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A B S T R A K

This paper provides a template for preparing papers for electronic production of the Journal of Education Technology. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 150 to 250 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.

Kata Kunci:
3-5 Keywords Separated By Commas

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction includes background, theoretical basis, problems, problem solving plans and research objectives. The introduction is written using Times News Roman (TNR) letters, size *10*, space *1* and line spacing *1* cm. Text is typed in a print area with *margins* from top, bottom, left, right made ***2.5cm.*** A4 paper size, *8.27-inch-wide*, *11.69 inch high*. Layout: *0.5-inch header*, *0.5-inch footer*. The text *does not need* to be page numbered. (Aditya Dharma, 2019; R. N. K. Rambe, 2018).

Article Type

Articles are original articles of research results or review results from previous articles. Articles can be written in Indonesian or English. The number of pages of articles between *10 - 12 pages* includes a list of references.The systematic writing of the research article consists of title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusions and suggestions, gratitude and reference list. (Aditya Dharma, 2019; R. N. K. Rambe, 2018). The systematic conceptual article writing (containing the results of the review) consists of the title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, core part, summary and list of references.

The title of the article is written using *16 size TNR* letters, capitalized, bold, Align Right, consisting of a maximum of *15 words* and describing the contents of the manuscript. The author's name is written using the size *12* letters *TNR* not accompanied by a title, the first name is abbreviated while the last name (surname) is not abbreviated. Names of authors from different agencies are marked using a superscript behind the name. Manuscripts are presented narratively (without numbering in front of subtitles) and presentation in the form of subtitles is avoided. The formula is written separately not in the sentence and equipped with numbering on the right. The formula is written using Microsoft equation.

The picture is inserted in the *text box* and the *figure caption* is placed below the image. The caption of the image is numbered and the image must be referred to in the text. Captions begin with *uppercase* letters. Captions of images with more than one line are written using line spacing 1. The image is drawn with a line width of 1pt and should have good contrast quality.

2. METHOD

Contains how data is collected, data sources and ways of data analysis.

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3. Result and Discussion

Results are the main part of scientific articles, containing: final results without data analysis process, hypothesis testing results. Results can be presented with tables or graphs, to clarify the results verbally. Discussion is the most important part of the entire contents of scientific articles. The objectives of the discussion are: answering research problems, interpreting findings, integrating findings from research into existing sets of knowledge and composing new theories or modifying existing theories.

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Tabel 1. Tabel Siklus 1 Hasil Belajar Siswa Dalam Siklus 1

No	Nama Siswa	Nilai	Predikat
1	Budi	80	Tuntas
2	Rudi	70	Tuntas
3	Putu	70	Tuntas

4. Conclusion

Contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions include answers to research questions. Suggestions refer to the results of the study and take the form of practical actions, mention to whom and for what advice is intended. Written in essay form, not numerical form.

5. References

The references consist of the author's name, year of publication, article title, city name and publishing institution. The reference list is sorted according to the first letter of the author's name (A-Z). The second word in the name agreed as a family name. Authors follow the APA style Manual to write references. All references referred to in the text must be written in the reference list. Preferred references are articles taken from the latest journals / publications no later than 5 years before article submission (paper submission). Example of how to write references:

Suparman, M. A. (2012). *Desain instruksional modern.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Sulianto, J., Purnamasari, V., & Febriarianto, B. (2019). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Think-Pair-Share terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas V (Lima) Materi Organ Tubuh Manusia dan Hewan. *Internasional Journal of Elementary Education*, *3*(2), 124–131. https://doi.org/10.23887/ijee.v3i2.18515.

Syukur, A., Azis, R., & Sukarsih. (2020). Developing Reading Learning Model to Increase Reading Skill for Animal Husbandry Students in Higher Education. *Britain International of Linguistics, Arts and Education*, *2*(1), 484–493. https://doi.org/10.33258/biolae.v2i1.220.

Wahyuni, I., Slameto Slameto, & Setyaningtyas, E. W. (2018). Penerapan Model PBL Berbantuan Role Playing untuk Meningkatan Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar IPS. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sekolah Dasar*, *2*(4), 356–363. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jisd.v2i4.16152.