



The title should not exceed 15 words; it should be clear, concise, and informative. Abbreviations should be avoided (Garamond, bold, 16 Pt, not all capital)

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Abstract

Begin with a clear statement of the purpose of your research, outlining the problem or question you are addressing. Follow this with a brief description of the methodology you used, highlighting the key techniques or approaches that were central to your study. Next, summarize the main findings or results, focusing on the most significant data or insights that emerged from your research. Conclude with a statement of the implications or significance of your findings, explaining how they contribute to the field or what future research might be necessary. Ensure that your abstract is concise, typically between 150-250 words, and written in a clear, accessible language that can be understood by a broad audience. Avoid using jargon or overly technical terms unless absolutely necessary, and do not include citations or references. By following these guidelines, you can create an abstract that effectively communicates the essence of your research to potential readers.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords, separated by semicolon

Article History:

APA Citation:

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1. Introduction

The introduction is written in Times New Roman 12, 1.15 space, no space after paragraph. Creating a compelling introduction for a journal article is crucial as it sets the stage for the entire paper. To begin, start with a hook that captures the reader's attention, such as a surprising fact, a relevant quote, or a thought-provoking question. Follow this with background information that provides context to your research, summarizing the current state of the field and highlighting the gap your study addresses. Clearly state the research problem, articulating it with precise language and explaining its significance. Outline the research objectives, ensuring they are specific and aligned with the problem. Highlight the importance of your study by discussing its potential contributions and practical applications. Finally, preview the structure of the article to guide the reader through your paper's organization.

Maintaining a logical flow is essential for clarity and coherence, so use transitional phrases to connect ideas smoothly. Employ formal, academic language appropriate for the journal, avoiding jargon unless widely understood in your field. After drafting, revise and edit your

introduction for grammatical accuracy and consistency and consider seeking feedback from peers. By following these steps, you can craft an introduction that effectively engages your audience and communicates the significance of your research. This approach not only sets a strong foundation for your article but also enhances its impact and readability. The introduction should also present the theoretical and empirical review.

2. Method

The methods section should begin with a clear and detailed description of the research design and approach. Specify whether your study is experimental, observational, qualitative, or quantitative, and justify your choice. Describe the setting and participants, including how they were selected, any inclusion or exclusion criteria, and relevant demographic information. This ensures transparency and allows readers to understand the context and scope of your research. Next, detail the materials and instruments used, such as surveys, laboratory equipment, or software, providing enough information for replication. If applicable, include information on the validity and reliability of these tools.

In the subsequent part of the methods section, outline the procedures followed in your study. This includes a step-by-step account of how the research was conducted, from data collection to analysis. Be specific about the techniques and protocols used, and mention any controls or variables that were accounted for. If your study involves statistical analysis, describe the methods and software used, and specify any statistical tests applied. Ensure that ethical considerations are addressed, such as obtaining informed consent and approval from relevant ethics boards. If possible, the author(s) might present sub heading in method such as design, participants, data collection, data analysis.

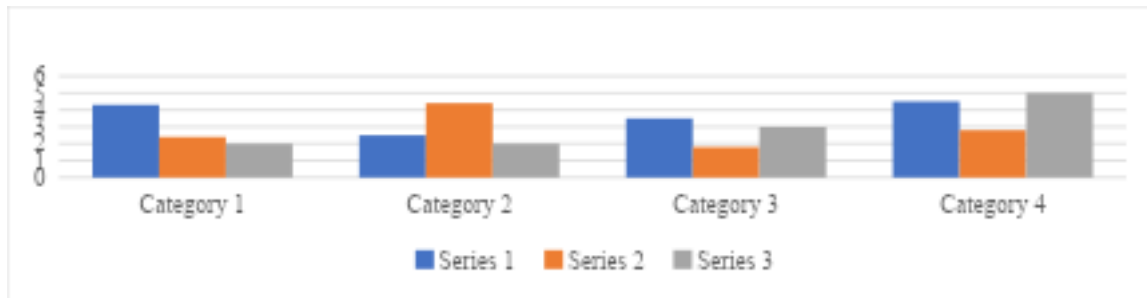
3. Findings

Begin the findings section by clearly and concisely presenting the results of your study. Use tables, figures, and charts to illustrate key data points, ensuring they are well-labeled and easy to interpret. Describe the results in a logical order, often following the sequence of your research objectives or hypotheses. Highlight significant findings but avoid interpreting the data in this section. Instead, focus on presenting the raw results, including any unexpected outcomes or anomalies. Ensure that all data presented is relevant to the research questions and that statistical significance is clearly indicated where applicable. In presenting Table, use Times New Roman font 10. Examples of Tables and Figure are as follows:

Table 1. General Findings

N	Data	Variables	Percentage

Figure 1. Data Results



4. Discussions

In the discussion section, interpret the findings in the context of your research questions and the existing literature. Begin by summarizing the key results and explaining their implications. Discuss how your findings align with or differ from previous studies, providing possible explanations for any discrepancies. Address the limitations of your study, acknowledging any factors that may have influenced the results. Suggest areas for future research and consider the practical applications of your findings. Conclude by emphasizing the significance of your study and its contribution to the field. By effectively presenting and discussing your findings, you provide valuable insights and foster a deeper understanding of your research topic.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

In the conclusion, succinctly summarize the main findings of your study and their significance. Restate the research problem and objectives, and highlight how your results address these. Emphasize the key contributions of your research to the field, and reiterate the importance of your findings. Avoid introducing new information or data in this section. Instead, focus on synthesizing the insights gained from your study. A well-crafted conclusion should leave the reader with a clear understanding of the study's impact and its relevance to ongoing research or practical applications.

Following the conclusion, provide suggestions for future research and practical applications. Identify any gaps or limitations in your study that could be addressed in subsequent research. Offer specific recommendations for how future studies might build on your work, such as exploring different methodologies, expanding the sample size, or investigating related variables. Additionally, consider the practical implications of your findings and suggest how they might be applied in real-world settings. By offering clear and actionable suggestions, you not only enhance the value of your research but also contribute to the advancement of knowledge in your field.

6. Acknowledgement

Begin the acknowledgment section by thanking individuals and organizations that provided direct support for your research. This may include your research advisor, colleagues, and any collaborators who contributed to the study's design, execution, or analysis. Be specific about the contributions made by each person, such as providing guidance, technical assistance, or valuable feedback on your work. If applicable, acknowledge any funding sources or grants that supported your research, including the names of the institutions or organizations that provided financial assistance. This not only gives credit where it is due but also highlights the collaborative nature of research.

References

In writing references, used APA 7th ed. The authors are encouraged to use automated reference manager. Here is the examples of references in APA 7th ed.

Book:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of the book: Subtitle if applicable*. Publisher.

Smith, J. A. (2020). *Understanding psychology: A comprehensive guide*. Academic Press.

Journal Article:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of the article. *Title of the Journal, Volume(Issue)*, Page range. doi.org

Example:

Johnson, L. M., & Lee, R. K. (2021). The impact of social media on mental health. *Journal of Psychology, 45(3), 234-250. doi.org*

Chapter in an Edited Book:

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of the chapter. In E. E. Editor (Ed.), *Title of the book* (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher.

Example:

White, S. T. (2020). Climate change and its effects on biodiversity. In P. R. Green (Ed.), *Advances in environmental science* (pp. 45-67). Springer.