

**The title should be concise, informative and clear,  
allowed to include a subtitle  
(Center, Bold, Verdana 14, No more than 14 words)**

**Author Name<sup>1</sup>; Author Name<sup>2</sup>; Author Name<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1,3</sup>John Molson School of Education, Concordia University, Canada

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Rijeka, Croatia

<sup>1</sup>Contributor Email: authoremail@example.com

### **Abstract**

*The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. Abstract in italics, spacing 1, size 10, Font Verdana also include keywords. The number of words for the abstract is min. 150-200 words, which contain the problem, objectives, methods and results. Keywords are maximum five words that reflect the content of the manuscript. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of five keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.*

*Keywords: Keywords are maximum 5 (five) words that reflect the content*

### **Abstrak**

*Abstrak harus menyatakan secara singkat tujuan penelitian, hasil utama dan kesimpulan utama. Abstrak sering disajikan terpisah dari artikel, sehingga harus bisa berdiri sendiri. Abstrak dalam huruf miring, spasi 1, ukuran 10, Font Verdana juga menyertakan kata kunci. Jumlah kata untuk abstrak adalah min. 150-200 kata, yang berisi masalah, tujuan, metode dan hasil. Kata kunci adalah maksimal lima kata yang mencerminkan isi naskah. Segera setelah abstrak, berikan maksimal lima kata kunci, hindari istilah umum dan jamak dan beberapa konsep (hindari, misalnya, 'dan', 'of'). Hemat dengan singkatan: hanya singkatan yang mapan di lapangan yang mungkin memenuhi syarat. Kata kunci ini akan digunakan untuk tujuan pengindeksan.*

*Kata kunci: Kata kunci maksimal 5 (lima) kata yang mencerminkan konten*

## **A. Introduction**

The manuscript should be written in English and Indonesian, no more than 6000 words (or maximum length 6000 words including text, notes, and references), but not include all tables, figures, and appendices intended for publication. All of the contents papers write using by font Verdana, size 11, and spaced 1.5.

The introduction must present the specific problems under study and describe the research strategy. A good introduction must summarize the relevant arguments and data, to give the reader a firm sense of what was done and why or introduction contains an exposition and existing conditions so that visible gaps ideal conditions should be supported with the facts. In this section also explains the background or reasons which prompt the authors to investigate or discuss the problems. This section should not exceed 20% of the body of the article.

## **B. Method**

This section should be clearly and concisely written. It provides practical information concerning the research methods, procedures, tools, materials, or instruments. The method section describes how the study was conducted. Such a description enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of methods and the reliability and the validity of the results. Please bear in mind that readers must be able to recreate your study from the level of detail that you give. This section should not exceed 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the manuscript.

## **C. Result and Discussion**

The result section is provided prior to the discussion section. Each section stands alone as a subtitle. The result and discussion should be written in not less than 60% of the entire body of the manuscript.

## 1. Result

You must explain the important points of your results so that there is a correlation with the discussion. The analysis of the paper must be clear and comprehensive. The author must be explained the results in the specific sub-topic. Strengthen statements or your results with data evidence from the data collection techniques used. The result section summarizes the data collected and the statistical or data analytical treatments used. Report the data in sufficient detail to justify the conclusions. Mention all relevant results. If the result contains the form of tables, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three, so they should not be too long and too large.

The writing style for the tables and figures are presented in Table 1. The table should not contain vertical lines (upright), while horizontal (flat) lines are only on the head and tail of the table. Font sizes for table and picture entries may be reduced.

Table 1 Recommended length of each section in the manuscript

No.	Section	Length (%)	Note
1.	Introduction	20	Maximum, include Title and Abstract
2.	Method	10	If quantitative studies may be up to 15%.
3.	Result and Discussion	60	Minimum
5.	Conclusion (include References)	10	Approximately

## 2. Discussion

This section is the core and most important part of the contents of the journal that will be loaded for publication. The discussion section is intended to interpret the results of the study in accordance with the theories used and not merely explain the author's founding. The discussion must be enriched by referring to the results of previous

studies that have been published in scientific journals. A conceptual framework needs to be made clear to get the appropriate discussion.

References in the manuscript are written in brackets. Here are the examples for one author, e.g., (Buseri, 2017), and two authors, e.g., (Badarch & Zanabar, 2017). If there are three to five authors, all authors are written in the first mention, e.g., (Casey, Kudeva, & Rausson, 2018) and the next mention is written as (Casey et al., 2018). Reference can also be written with a name outside the brackets, e.g., Buseri (2017) in accordance with the writing style. If the statement referred to is a direct quote or a specific fact, page number/s must be included, e.g., (Badarch & Zanabar, 2017: 143) or if substances are taken from several pages, e.g., (Badarch & Zanabar, 2017: 141-156). Indirect citations are more recommended than direct ones.

All citations in the manuscript must appear in the references list, and all the references must be cited in the text. The reference list must be arranged in alphabetical order following the APA style 6<sup>th</sup> ed.

## **E. Conclusion**

A conclusion needs to discuss comprehensively. A conclusion is the core point of research findings and discussion. This section needs to synthesis comprehensively, especially in terms of the author's critical evaluation of research findings. It is not merely a re-statement of the data or findings, but a synthesis of key points as mentioned in the "Introduction" which eventually produces the "Results and Discussion" chapter so that there is compatibility.

The prospects for developing research findings and the prospects for future research applications (based on findings and discussion) can also be added.

## **Acknowledgment**

If any, acknowledgment can be stated here. This section displays authors' appreciation to sponsors, fund donors, resource persons, or parties who have an important role in conducting research.

### **Bibliography**

The reference entry is arranged in alphabetical order. All that is referred to in the text must be listed in the reference list and all that is written in the reference list must be referred to in the text. The author is obliged to list all the references in a valid way according to the original sources and DOI (digital object identifier), particularly for entries from journals. All references and citations use the **APA style**. It is suggested to use a reference manager at styling the citations and bibliography, such as **Mendeley or Zotero**. *If there are information and explanations relating to the further clarification of the content of the manuscript citation is using footnotes.*

Examples of reference entries:

(Type: book, *author* = publisher)

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

(Type: *e-book*)

Bransford, J. D., Brown, A. L., & Cocking, R. R. (2005). *How people learn: Brain, mind, experience and school*. <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/9853/how-people-learn-brainmind-experience-and-school-expanded-edition>.

(Type: *edited book*, two editors or more)

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

(Type: *book section*)

Idris, S., Tabrani ZA., Sulaiman, F., & Amsori. (2020). Emerging Perspectives and Trends in Innovative Technology for Quality Education 4.0. In Kusmawan et.al. (Eds.). *Assessment of Critical Education Concepts in the Perspective of Islamic Education*. London: Routledge, pp. 66-70.

(Type: *book*, in English translated into Indonesian, original title intact)

Schunk, D. H. (2012). *Learning theories: An educational perspective* (E. Hamdiah & R. Fajar, Trans.). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. (Original work published 2012).

(Type: *book, Indonesian, not translation, an original title retained*)

Tabrani ZA. (2017). *Menggugat Logika Nalar Rasionalisme Aristoteles*. Yogyakarta: Mizan.

(Type: *book, one author*)

Tabrani ZA (2015). *Persuit Epsitemology of Islamic Studies*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak.

(Type: *book, two authors*)

Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2007). *Using Multivariate Statistics* (Fifth ed.). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

(Type: *book, three authors*)

Walidin, W., Idris, S., & Tabrani ZA. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory*. Banda Aceh: FTK Ar-Raniry Press.

(Type: *journal article, online*)

Patimah, S., & Tabrani ZA. (2018). Counting Methodology on Educational Return Investment. *Advanced Science Letters*, 24(10), 7087–7089. doi: 10.1166/asl.2018.12414

(Type: *journal article, if the doi doesn't exist, then there must be an article URL*)

Idris, S., Tabrani ZA., Sulaiman, F., & Murziqin, R. (2020). The Role of KKNi Curriculum in Supporting the Development of Education at the LPTK UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(6), 4011-4024. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/15765/7958>

(Types: *prosiding*)

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](http://stem2012.bnu.edu.cn/data/short%20paper/stem2012_88.pdf).

(Type: *document, report: institution, government, organization*)

NCTM (National Council of Teachers of Mathematics). (2000). *Principles and Standards for School Mathematics*. Reston, VA: Author.

(Type: *document, legal texts, original terms written followed by translation*)

Peraturan Presiden RI. No. 8. (2012). *Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia*. [Indonesian National Qualification Framework].

Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi RI. No. 44. (2015). *Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi*. [National Standards of Higher Education].

### **Appendix**

Appendixes are optional. An appendix should not be longer than two pages.