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ABSTRACT

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It requires concise, specific, accurate and factual abstracts. The abstract should state briefly the reasons for determining the problem of the object under study, the proposed solution, the method used, the proposed contribution, the research objectives to be achieved, the results and conclusions, highlight how the difference/benefit it offers from a pre-existing method. Do not display procedure steps. Do not display citation source. Maximum 350 words. Remember, that the abstract will be read first by the reader. This is your article advertising, make it as attractive as possible, and easy to understand. [Heading isi abstract].

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INTRODUCTION (Book Antiqua, 12, Tebal)

The introduction primarily contains: (1) the research problem; (2) insights and problem-solving plans; (3) formulation of research objectives; (4) a summary of theoretical studies related to the problem being researched. This section sometimes also includes expectations regarding the results and benefits of the research. The introduction should be approximately 1-2 pages long and should be typed with single spacing.

The introduction should not be conceptual; it should present substantive information, namely: facts and data from the initial study, the problem to be solved, and current research findings. The research objectives should be stated, preceded by a gap analysis. Benefits are optional and may or may not be included. Previous authors have published on a similar topic, even though there are many previous studies on a similar topic.

Important points to note in the introduction of a high-quality manuscript include: (1) Background: Introduce the topic, using the triangle principle; and emphasize why this topic is important; (2) State of the art: Link it to current knowledge; and use state-of-the-art references; (3) Gap Analysis: What has been done? and What needs to be done?, (4) Purpose: Introduce what is being done (researched); and provide the main purpose of this manuscript by including the novelty of this research.

This template allows article authors to prepare articles according to the rules relatively quickly and accurately, especially for the needs of electronic articles uploaded to the Journal. The overall word count for published articles is between 3000-6000 words. The body of the text uses the font: Book Antiqua 11, regular, single-spaced.

METHOD (Book Antiqua, 12, Tebal)

This section essentially explains how the research was conducted. The main topics of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research targets); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, specifications for these tools and materials should be written. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while material specifications describe the type of materials used.

The methodology should describe why the method was chosen. The reasons should be stated, including the participants, their characteristics, the data to be collected, and the instruments used. The methodology should avoid conceptual/understanding matters. Describe the instruments used in more detail. For example, whether the instruments were validated or tested, etc. Add illustrations in the form of pictures or charts.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to include the presence of the researcher, research subjects, and informants who assisted, along with the methods used to gather research data, the location and duration of the research, and a description of how the research results were validated.

It is best to avoid organizing the writing into "sub-headings" in this section. However, if this cannot be avoided, the writing method can be found in the "Results and Discussion" section. Illustrate the research design with a chart or image, as in the example in Figure 1.

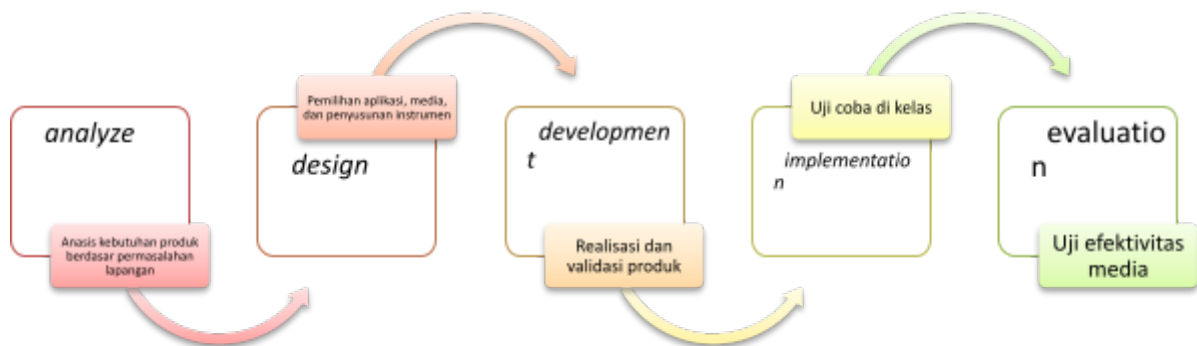


Figure 1. Product Development Stages Adapted from the ADDIE Model

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Book Antiqua, 12)

This section is the main part of a research article and is usually the longest section of an article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing do not need to be presented. Only the results of the analysis and hypothesis testing need to

be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the verbal presentation of research results. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of subtopics directly related to the research focus and categories. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) demonstrate how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the research findings to established knowledge structures; and (5) generate new theories or modifications to existing theories.

In answering the problem formulation and research questions, research results must be explicitly summarized. Interpretation of findings is carried out using logic and existing theories. Findings, in the form of field observations, are integrated/linked with previous research results or existing theories. References are required for this purpose. In generating new theories, existing theories can be confirmed or rejected, and some may require modification of existing theories.

The discussion addresses the findings or novelty of the research findings in the article and compares them with previous research findings from relevant journal articles. Avoid numbering and bulleting in the discussion. Please create paragraphs with connecting sentences. Data in the results should be presented in graphs or tables for greater engagement. Avoid conceptual elements. The discussion section compares and contrasts the research findings with previous relevant research, from at least 15 reputable national and international journal sources.

Tables

Place table captions above the table. When referencing a table, specifically state the table's format, for example, Table 1 shows the table format. Examples of table formatting and figure captions are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Table Format

Table		
Table Column Header		
Header	Column Subheader	Column Subheader
Content	Table Content	Table Content

Citations and References

One characteristic of a scientific article is that it presents the ideas of others to strengthen and enrich the author's own. Ideas previously expressed by others are cited (referenced), and the sources cited are included in the bibliography.

The bibliography must be complete and align with the references presented in the body of the article. This means that sources listed in the bibliography are actually cited in the body of the article. Conversely, all references cited in the article must be included in the bibliography. To demonstrate the quality of a scientific article, the bibliography should be sufficiently extensive. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and written in accordance with the journal's guidelines. The rules for writing citations, references, and the bibliography follow this guideline.

The presentation of others' ideas in the article is done indirectly. Quoted ideas are not written as the original text, but rather summarized or summarized. For example, Suharno (1973) stated that speed consists of moving forward as hard and as maximally as possible, the ability to make intermittent contractions of muscles or a group of muscles, the ability of muscles or a group of muscles to react quickly due to stimulation.

A reference is a mention of the source of an idea written in the text as (1) an acknowledgement to the author of the idea that the author has "borrowed" it, not plagiarized it, and (2) a notification to the reader who and where the idea was taken from. A reference includes the name of the author whose opinion is quoted, the year the source of information was written, and/or without the page number where the referenced information was taken. The author's name used in the reference is only the last name. The reference can be written in the middle of the sentence or at the end of the quoted sentence.

The reference is written and separated from the quoted sentence with opening and closing parentheses. A reference written in the middle of a sentence is separated from the word that precedes and follows it with a space. A reference written at the end of a sentence is separated from the last word of the quoted sentence with a space, but not separated by a period. The author's name is written without a space after the opening parenthesis and followed by a comma. The year of publication is written

after the comma and is spaced. For example: a scientific paper is a factual writing used by the author to convey knowledge/information to others (Riebel, 1978).

If the author's name is mentioned in the text, the year of publication of the source of information is listed immediately after the author's name. Alternatively, if the author's name is still to be mentioned, this reference is written at the end of the text. For example, according to Riebel (1978), a scientific paper is a factual piece of writing used by the author to convey knowledge/information to others.

The names of two authors in the same work are connected with the word 'and'. A semicolon (;) is used for two or more authors with different works. For example, a scientific paper is a factual piece of writing used by the author to convey knowledge/information to others (Riebel and Roger, 1980). If two authors in two different works are involved, the example would be: a scientific paper is a factual piece of writing used by the author to convey knowledge/information to others (Riebel, 1978; Roger, 1981).

If there are more than two authors, only the name of the first author is listed. The names of the remaining authors are replaced with 'et al.' (and colleagues). The word 'et al.' is separated from the author's name, which is stated with a space, followed by a period, and ended with a comma. For example: reading is an interactive activity between the reader and the writer whose presence is represented by the text (Susanto et al., 1994).

CONCLUSION (Book Antiqua, 12, tebal)

The conclusion presents a summary of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two points, new main ideas are developed that represent the essence of the research findings. The conclusion is a brief description of the findings and does not rewrite the data in the results and discussion with solution-oriented sentences. It should be a minimum of 150 words and a maximum of 250 words.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses his gratitude to specific parties, such as research sponsors or those who assisted in the publication of the article. State your gratitude clearly and concisely, avoiding flowery expressions.

REFERENCES (Book Antiqua, 12)

The bibliography must contain at least 30 journal article references with DOIs. Reference management applications such as Mendeley, Zetero, and others must be used in APA 7th style. Complete the reference details with the DOI of the article. If the DOI is not found, replace it with the URL of the article.

Writing a References

A references are a list of written works read by the author in preparing their article and then used as references. In scientific articles, a bibliography must be included as a supplement to the references and as a guide to the sources cited. The bibliography must be written according to the rules in these guidelines. It is mandatory to use a reference management application (Mendeley, Zetero, or similar). References must be updated within the last 10 years using APA 7th-century style.

Example:

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(Book Antiqua 11, Regular, spasi 1)