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THE TITLE OF ARTICLES IN ENGLISH SHOULD DESCRIBE THE MAIN CONTENT OF MANUSCRIPTS, BE INFORMATIVE, CONCISE, AND NOT TOO WORDY (14 PT)

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ABSTRACT (11 pt)

The abstract in the English language should be written only in one paragraph, 11 point type, and Times New Roman font. The abstract contains a clear elaboration of research. The abstract contains a clear elaboration of research purpose, method, result, and conclusion. The number of words in the abstract is between 150 and 250 words. Reference should not be written in the abstract, but if it is indispensable, the authors' name and publication year should be cited. The nonstandard abbreviation should be avoided, but if it is essential, the full name should be specified in its initial mention. The number of article pages is between 10-15 pages. The citation rules use APA seventh edition.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction describes the background of the problem being solved, issues related to the problem being solved, reviews of previous research conducted by other researchers that are relevant to the research being conducted (Erfan et al., 2020; Maulyda et al., 2020). The introduction mainly contains: (1) research problems; (2) formulation of research objectives; (3) references to literature related to the problem being studied. The length of the introduction is around 2-3 pages. The maximum number of pages allowed is 15 pages (Hidayati et al., 2020).

2. METHODS

Basically, this section explains how the research was conducted. The main material of this section is: (1) research approach/type; (2) data sources; (3) data collection techniques and instruments; and (4) data analysis techniques (Affandi et al., 2020). For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write the specifications of the tools

and materials. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used while the material specifications describe the types of materials used.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add researchers as instruments (human instruments), research subjects, informants who helped along with methods for collecting research data, location and duration of research and descriptions of checking the validity of research results.

It is better to avoid organizing writing into "sub-headings" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, the writing method can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section.

Tables and Figures are all center aligned as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. For more than one figure, if possible, they can be arranged inline as shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. *Caption* tabel

Indicators	Categories	Crieteria
x	3	Good
y	6	Good
z	12	Good



Figure 1. *Caption*

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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 the interpretation of the analysis results. The data analysis process such as statistical calculations and the hypothesis testing process do not need to be presented. Only the 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 must be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and (or) research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret the findings; (4) link the research findings to the existing knowledge structure; and (5) give rise to new theories or modifications to 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 logic and existing theories. Findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated/linked to previous research results or to existing theories. For this purpose there must be a Bibliography. In coming up with new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify the old theories.

3.1. Sub Topic 1

You should write equations in Microsoft Equation or Symbol font. If there are multiple equations, number the equations. Equation numbers should be consecutive.

3.2. Sub Topic 2

Common abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not need to be given their full form. However, acronyms that are not very well known or acronyms created by the author need to be given their full form. For example: The MiKiR learning model (Interactive, Collaborative, and Reflective Multimedia) can be used to train problem-solving skills. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms in the title of the article, unless it is unavoidable.

4. 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 main ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

(optional)

REFERENCES

Bibliography is a list of written works that the author reads in preparing his article and then used as a reference. Writing a Bibliography follows the APA (American Psychological Association) format. Writing a Bibliography should use a Reference Manager application such as Mendeley, Zotero, End Note or others. The composition of the Bibliography should be mostly from journals (10 years ago) or books. The format of the bibliography is arranged with left alignment (see example):

Maatuk, A. M., Elberkawi, E. K., Aljawarneh, S., Rashaideh, H., & Alharbi, H. (2022). The COVID-19 pandemic and E-learning: challenges and opportunities from the perspective of students and instructors. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 34(1), 21-38. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12528-021-09274-2

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