

Article Title (Title Maximum 15 Words)

The title should be concise and briefly identify the content of the article. Capital letters are only used at the beginning of the title, except for nouns or wherever appropriate)

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Article Info	Abstract
Article history: Received month dd, yyyy Revised month dd, yyyy Accepted month dd, yyyy Keywords: First keyword Second keyword Third keyword Fourth keyword Fifth keyword	For 100-150 word, An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper purposes. The purpose of the abstract is only written with one main goal, the main method that is raised, the concluding sentence is written straightforwardly and in accordance with the article title. Abstract writing emphasis is mainly on research results. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Abstracting and indexing services for various academic discipline are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper. <i>Times New Roman 10pt Bold, Space 1, Justify</i>
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INTRODUCTION

The introductory section mainly contains: (1) research problems; (2) insight and problem solving plan; (3) formulation of research objectives; (4) a summary of theoretical studies related to the problem studied. This section sometimes also contains expectations about the results and benefits of the research. The length of the introduction is around 2-3 pages and is typed single-spaced with font size 11 and Times New Roman font.

The introduction at the beginning should not be conceptual, the introduction should present something of substance, namely; facts and data from the initial study, problems to be resolved, what the current research findings are. Write down the research objectives, preceded by a gap analysis. Optional benefits, may or may not be written down. Previously (another author) had published on almost the same topic, even though there had been many previous studies on almost the same topic

It is important to pay attention to the introduction in a high quality manuscript, including: (1) Background: Introducing the topic, using the triangle principle; and Emphasize why this topic is important, (2) State of the art: relate 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) Objective: To introduce what is being done (researched); and provide the main purpose of this manuscript by including novelty in this research

The template for this article format was created in MS Word, and then saved in doc or docx format. 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. Overall the number of words in published articles is between 3000-6000 words. Body text uses font: Times New Roman 11, regular, 1 space)

METHOD

Basically this section explains how the research was carried out. The main materials of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research targets); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications for the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while material specifications describe the types of materials used.

In the methodology, it is written why the method was chosen, the reasons must be written, who the participants are, their characteristics, the data to be collected, the instruments used. The methodology avoids things that are conceptual/understanding. Describe the instruments used in more detail. For example, instruments are validated or tested, etc. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help along with ways to explore research data, location and length of research as well as a description of checking validity of research results. It is best to avoid organizing writing into "sub-headings" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, how to write it can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

This section is the main part of the research article and is usually the longest part of an article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes do not need to be presented. Only analysis results and hypothesis testing results 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 sub-topics that are directly related to the research focus and categories. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret the findings; (4) linking research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories.

In answering the problem formulation and research questions, the research results must be concluded explicitly. 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 the results of previous research or with existing theories. For

this purpose there must be a reference. In generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories from old theories.

Discussion

The discussion discusses the findings or novelty of the research findings in the article and compares/compares the findings with previous relevant journal article research results. When discussing, avoid using numbering and bulleting. Please make it into a paragraph by adding connecting sentences. The data on the results should be presented with graphs or tables to make it more interesting. avoid conceptual things

Figures and Tables

Place table captions above the table, while image captions at the bottom of the image. Write down certain tables specifically, for example Table 1, when referring to a table. Examples of writing tables and image captions in table 1 and image 1.

Table 1. Data acquisition

PAM	Experiments	Control
High	11	12
Medium	53	44
Low	9	10
Total	73	66

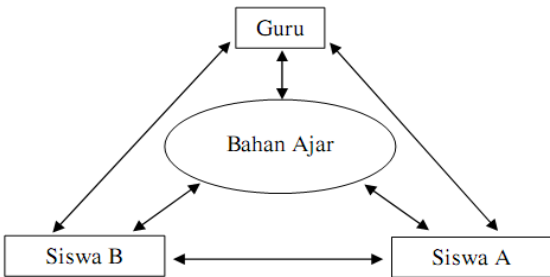


Figure 1. Teaching Materials

CONCLUSION

The conclusion presents a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two things, new ideas were developed which constitute the essence of the research findings. Conclusions are in the form of a brief description of the findings and not rewriting the data in the results and discussion with solution sentences. Maximum 100 words.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (OPTIONAL)

If you need to thank certain parties, for example research sponsors, parties who helped until the article was published, state it clearly and briefly, avoid flowery statements of thanks.

REFERENCES

The References section must include all relevant published works, and all listed references must be cited in the text. References should be written in the order of they appear in the text. Within the text, cite

listed references use **APA style**, by their author last name and year (e.g., husnussalam (2010)). The author(s) must check the accuracy of all cite listed reference, as the PrimaryEdu Journal will not be responsible for incorrect in-text reference citations. Guideline for bibliography in **Tunas Siliwangi** is as follows:

1. References must be the same as citations
2. Minimum 15 references for research article and 50 references for Literatur Review, 80% of them are primary references such as journal articles, conference proceedings, and thesis/dissertation.
3. The references must be last 10 years
4. The authors are highly encouraged to use reference manager such as Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, and others
5. The references applies *APA 7th Edition* (*American Psychological Association*). Further read about APA is available here <https://apastyle.apa.org/>