

Article Title (maximum 20 words, Capital Each Beginning Word, Garamond 14, Bold, line spacing 1, spacing before 18 pt, after 18 pt)

First Author Name¹, Second Author Name², and Third Author Name^{3,*} (Garamond 12, Bold, space 1, spacing before 6 pt, after 12 pt)

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³ Department, Institution, Country (Garamond 11, line spacing 1)

* Corresponding author: orrespondingauthor@gmail.com (Garamond 11, line spacing 1 spacing before 6 pt, after 18 pt)

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Articles Information Abstrak

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Ilustrasi contoh teks abstrak. Ganti dengan teks abstrak. Jumlah kata dalam abstrak maksimal 150 kata. Abstrak yang Anda buat harus memberikan ringkasan singkat dari artikel Anda kepada pembaca. Ini harus, memuat uraian singkat mengenai masalah dan tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, dan hasil penelitian. Tekanan penulisan abstrak terutama pada hasil penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah pokok yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata-kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau gabungan kata. Jumlah kata-kata kunci 3-8 kata. Kata-kata kunci ini diperlukan untuk komputerisasi. Pencarian judul penelitian dan abstraknya dipermudah dengan kata-kata kunci tersebut. (Garamond 9, line spacing 1, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt, Indonesian)

Kata Kunci: kata 1; kata 2; kata 3. (3-8 words, Garamond 9, line spacing 1, spacing after 6 pt)

Abstract

Sample abstract text illustration. Replace with abstract text. The maximum number of words in an abstract is 150 words. Your abstract should give readers a summary of your article. This should contain a brief description of the problem and purpose of the study, the methods used, and the results of the research. Abstract written in English. Keywords need to be included to describe the problem area under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. Keywords can be single words or combinations of words. The number of keywords is 3-8 words. These keywords are necessary for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easier with these keywords. (Garamond 9, line spacing 1, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt, English)

Keywords: Term 1; Term 2; Term 3; (3-8 words, Garamond 9, line spacing 1, spacing after 6 pt)

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Identitas Pengirim:

Nama :

Nomor Whatsapp :

1. INTRODUCTION (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

Scientific articles are written in Garamond letters, size 11 pt; spacing 1.5; spacing after 6 pt; special first line 1 pt; A4 paper; with a left margin of 2.54 cm, right 2.54 cm, up 2.54 cm, and below 2.54 cm with a maximum page count of 25 pages. The reference writing style uses APA Style 7th, for example: (Setiawan et al., 2024).

Here are the essential elements that must be included in the introduction of a scientific article published in a journal:

1. **Problem Statement:** Identify the problem or research gap that is the focus of the article. Explain the background of the problem, its relevance, and why it is important to be investigated.
2. **Research Object:** Describe the object or phenomenon that will be studied in the article. Provide a brief overview of the research object's context and explain why it is relevant to the previously identified problem.
3. **State of the Art:** Review relevant literature or previous research related to the problem and research object. Explain the main findings and contributions made in this field. Compare and critique existing approaches to highlight any gaps or shortcomings that still exist.
4. **Research Gap:** Identify the existing research gap based on the previous literature review. Explain the limitations or unanswered research questions and how your research will contribute to filling these gaps.
5. **Contribution:** Clearly explain the contribution of your article to existing research. Describe how your research will fill the existing research gap and provide new understanding or approaches to the addressed problem.
6. **Objective:** Clearly state the specific objectives of your research. Explain what you aim to achieve in this study and how your research will test hypotheses or answer the formulated research questions.
7. **Every statement and selection of something** (data, methods, parameters, etc.) must be supported by current references (within the last 10 years) that are relevant, and valid (80% of the references are based on primary sources published in reputable international scientific journals, preferably from well-known publishers).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW (OPTIONAL) (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

Jurnal Pendidikan Sekolah Dasar does not require the presence of a Literature Review subsection. Please adjust it according to the needs of your article.

2.1. Sub-section 1 (Sub-section, Garamond 11; Bold, line spacing 1,5; spacing before 6 pt; after 6 pt)

2.2. Sub-section 2 (Sub-section, Garamond 11; Bold, line spacing 1,5; spacing before 6 pt; after 6 pt)

2.2.1. Sub-subsection 1 (Sub-section, Garamond 11; Bold, Italic; line spacing 1,5; spacing before 6 pt; after 6 pt)

2.2.2. Sub-subsection 2 (Sub-section, Garamond 11; Bold, Italic; line spacing 1,5; spacing before 6 pt; after 6 pt)

3. METHOD (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

This section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design; (2) participants (research target); (3) instrument data; (4) and data analysis. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the tools' sophistication, while material specifications describe the types of materials used.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

This section is the main section of the research article and is usually the longest section of the article. The research results presented in this section are “clean” results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing process need not be presented. Only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the research results' presentation verbally. Tables and charts should be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the formulation of the problem and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret findings; (4) link the results of research findings with an established knowledge structure; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories. The following is how to write the organizational format, which shows how to write specific things that cannot be separated from an article.

For table writing format, table headings are above the table and numbered according to the table order. Examples of table writing formats are as follows:

Table 1. The calculation result (Garamond 10, Bold only in the “Table” word, space 1, spacing before 18 pt)

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	N
Class A	97	87	90
Class B	56	98	90
Total	22	89	90

The letters format in table contents (Garamond 10, space 1.15)

For the image inclusion format, the image title is below the image and is numbered according to the image sequence, as in the example below:

Figure 1. Journal cover (Garamond 10, Bold only in the “Figure” word, space 1, spacing after 18pt)

The equation number should be placed in parentheses to the right of the equation. E.g. $H_{n+1}(1/n+1, 1/n+1, \dots, 1/n+1)$ (1); Do not create equations as pictures. Use MathType or insert symbols as normal text. Equations should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals to avoid

ambiguities if they will be referred to in the text. Citation for an equation should be made by using "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is..."

5. **CONCLUSION** (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

The elements commonly found in the conclusion of a scientific article published in a scientific journal are as follows:

1. Summary of research objectives: Briefly present the research objectives that were established from the beginning.
2. Restatement of key findings: Summarize the main findings of the study that are relevant to the research objectives. Implications of the findings: Explain the practical, theoretical, or methodological implications of the research findings.
3. Research contribution: Highlight the unique contributions or novel contributions of the study to the knowledge or understanding in the relevant field.
4. Research limitations: Acknowledge and explain the limitations associated with the study, such as methodological limitations, data limitations, or research constraints that affect the interpretation of the results.
5. Recommendations for future research: Provide suggestions or recommendations for further research that can address the identified limitations or continue the study in the same field.
6. Assertion of the conclusion: Summarize the overall research findings and conclude in a clear and concise manner.

Please present the conclusion in paragraph form instead of numbering or bullet points. The conclusion is usually more concise than other sections but is not limited to a specific word count.

6. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (OPTIONAL)** (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

If you need to thank a certain party, such as a research sponsor, state it clearly and concisely.

7. **REFERENCES** (Paragraph Titles; Garamond 12; Bold, line spacing 1.5; spacing before 18 pt; after 6 pt)

The list of references use the reference list for the last 5 years, sorted alphabetically and arranged in a systematic manner APA style 7th with the font Garamond 11, line spacing 1, justify, spacing after 6 pt as in the example below:

Article:

Rachmadtullah, R., Yustitia, V., Setiawan, B., Fanny, A. M., Pramulia, P., Susiloningsih, W., ... & Ardhian, T. (2020). The challenge of elementary school teachers to encounter superior generation in the 4.0

industrial revolution: Study literature. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 9(4), 1879-1882.

Rachmadtullah, R., Setiawan, B., Wasesa, A. J. A., & Wicaksono, J. W. (2023). Elementary school teachers' perceptions of the potential of metaverse technology as a transformation of interactive learning media in Indonesia. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Scientific Studies*, 6(1), 128-136. <https://doi.org/10.53894/ijirss.v6i1.1119>

Setiawan, B., & Iasha, V. (2020). Covid-19 pandemic: The influence of full-online learning for elementary school in rural areas. *JPsD (Jurnal Pendidikan Sekolah Dasar)*, 6(2), 114-123. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30870/jpsd.v6i2.8400>

Setiawan, B., Septianto, R. D., Suhendra, D., & Iskandar, F. (2017). Measurement of 3-axis magnetic fields induced by current wires using a smartphone in magnetostatics experiments. *Physics Education*, 52(6), 065011. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1361-6552/aa83e3>

Zulela, M. S., Neolaka, A., Iasha, V., & Setiawan, B. (2022). How is the education character implemented? The case study in Indonesian elementary school. *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 12(1), 371. <https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2022-0029>

Book:

Creswell, J. W. (1999). *Mixed-method research: Introduction and application*. In Handbook of educational policy (pp. 455-472). Academic press.

Setiawan, B., Apri Irianto, S. H., & Rusminati, S. H. (2021). *Dasar-Dasar Pendidikan: Kajian Teoritis Untuk Mahasiswa PGSD*. Banyumas: CV Pena Persada.

Setiawan, B., & Sunaryati, T. (2024). *Asesmen Psikologis*. Banyumas: CV Pena Persada.