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Paper's Title Should be The Fewest Possible Words that Accurately Describe The Content of The Paper (Align left, Bold, 14pt)

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Keywords:

Keyword one
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ABSTRACT

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. 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. References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

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1. INTRODUCTION (12pt) (THIS IS A HEADING 1 STYLE)

The introduction includes, among others, the background of the problem, the deepening of the problem, or the gap between the idealized and the actual, supported by the latest theories and research relevant to the problem, has new research value (or benefits) which are innovations, and ends with the research objectives (Arshad et al., 2016).

This section is written as much as approximately 20% of the body of the article including the title and abstract (Austin & Nauta, 2016).

2. METHOD (12pt)

The method consists of research design (methods, data, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, variable measurements) which are outlined in paragraphs. Methods should be written short, concise, clear, but sufficient so that they can be replicated. This section contains the research approach, subject, implementation procedure, use of tools, materials, and instruments, as well as data collection and analysis techniques, but not in the form of theory (Bandura, 2020).

If deemed necessary, there is an attachment regarding the lattice of the instrument or fragments of the material used (Bacq et al., 2017). If there are statistical formulas used, the commonly used formulas do not need to be written. All specific provisions set by the researcher in order to collect and analyze data are described in this method section. This section is written up to a maximum of 10% (for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) from the body of the article (Huyghe et al., 2016).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12pt)

To facilitate understanding and reading, the research results are described first and then followed by discussion (Drnovšek et al., 2010). The results and discussion subtitles are presented separately. This section must be the most part, at least 60% of the entire body of the article (N. Saraih et al., 2018).

3.1 Results (12pt) (THIS IS A HEADING 2 STYLE)

Results can be presented in the form of numerical tables, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three (Setiawan, Widjaja, et al., 2020). Tables, graphs, or pictures should not be too long, too large, or too numerous. Writers should use a variety of presentation tables, graphs, or verbal descriptions.

3.1.1. Good Article (12pt) (THIS IS A HEADING 3 STYLE)

The tables and graphs presented should be referenced in the text. The way of writing the table is shown in Table 1. The table does not contain vertical (vertical) lines and horizontal (flat) lines only exist at the head and tail of the table. The font size for tables and figures can be reduced. The numbers in the table should not be repeated in the verbal narrative either before or after (Setiawan, Soetjipto, et al., 2020).

Table 1. Weight of the Length of the Body of the Article (12pt)

Name (10pt)	(%)	Section Length (10pt)
Preliminary	20	Includes title and abstract
Method	20	Quantitative research can be up to 20%
Present and Discussion	50	Get more than 50%
Conclusion and Bibliography	10	Get more than 10%
Total	100	

Source: Article Template JEE, 2026

Figures are written in the following format. For scripts written in Indonesian, thousands are written out using periods; for example: 1200300 is written as 1.200.300.

Decimal points are marked with a comma followed by two number digits; e.g.: 12,34. For figures lower than 1, the zero must be written; e.g.: 0,12 (Hasanah et al., 2021).

For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g.: 1200300 is written as 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits; e.g.: 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is not needed; e.g.: .12.

For mathematical symbols or notations, the alphabet is italicized, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after; e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t , F , atau Z , the figure of the degree of freedom is written in braces such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$. Statistical calculation for hypothesis testing should be completed with effect sizes; for example: the t -test using *cohen's d*, the F -test using *partial eta squared*, or other post-hoc tests in line with the references under consideration.

For qualitative research, findings should substantially be presented in a condensed report based on the results of a rigorous qualitative data analysis. Tables, diagrams, charts, or other data visualizations maybe presented to facilitate ease of reading. Authentic evidence from empirical data (e.g., excerpts from interview transcripts, field-notes, documents) should be presented in a reasonable amount of texts that do not surpass the authors' statements on their findings.

3.2 Discussion (12pt)

The discussion is intended to interpret and interpret the research results in accordance with the theory used and not just to explain the findings. The discussion must be enriched by referring to or comparing the results of previous studies that have been published in reputable scientific journals and not from predatory journals. In the discussion, it is also suggested that it contains the integration of research results into a collection of established theories or knowledge, the preparation of new theories, modifications of existing theories, and the implications of research results.

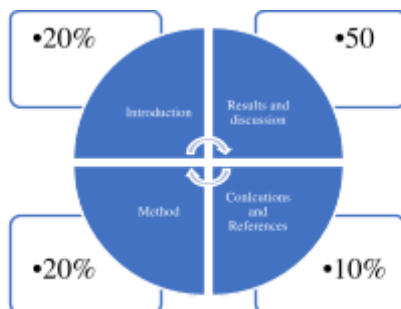


Figure 1. Proportion of article section length

Source: Article Template JEE, 2022

4. CONCLUSION (12pt)

Conclusions are not just repeating data, but in the form of substance of meaning. It can be a statement of what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter which can eventually lead to the "Results and Discussion" section so that there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added prospects for the development of research results and prospects for further research applications in the future (based on the results and discussion).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (12pt)

This section contains acknowledgments to sponsors, fund donors, resource persons, or parties who play a very important role in the implementation of the research. If mentioning the name of a person or institution as a thank you, the author must ask permission from him. The author does not need to write thanks to the editor.

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REFERENCES (12pt)

The reference list contains only the sources cited in the article, and only those sources should be included in the bibliography. The references must be arranged alphabetically. Citations and references should follow the American Psychological Association (APA) style (Sixth Edition). In addition, the manuscript must include a **minimum of 25 credible references** from reputable academic sources to ensure the scholarly quality and reliability of the article. Example:

(Type: the same author's book as the publisher)

American Psychological Association. (2019). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7th Ed.)*. Washington, DC: Author.

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Tobias, S., & Duffy, T. M. (Eds.). (2009). *Constructivist instruction: Success or failure?* New York, NY: Routledge.

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(Type: one author book)

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(Type: online journal articles)

Nurdiyantoro, B. & Efendi, A. (2017). Re-Actualization of puppet characters in modern Indonesian fictions of the 21st century. 3L: *The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*, 23(2), 141-153. doi: 10.17576/3L-2017-2302-11.

(Type: three author journal articles)

Setiawan, A., Soetjipto, B. E., & Rudijanto, E. T. D. (2020). The Impact of Understanding Economic Literacy and Lifestyle on Entrepreneurial Intention of Students in Higher Education. *Management and Economics Journal*, 4(3). doi: 10.18860/mec-j.v4i3.9565.

(Type: journal articles with 3-7 authors, all names are written)

Arshad, M., Farooq, O., Sultana, N., & Farooq, M. (2016). Determinants of individuals' entrepreneurial intentions: A gender-comparative study. *Career Development International*, 21(4), 318–339. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CDI-10-2015-0135>

(Type: proceedings)

Retnowati, E. (2012, 24-27 November). *Learning mathematics collaboratively or individually*. Paper presented at the The 2nd International Conference of STEM in Education, Beijing Normal University, China. http://stem2012.bnu.edu.cn/data/short%20paper/stem2012_88.pdf.

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NCTM (National Council of Teachers of Mathematics). (2000). *Principles and standards for school mathematics*. Reston, VA: Author.

(Type: legal documents, written as the original mention plus a translation of the title)

Permendiknas RI 2009 No. 22. *Kompetensi dasar pendidikan pancasila dan kewarganegaraan Sekolah Dasar Kelas I-VI*. [Basic competence for pancasila and civil education Primary School Grade I-VI].

See the examples:

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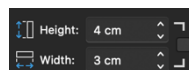
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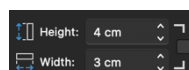
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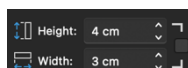
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