



Article Title [16 pt, Calisto MT Bold, Title]

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Article Info	Abstract
Article History Submitted: dd-mm-yyyy Revised: dd-mm-yyyy Accepted: dd-mm-yyyy	Abstract in English (typed using Calisto MT font, size 10, spaces 1). Abstract contains a brief description of the problem and purpose, the methods used, and the research results. All components needed by journals, such as titles, abstracts, introductions, and so on, have been exemplified here. So it remains only to use them by stacking them. For example, an abstract is typically typed in one paragraph, consisting of fewer than 250 words, which contains the essence of the introduction, literature review, methods, and research results in brief. It is formatted as shown in this section. The entire journal is typed following this template, with an average of 7-10 pages.
Keywords: Keywords; Keywords; Keywords	

INTRODUCTION

The introduction is a fundamental component that lays a solid foundation for the entire scientific research article. This section serves as a gateway, guiding the reader through the intellectual journey they are about to undertake as they read the article as a whole. A well-crafted introduction not only provides preliminary information but also establishes a comprehensive framework of thought and convinces the reader of the research's value. In composing the introduction, the author should explain the research context by providing a general overview of the field under study and clarifying why the topic is of importance within the relevant scholarly discourse. This contextualization offers the necessary background for readers to understand the research's position within the broader knowledge landscape. It helps them appreciate the significance of the topic from a more holistic perspective.

The introduction must then clearly identify the research problem by addressing the existing knowledge gap or the specific issue that needs to be resolved. This section justifies the necessity of the research by demonstrating the presence of unanswered questions or underexplored areas within the field. A precise identification of the

problem reinforces the research's relevance in the context of scientific development. A concise literature review is also a critical component of the introduction. It presents a synthesis of prior relevant studies and explains how the current research intends to fill the identified gap. The author should carefully articulate the unresolved knowledge gap in the existing literature and describe how the current study will contribute to bridging it. This review not only reflects the author's deep understanding of the field but also situates the study within the broader academic dialogue.

Research justification must be persuasively presented through a comprehensive explanation of why the study is essential. A strong rationale may encompass theoretical, methodological, or practical aspects that highlight the study's added value for the development of the relevant discipline. This section must convincingly answer the question "why is this research worth conducting?" using sound, evidence-based arguments. The research objectives should be explicitly stated, outlining what the study aims to achieve. Well-formulated objectives are specific, measurable, and realistic, providing a clear direction for the research and helping the reader understand the primary focus of the study. Clear objectives serve as a reference point for evaluating the research's success in addressing the posed questions.

The theoretical framework provides the conceptual foundation for the study by explaining the theories or concepts that underpin the research. This section illustrates the scientific foundation employed by the researcher in formulating the research questions, designing the methodology, and interpreting the findings. A comprehensive theoretical framework enables readers to understand the researcher's perspective and the logic underlying the chosen approach. The significance of the research must be elaborated by outlining its potential contributions to the advancement of theoretical knowledge and/or practical application in the relevant field. This section presents the study's value in a broader context and explains how its findings can benefit the academic community, practitioners, policymakers, and society at large. A compelling explanation of the study's significance strengthens the rationale for undertaking the research and highlights the relevance of its outcomes.

A practical introduction typically follows a funnel structure, beginning with a general context and gradually narrowing down to a specific research question. The flow of ideas should be logical and coherent, with each paragraph transitioning smoothly to build a persuasive narrative of the study's urgency. The clarity of this structure reflects the author's ability to develop well-organized and communicative arguments. The current scientific literature (from the past three to five years) should be incorporated to emphasize the study's relevance and demonstrate that it is grounded in the most recent academic developments. A literature-based introduction signals mastery of the field and positions the research within the ongoing scholarly conversation. The introduction should be argumentative in nature, presenting not merely information but constructing logical reasoning supported by evidence to argue for the importance and worthiness of

the research. A strong argument engages the reader's interest and motivates them to continue reading.

It is also crucial to explain the study's differentiation, what makes it distinct from previous studies, whether in terms of research questions, methodology, context, or theoretical framework. This underscores the originality and specific contribution of the study to the body of knowledge. The introduction should ideally comprise 15–20% of the total article length. This ensures a balanced structure, providing sufficient background while allowing adequate space for other key sections such as methodology and results. Such efficiency reflects the author's careful planning of the manuscript. Coherence with the article's content is essential. The introduction should promise what the article actually delivers so that the reader's expectations align with the content. Any mismatch may diminish academic credibility and reader trust.

METHODS

The methodology section outlines how the study was conducted, forming the backbone of research credibility and reproducibility. Key components include research design, population and sampling, instruments, data collection procedures, variables, data analysis methods, ethical considerations, and timeline.

The research approach (quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods, etc.) should be clearly justified in relation to the objectives. The research design should reflect a sound understanding of methodological alignment with research questions. Details of the population and sampling, characteristics, sampling technique, sample size, inclusion/exclusion criteria, must be presented to ensure transparency and generalizability.

Instruments should be described, including their types (e.g., questionnaire, interview, observation), validity, reliability, and development or adaptation procedures. This demonstrates how constructs were measured. Data collection procedures must include implementation stages, standard protocols, and a clear timeline. Challenges and adjustments should be discussed transparently. Variables must be operationally defined, with clear explanations of measurement indicators to ensure construct validity.

Data analysis should describe the statistical or thematic approaches used, the software employed, and the rationale behind the method selection. This aids in evaluating alignment between methods and objectives. Ethical considerations, ethics approval, informed consent, privacy assurance, and risk mitigation, must be addressed, reflecting commitment to scientific integrity.

Methodology must prioritize accuracy, transparency, and conciseness. The presentation should be systematic and logically sequenced, avoiding unnecessary detail while maintaining objectivity and cross-disciplinary clarity. A well-crafted methodology section bolsters the reliability of findings, enables replication, and enhances the scientific contribution of the study. [Calisto MT, 11, spasi 1,15].

RESULT

The Results section constitutes the core of the research, presenting findings systematically and objectively based on the data that have been collected and analyzed. Its purpose is not merely to display data, but also to demonstrate how the data answer the research questions. Therefore, this section must be structured in a logical and comprehensible manner to enable readers to follow the flow of discoveries clearly and coherently. This section may begin with a description of the sample or participants' characteristics, including demographic data such as age, gender, educational background, and other factors relevant to the research context. In survey studies, response rates are also important, as they help assess representativeness and anticipate potential biases. The primary focus then shifts to the results of the data analysis, whether quantitative or qualitative. For quantitative studies, this includes hypothesis testing results along with relevant statistical values such as p-values, effect sizes, and confidence intervals. In qualitative research, findings are typically presented in the form of emerging themes derived from narrative data, accompanied by direct quotations to illustrate key points.

Descriptive statistics play a vital role in providing a general overview of the data, encompassing measures of central tendency and variability that aid in understanding the distribution and fundamental patterns. Inferential statistical analysis is equally important, as it enables the generalization of findings from the sample to the broader population. Techniques such as t-tests, ANOVA, regression, or correlation are employed depending on the research needs. These results should be presented with an interpretation that considers not only statistical significance but also practical significance. Descriptive statistics are a crucial component of the Results section, providing numerical summaries of the data distribution, including measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and measures of variability (standard deviation, range, interquartile range). Presenting descriptive statistics helps readers grasp the general characteristics of the data being analyzed, including central patterns and the spread of values within the sample. This information provides a critical context for interpreting inferential statistics, helping readers form a comprehensive understanding of the data before delving into more complex analyses.

In quantitative research, inferential statistics are a crucial component, presenting analysis results that support the generalization of findings from the sample to the target population. This includes the outcomes of statistical tests such as t-tests, ANOVA, regression, correlation, or other multivariate analysis techniques employed to test hypotheses or answer research questions. The presentation of inferential statistics should include information on the relevant statistical assumptions and how those assumptions were met, along with interpretations that consider not only statistical significance but also the practical implications of the findings. Accurate and comprehensive reporting of inferential statistics is crucial for a thorough evaluation of the research findings' validity.

Sub Judul Level 3

1. Sub Judul Level 4

The visual presentation of data through informative tables and relevant graphs or diagrams significantly enhances the reader's understanding of the research findings. Well-designed tables can present numerical data in a structured and efficient manner, allowing readers to easily compare values across groups or conditions.

a. Sub Judul Level 5

Table 1. Standard Table Format

Table Header	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	Data	Data	Data
Row 2	Data	-	-
Row 3	Data	-	-

Meanwhile, graphs and diagrams can visually illustrate patterns, trends, or relationships within the data—often more intuitively than verbal descriptions. In qualitative research, direct quotations from participants provide concrete evidence that supports the identified themes or categories and convey the authentic voices of participants, thereby enriching the understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. The integration of text, tables, and other visual elements should be designed to complement one another, providing a comprehensive overview of the research findings.

b. Sub Judul Level 5



Figure 1. Example of Figure Caption [figure formatting: In Line With Text]

Unexpected findings should also be reported, as they can offer new insights and enhance the understanding of the phenomenon. Their inclusion reflects scientific integrity and openness to data dynamics. To present findings effectively, a hierarchical structure is recommended—organized either by the sequence of research questions or by the significance of the findings. This approach helps readers follow the narrative of results and understand the contribution of each finding.

2. Sub Judul Level 4

The presentation of results must be objective, focusing solely on the data without incorporating interpretation, which belongs in the discussion section. The language should be neutral and factual, avoiding exaggerated claims. Comprehensive reporting is essential, including statistically non-significant results or those that contradict the hypotheses. This demonstrates scientific integrity and helps prevent publication bias.

Sub Judul Level 3

Accuracy is also critical, particularly in reporting data with the appropriate significant figures and providing supporting information, such as sample size, outliers, and the methods used to handle them. Clear structure and language, along with consistent terminology, ensure that findings are accessible to readers with varying levels of expertise. Maintaining focus on the primary research questions ensures relevance and avoids the inclusion of unnecessary details.

An economical approach to presentation involves avoiding redundancy between text and visuals. Tables and figures should offer information distinct from that in the text, highlighting patterns or key points without duplicating raw data. Compelling visualizations employ elements such as clear labels, appropriate scales, and formats suited to the data type. In technical writing, consistency in statistical reporting format and the use of correct notation are crucial for readers to grasp the findings quickly.

Neutrality is maintained by presenting both positive and negative results equally, without expressing preference or bias. Proportionality ensures that the space allocated to each finding reflects its significance. Key findings should receive greater emphasis than secondary ones, and a balanced integration of text, tables, and figures should be maintained to avoid disproportionate emphasis.

Ultimately, a results section that adheres to these principles does more than just present data; it lays a strong foundation for the discussion section. Findings that are presented accurately, clearly, and objectively enable readers to fairly and thoroughly evaluate the scientific contribution of the study. The quality of result presentation plays a vital role in ensuring that the new knowledge offered by the research can be understood, assessed, and appropriately appreciated by both the academic community and practitioners.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section in a scientific article serves as a crucial space where researchers interpret their findings and explain their significance within a broader context. It is in this section that connections between data and theory are established, findings are situated within the existing body of knowledge, and the unique contributions of the study are articulated. The discussion acts as a bridge between empirical facts and conceptual ideas, providing a platform for researchers to highlight implications, acknowledge limitations, and suggest avenues for further exploration.

Typically, the discussion begins with a summary of the main findings—a brief overview of the key results without reiterating the data in detail. The purpose is to

remind readers of the core discoveries that will be elaborated on further. The primary focus lies in how these findings address the research questions and contribute to solving the problem under investigation. The interpretation of results forms the heart of the discussion, where researchers ascribe meaning to the data within a theoretical or practical framework. This interpretation also involves evaluating the support for or refutation of the hypotheses, clarifying any inconsistencies, and exploring the nuances and complexities embedded in the data.

Contextualizing the findings within the existing literature is a crucial step in establishing the study's position within the scientific discourse. Researchers compare their findings with previous studies, highlighting similarities that reinforce the results and differences that may indicate novelty. When discrepancies arise, potential causes, such as methodological variations or contextual differences, are examined. This process illustrates the researcher's engagement with the scholarly conversation and awareness of how the study contributes to the advancement of knowledge.

The discussion also addresses the theoretical implications of the findings. Researchers clarify how the results support, fill gaps in, or even challenge existing theories. In some cases, the findings may lead to the development of a new, more accurate conceptual framework for explaining the phenomenon. On the other hand, the practical implications highlight how the results can be applied in real-world contexts, such as professional practice, policy-making, or industry. Any practical recommendations offered should align with the findings and analysis, thereby demonstrating the research's social relevance.

Scientific honesty is reflected in the acknowledgment of the study's limitations, whether related to design, methodology, instruments, or context. These limitations are not intended to undermine the findings, but rather to build credibility by demonstrating a critical and realistic stance toward the study's constraints. From this recognition of limitations, researchers can formulate suggestions for future research, ranging from improved methodologies and additional variable exploration to replication in new contexts and testing interventions informed by the current study. This underscores that scientific inquiry is an ongoing, collectively constructed process.

The conclusion of the discussion often functions as a synthesis that encapsulates the key findings and elucidates their conceptual significance. Rather than simply summarizing, it reaffirms the study's unique contributions and its importance to the field's development. A firm conclusion emphasizes the new understanding gained and invites readers to consider the intellectual impact of the research.

A well-executed discussion fulfills several essential criteria. First, it provides depth of analysis that goes beyond surface-level description, reflecting an understanding of the complexity and interrelations between findings and concepts. Second, it maintains coherence with the results, ensuring that data support each claim. Third, it demonstrates engagement with existing literature, showing how the study enters and

enriches the scientific dialogue. Fourth, it offers a balanced assessment of the findings, avoiding both overstatements and understatement of their significance.

Critical thinking is another hallmark of a practical discussion. Researchers demonstrate awareness of potential questions or alternative interpretations and address them with logical arguments. This critical stance enhances the credibility of the interpretations offered. Caution is also essential, especially in correlational or descriptive studies that do not support causal conclusions. Researchers must employ appropriate language and avoid unwarranted generalizations.

Academic integrity is manifested in the openness to acknowledge methodological weaknesses, without compromising the ability to highlight the study's essential contributions. An honest discussion reflects the researcher's scientific integrity and shows that all aspects of the research, including its challenges, have been thoughtfully considered.

Originality in the discussion arises from the researcher's ability to offer new insights that are not immediately apparent from the data. This may include creative interpretations, the application of new theoretical lenses, or interdisciplinary perspectives that deepen the understanding of the phenomenon. Originality signals intellectual value and the researcher's capability to contribute fresh ideas to their field.

Logical structure is a key element in ensuring that the discussion progresses systematically, with coherent and well-organized argumentation. Ideas should be interconnected, transitions between sections should be smooth, and the proportion of a debate should reflect the significance of each issue. A sound structure helps readers follow the researcher's line of reasoning.

Ultimately, the discussion should provide added value by elevating the findings to a higher level through meaningful conceptual insights or practical applications. This added value demonstrates that the researcher is not merely reporting results but also contributing to the broader intellectual landscape. A helpful discussion transforms data into understanding and positions the study as a part of the ongoing scientific dialogue.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion serves as the closing section of a scientific article, aiming to distill the essence of the entire research process and convey the core message in a concise yet meaningful manner. The first step in crafting a conclusion involves presenting a brief recap of the study. Here, the author succinctly restates the main problem that was the focus of the research and the objectives that were intended to be achieved. This summary need not be lengthy, but should adequately remind the reader of the fundamental context of the study. If relevant, a brief mention of the research method can also be included, particularly if the approach or design played a pivotal role in achieving the results.

A well-written conclusion should also provide a synthesis of the main findings. The author highlights the most significant results, those that directly address the

primary research questions. This is not a simple repetition of data but a distilled presentation of the essential insights, integrated into a broader narrative that underscores what has truly been learned through the research.

The next component to include is the research contribution to the field. The researcher briefly explains what makes the study important, whether it involves a novel discovery, a solution to a previously unresolved issue, or the development of existing theories and concepts. The aspect of novelty is critical here, as it demonstrates the added value of the research to scientific advancement.

The implications of the findings should also be outlined briefly but clearly. These include the key consequences that arise from the research results, both theoretical and practical. The author may discuss how the findings can be applied in professional practice, inform public policy, or serve as a foundation for further research. Following this, the researcher should offer strategic recommendations. These recommendations must be grounded in the study's findings and analyses, reflecting the most impactful and relevant suggestions. The author may also propose directions for future research by identifying knowledge gaps that still need exploration.

Finally, a firm conclusion should end with a compelling closing statement. The final sentence should underscore the overall value of the study and deliver a memorable "take-home message" for the reader. With clear and succinct delivery, the conclusion becomes a comprehensive reflection of the research's contribution and significance as a whole, presented in three to five paragraphs.

REFERENCES

References should be written in single spacing with a 6 pt spacing after each entry.

The reference list must follow the latest edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) style, arranged in alphabetical order without numbering. All source types (books, journal articles, online documents, etc.) should be compiled in a single list without categorization.

Every source cited in the text must be included in the reference list, and vice versa.

To ensure consistency in citations and referencing, the use of reference management tools (e.g., Zotero, Mendeley, or similar software) is strongly recommended.

