, J. A., & Brown, T. L. (2023). Artificial intelligence in higher education. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Educational Technology*, 45–52. Springer. https://doi.org/xxxxx

García, M. R., Lee, S. H., & Kumar, P. (2022). Digital transformation in teacher professional development: A cross-national study. In A. Johnson & L. Wei (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Education and Information Systems (ICEIS 2022)* (pp. 112–120). IEEE. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICEIS.2022.1234567

Book

Creswell, J. W. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.

Fraenkel, J. R., Wallen, N. E., & Hyun, H. H. (2019). How to design and evaluate research in education (10th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education

Theses or Dissertations

Hartono, D. (2021). *Strategic leadership in improving higher education quality assurance systems*. Dissertation, Universitas Gadjah Mada. UGM Institutional Repository. https://repository.ugm.ac.id/xxxx

Sari, N. P. (2020). *Pengembangan model blended learning untuk meningkatkan keterampilan berpikir kritis mahasiswa*. Thesis, Universitas Negeri Malang). UM Repository. http://repository.upi.edu/xxxx