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The article title must consist of a maximum of 16 words, use Aptos Display font size 16 points in bold format, be written in Title Case, and be single-spaced

Author [1] , Author [2] , Author [3] , Author [3] , Author [3]
[1] Author Affiliation, Country
[2] Author Affiliation, Country
[3] Author Affiliation, Country
* Author Correspondence

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The abstract is a concise summary that must be written clearly and informatively to provide a comprehensive overview of the scientific article. It should include several key elements, beginning with the background of the research (optional, depending on relevance), which serves as a brief introduction to explain the context or significance of the study. Next, the objectives and/or scope of the research should be explicitly stated to provide a clear direction regarding the study's focus. A brief explanation of the research methods employed must also be included, detailing the main approaches or techniques used for data collection and analysis. The abstract should present a summary of the main findings concisely yet informatively, highlighting significant points that contribute to the study. Additionally, the novelty of the research findings should be clearly described to demonstrate the uniqueness and added value of the research compared to prior studies. If space permits, the abstract can also include recommendations based on the research findings as well as practical or theoretical implications that can be drawn from the results. The abstract should be between 185 and 200 words in length to ensure that the information conveyed is sufficiently detailed while remaining concise and easily understandable to readers.

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Introduction

The Introduction serves as the foundation of a scientific article, presenting a logical and coherent flow of ideas in a deductive manner. It begins with general concepts relevant to the research and gradually narrows down to the specific focus of the study. The introduction starts with a general background to demonstrate the relevance of the research, providing context by discussing the issues or phenomena underlying the study and emphasizing the importance of the topic. Additionally, it includes a brief review of prior studies to summarize existing knowledge while identifying gaps or limitations in the literature, such as unanswered questions or areas that have received insufficient attention.

After identifying the research gap, the introduction highlights the urgency of addressing these limitations. This includes explaining the significant contributions that the study is expected to make toward advancing scientific knowledge. A clear statement of scientific novelty is also an essential part of the introduction, detailing how the study provides new insights or unique advancements compared to previous research, whether in terms of concepts, methodologies, or findings. Moreover, the introduction should include a clear identification of the research problem or hypothesis, providing a specific direction for the study.

To maintain consistency and quality, paragraphs in the introduction should contain a minimum of 8–10 sentences, use Aptos font size 11, and be single-spaced with a spacing of 1.15. Citation management must be handled using reference management applications such as Mendeley or similar tools, following the **APA (7th Edition)** citation style. The number of paragraphs and sentences per paragraph is limited to ensure the article remains structured and easy to follow. Detailed guidelines for writing each paragraph can be found in the provided **Author Guidelines**.

Method

The **method** section should provide a clear and concise description of the research approach used (e.g., phenomenology, case study, ethnography, grounded theory, etc.), rooted in empirical field data, with an explanation of why the approach was chosen and its relevance to the research objectives. It should outline the research design, including the type of research and its methodology, as well as the characteristics of the research subjects. Additionally, this section must detail the data collection processes, specifying the techniques, tools, or procedures employed, along with the data analysis methods or strategies applied. The research procedure must be described systematically and in detail by the authors. The criteria and origin of the research subjects or participants should be elaborated comprehensively. Additionally, the analytical techniques employed should adhere to established and scientifically validated paradigms. The explanation should focus on the essential elements without delving into overly detailed definitions, concepts, or theories. To maintain coherence and readability, this section must be limited to one paragraph consisting of 8 –10 sentences in a continuous narrative format, avoiding the use of numbering or bullet points. The paragraph should be written using Aptos font size 11, single-spaced with 1.15

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Results and Discussion

Results

The **Results and Discussion** section begins with a detailed presentation of the data, followed by analysis and interpretation of findings in relation to the research objectives and hypotheses. The results are discussed in a unified narrative, integrating comparisons with existing theories or relevant studies. Data are presented through verbatim excerpts, images, graphs, or tables, and supported by data mapping to aid understanding. Visualizations are used to summarize findings in a clear and concise manner, following APA (7th Edition) guidelines for formatting.

Qualitative data can be illustrated through verbatim quotes from participants, providing authentic insights. For example:

> *"The integration of digital tools in the classroom allows me to grasp complex concepts more easily and fosters collaboration among students"* (Participant 7).

This statement reflects the positive perception of digital tools in enhancing learning outcomes. Such quotes are categorized and analyzed to identify recurring themes, such as increased engagement or improved comprehension, which align with the study's objectives.

Visual representations, such as photos or images, provide deeper context for the research setting, helping readers better understand the situations or processes observed during the study. These visualizations allow readers to conceptualize or visualize the research environment, which may be difficult to convey solely through text. For instance, if original images are used, **Figure 1** could depict the classroom environment during the study, showcasing the arrangement of digital learning tools such as tablets and interactive whiteboards, as well as student interactions.



Figure 1. Classroom Setup with Interactive Technologies

These visual elements add depth to the narrative, helping readers visualize the study's implementation and contextualize the findings.

In addition to original images, visual representations can also include figures from other sources that provide additional insights and enrich the analysis. These external figures must be accompanied by clear references in accordance with APA (7th Edition) guidelines. For example, **Figure 2** illustrates student-teacher interactions in a blended learning environment, which can be compared to the findings of this study.



Figure 2. Example of student-teacher interactions in a blended learning setting. Reprinted from *Innovative Education Journal,* by A. B. Smith, 2020, p. 45 (https://doi.org/xxxx). Copyright 2020 by Innovative Publishers.

Ensure that all figures, whether original or sourced externally, have the necessary permissions if required. External figures must adhere to APA (7th Edition) citation and attribution standards. These visual representations not only strengthen the research narrative by providing concrete evidence but also help readers gain a more comprehensive understanding of the research context or details.

Quantitative results are effectively summarized through graphs or tables. For example, Table 1 presents the results of students' pre- and post-test scores, demonstrating the impact of the intervention.

Table 1. Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores

Group	N	Mean Pre-Test Score	SD Pre-Test	Mean Post-Test Score	SD Post-Test	Improvement (%)
Experimental	30	65.4	8.2	82.1	7.5	25.5
Control	30	64.8	7.9	67.3	8.1	3.9

The results indicate that the experimental group, which received the intervention, showed a significant improvement in their scores compared to the control group. The mean improvement in the experimental group was 25.5%, while the control group showed only a 3.9% increase. This suggests that the intervention had a positive effect on students' performance. For details regarding table models, authors can refer to the guidelines provided in the APA standards as indicated in the following link. https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/tables-figures/sample-tables

Discussion

Discussion in this article must utilize a scientific paradigm that is relevant to the research approach employed. This aims to ensure that the analysis conducted is scientifically accountable and aligns with the research context.

The discussion should encompass several key points. First, the author needs to explain how the findings of this research contribute to answering the main questions posed in the Introduction section. This explanation should demonstrate the relevance between the obtained results and the research objectives that were established earlier.

Next, the author should outline the alignment or discrepancies of these research findings with similar theories or studies. In this regard, it is important to provide underlying reasons for any differences or alignments, allowing readers to understand the context and significance of the results obtained.

Additionally, the author must also elucidate how the limitations of this research leave significant unanswered questions. This is crucial to indicate that, although this study has made contributions, there remains room for further exploration.

Finally, the author should convey how the development or extension of these research findings can assist in addressing broader subject-matter questions. In this way,

readers will gain a more comprehensive understanding of the potential for future research and how the results obtained can be applied in a broader context.

Conclusion

The conclusion of a research article should be written in a single paragraph that summarizes the results and discussion while clearly addressing the research objectives. The conclusion must emphasize the significant theoretical contributions of the findings or new developments, highlighting their novelty (e.g., new theories, postulates, models, or frameworks) that can serve as references, evaluation materials, or foundations for further research development. Recommendations for the practical application of the findings or directions for future research should be included, based on the implications of the results. The conclusion should answer the research questions or hypotheses, demonstrating innovation or improvements over existing understanding, and should be written concisely, clearly, and without reiterating information from the Results and Discussion section or the abstract. The practical implications of the findings should also be explained within the same paragraph. Avoid the use of bullet points or numbering; additional information should be organized in paragraph form. The conclusion should not merely list the research results.

Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments section of this journal includes key elements that recognize the contributions of individuals, communities, and institutions that have provided research funding. It is essential to ensure that acknowledgments remain formal, concise, and in accordance with the journal's policies.

Example of acknowledgments for individual and community participation:

"We extend our gratitude to Dr. A for guidance in data analysis and to the XYZ laboratory team for their technical support. This research was funded by the XYZ Research Grant (Grant No. 123456). We also appreciate the research participants for their time and involvement."

Example of acknowledgments for institutional funding sources:

"This research was supported by a grant from the Ministry of Education and Culture under Grant No. XYZ-1234.".

Authors' Note (Do Not Delete)

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

References

The references section of a research article must contain a minimum of 30 sources, with a composition of 80% scholarly journal articles (both national and international) and 20% books or other relevant sources. All references must be managed using Mendeley or similar reference management applications and must adhere to the APA 7th edition writing style format. Further guidance on examples of references in APA 7th edition format can be accessed through the following link:

https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/reference-examples.pdf. The sources used must have been published within the last 10 years, except for classic works or foundational theories that remain relevant and significant to this day.

Examples:

Abebe, Z. A., Admassu, K. A., & Belayneh, T. N. (2024). Interplay between civic engagement, political trust, and support for democracy: Insights from a study on youth students at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, *10*, 101152. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2024.101152

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Edwards, A. A., Steacy, L. M., Siegelman, N., Rigobon, V. M., Kearns, D. M., Rueckl, J. G., & Compton, D. L. (2022). Unpacking the unique relationship between set for variability and word reading development: Examining word- and child-level predictors of performance. Journal of Educational Psychology, 114(6), 1242–1256. https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000696

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