



THE MAIN TITLE OF PAPER, 12 PT FONT-SIZE (CORBEL), ALL IN BOLD, CAPITAL, CENTRE TEXT

**The Second Title, If Needed, for Narrowing the Issues
Discussed in the Paper, Capitalized Each Word**

Author's Name (1st)

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Abstract

13pt Corbel, spasi 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt. Write down here your paper's abstract in one paragraph, in Italic style of font, no more than 150-200 words. The abstract is not an "introduction", nor the conclusion of the discussion. Instead, it should contain, but not limited to: (1) the main question and the background of the discussed issue; (2) the research position; (3) how the question is discussed in the paper, method and theory; (4) research findings; and (5) the main result of the discussion. Other important matters discussed in the paper that significantly contribute to the final result of the research may be noted here, but you have to consider, however, the limited space of the abstract.

Keywords: ←12pt, Corbel, italic. Keywords is mention only specific concepts [word or phrase], 3-5 concepts, truly conceptual words, and not too general ones

Abstrak

Abstrak terdiri dari 150-200 kata berbahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Isi abstrak berupa (1) pertanyaan penting dan latar belakang masalah/isu; (2) posisi tulisan ini terhadap wacana yang berkembang; (3) bagaimana pertanyaan mengenai latar belakang masalah dijawab dalam artikel ini, metode dan teori yang digunakan; (4) temuan riset; (5) kesimpulan.

Kata Kunci: ←12pt, Corbel, italic. Kata kunci memuat konsep kunci yang sering muncul dan dipergunakan dalam penulisan artikel jurnal. Konsep kunci terdiri dari 1 atau 2 kata dengan jumlah rentang 3 sampai 5 buah kata kunci. Setiap kata atau frase dipisahkan oleh koma (,).

A. Introduction ← 12pt, Corbel, Bold, after 2 pt

The template for this article format was created in MS Word, and was subsequently saved in the rtf format. This template allows article writers to prepare articles according to the rules relatively quickly and accurately. ← 13pt Corbel, regular, space 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt (Basith & Rahmawati, 2020). This section also presents a literature review in the form of theories related to the research and several literature reviews that are used to be the theoretical or rational framework of a study. In general, the purpose of a literature review is to critically analyze parts of a journal article through the process of summarizing, classifying, and comparing with previous research. In conducting a literature review, there are several things that must be considered: (1) Relating to the theory underlying the research he wrote; (2) Explaining explicitly what aspects are studied in his research; (3) In accordance with the field of research that we will conduct and the theory chosen must be related to the research topic we are researching; (4) In quoting or paraphrasing, summarizing and synthesizing the work of others, we must not forget to give credit to us by mentioning the sources we quote appropriately; (5) Develop strong and interrelated rational arguments; and (6) Describe the context of ongoing research both nationally, regionally, and internationally (Nu'man et al., 2022)..

B. Method

The method section explains in full how the research was carried out, which includes 1) the method used 2) the problem to be studied; 3) research objectives); (3) data collection techniques; (4) and data analysis techniques. ← 13pt Corbel, regular, space 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt.

C. Finding and Discussion

This section is the main part of the research articles. The research results are presented in this section. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes are presented in a simple form and not all of them are included. Only the results of the analysis and the results are used to clarify the verbal presentation of the research results. Tables and charts should be commented on or discussed (Banerjee et al., 2020).

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret / interpret findings; (4) linking the results of research findings with an established knowledge structure; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories. In answering problem formulations and research questions, the research results must be concluded explicitly. The interpretation of the findings is carried out using existing

logic and theories. Findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated / linked with previous research results or with existing theories (Rahmawati & Basith, 2020).

For this purpose there must be a reference. In generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify the old theories. ← 12pt Corbel, regular Place table labels above the table, while image labels are at the bottom of the table. Write specific tables specifically, for example Table 1, when referring to a table. Examples of writing tables and image captions are as follows:

Table 1. Format Table

No	Aspek yang dinilai	Skala
1	Intensitas interaksi antar mahasiswa	Meningkat
2	Intensitas keaktifan mahasiswa dengan dosen	Meningkat
3	Intensitas komunikasi mahasiswa dengan dosen	Meningkat
4	Kualitas interaksi antar mahasiswa	Berkualitas
5	Kualitas keaktifan mahasiswa dengan dosen	Berkualitas
6	Kualitas komunikasi mahasiswa dengan dosen	Berkualitas
7	Efektivitas, kemudahan dalam memahami/mencapai tujuan pembelajaran	Efektif

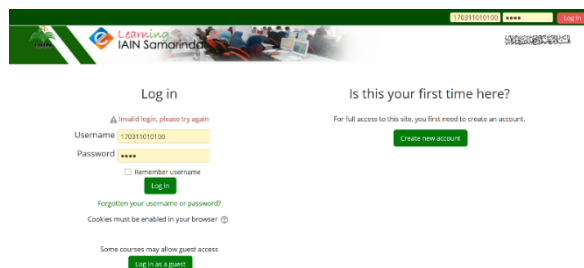


Figure 1. An example of an image caption

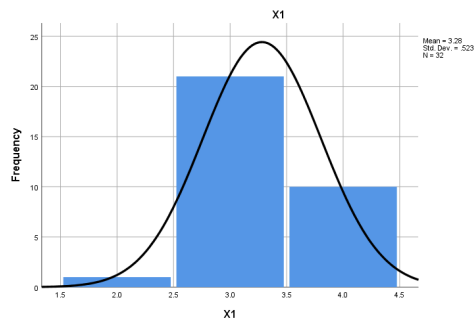


Figure 2. An example of a graphic image caption

D. Conclusion ← 13pt, Corbel, Bold

Conclusion provides a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two things, new ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings. ← 13pt Corbel, regular.

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12pt, Corbel, Bold, Centre, after 2 pt

(recommend using a reference manager application such as Zotero, Mendeley or others, with type APA 7th Edition)

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