

A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Left, Bold, 16pt)

Author Name¹, Author Name², Author Name³ (10 pt)

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

A well-crafted abstract allows readers to grasp the essence of a document quickly and precisely, assess its relevance to their interests, and decide whether to read the full text. The abstract must be informative and self-contained, presenting a clear statement of the research problem, the approach or solution undertaken, and highlighting the main findings and conclusions. Its length should range between 100 and 200 words. The abstract should be written in the past tense, employ standard terminology, avoid abbreviations, and exclude any citations. (9 pt).



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Introduction

The introduction differs from the brief and concise abstract. Readers need to understand the background of your study and, most importantly, why the research matters in its context. What critical issue does your work address, and why should it capture the reader's attention?

The purpose of the introduction is to engage the reader's interest while providing the essential background needed to follow the rest of the paper. You should summarize the problem under investigation, present the context, highlight relevant prior studies, and explain clearly what the paper covers, why it is important, and how it is approached. Avoid turning the introduction into a mini-review; although the literature is vast, a researcher must be able to select the most relevant sources and explain their importance. This demonstrates to editors, reviewers, and readers that you understand your field and can focus directly on the key issues.

Keep the introduction concise, well organized, and comprehensive enough to support the development of your findings. Do not overwhelm the reader with excessive detail—move quickly to the essential aspects of your study.

Tips for Writing the Introduction (English)

1. Begin with a brief background of the problem studied.
2. Clearly state the research objective—the most crucial element of the introduction.

3. Establish the significance of the study: why it was necessary.
4. Present relevant literature without giving a full historical account; cite only work directly related to the problem.
5. State your hypothesis, the variables examined, and summarize the methods concisely.
6. Define abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.
7. Provide a short overview of other studies' findings to give the broader context.
8. Highlight the major results of your manuscript and explain their contribution to the wider field.
9. Present the principal conclusions drawn from your results.
10. Identify unanswered questions and new issues raised by your study.

Write the introduction with awareness of your target audience, moving from general to specific—from real-world problems to literature, then to your research. Finally, avoid creating subsections within the introduction.

Method

In the Method section, you must clearly explain how the research was conducted in order to: (1) allow readers to evaluate the work performed, and (2) enable others to replicate the study. It is essential to describe precisely what was done—how experiments were carried out, what was used, in what quantity, how often, where, when, and why particular equipment and materials were applied. The main goal is to provide sufficient detail to verify the findings and to make replication possible. A balance should be maintained between brevity (not every technical detail can be included) and completeness (enough information must be given so readers understand exactly what occurred).

Tips for Writing the Method Section (English)

1. Define the population and sampling methods.
2. Describe the instruments used.
3. Outline the procedures and, if relevant, the time frame.
4. Present the analysis plan.
5. Explain approaches taken to ensure validity and reliability.
6. State any assumptions.
7. Specify statistical tests and comparisons; ordinary methods need no comment, while advanced or unusual techniques may require citation.
8. Clarify the scope and limitations of the methodology.

In the social and behavioral sciences, it is particularly important to provide enough detail so that other researchers can adopt or replicate the methodology. This is crucial when a new method has been developed or when an existing method is applied in an innovative way. Finally, avoid creating subsections within the Method section.

Results and Discussions

The *Results and Discussion* section is intended to present the findings, provide interpretations or opinions, explain their implications, and suggest directions for future research. Its primary role is to answer the questions raised in the introduction, demonstrate how the results support those answers, and show how they align with existing knowledge (Hidayati, 2024; Rico Ardiansyah et al., 2023; Sigursteinsdottir & Karlsdottir, 2022). The discussion is considered the core of the paper and often requires multiple drafts.

The discussion must connect back to the introduction through the research questions or hypotheses and the literature reviewed, but it should not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction. Instead, it should demonstrate how the study advances the reader's understanding of the research problem. To ensure clarity, the discussion should be concise yet comprehensive, stating, supporting, explaining, and defending the answers while addressing only directly relevant issues. Avoid reiterating the results or including side topics that may obscure the main message.

Tips for Writing Results and Discussion (English)

1. Present the major findings of the study.
2. Explain the meaning and importance of the findings.
3. Support the answers with results; relate them to expectations and literature, showing consistency with prior knowledge.
4. Compare the findings with similar studies.
5. Consider alternative explanations.
6. State the clinical relevance of the findings, if applicable.
7. Acknowledge the limitations of the study.
8. Suggest future research directions.

Interpretations must remain within the boundaries of the data. Avoid over-interpretation, speculation, exaggerating the importance of findings, or focusing on tangential issues. Data should be treated as they are—nothing more, nothing less.

Look this example below

Table 1. Title of Table Table title. Table captions should always be positioned above the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font, size and style
Title (centered)	Education	Gulliver, 18 point
1 st -level heading	Method	Gulliver, 14 point
2 nd -level heading	Sampling Procedures	Gulliver, 12 point
3 rd -level heading	Anxiety. Text follows ...	Gulliver, 11 point, bold
4 th -level heading	Remark. Text follows ...	Gulliver, 10 point-Italic, bold

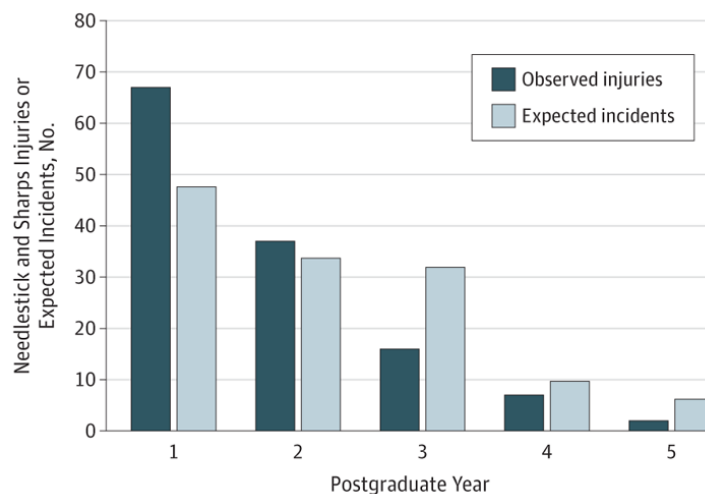


Figure 1. Title of Figure

(resource: <https://jamanetwork.com/>)

Last, please avoid to make a sub section in Results and Discussion.

Conclusions

The conclusion is designed to help readers understand why your research matters after they have finished reading the paper. It is not simply a summary of the topics covered or a repetition of the research problem, but rather a synthesis of the key points. A strong conclusion ensures that no question remains unanswered.

Tips for Writing the Conclusion (English)

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely—be brief and direct.

2. Explain why the study is important to the reader, creating a sense of relevance.
3. Demonstrate to readers and the scientific community that your findings are significant. Place your work within the context of previous studies and discuss the implications realistically.
4. Aim for accuracy and originality. If your hypothesis resembles earlier work, clarify why your study and results are distinct.

For most papers, a single well-developed paragraph is sufficient, though in some cases two or three may be necessary. Important reminders for this section include:

- Do not rewrite the abstract.
- Phrases such as “investigated” or “studied” are not conclusions.
- Avoid introducing new arguments, evidence, or unrelated ideas.
- Do not include supporting evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that belongs in the body of the paper.

Acknowledgments

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References

References should follow the style detailed in the APA style . Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

Tips: (Please cross check for)

1. Spelling of author names;
2. Punctuation;
3. Number of authors to include before using “etc.”, and;
4. Reference style

We suggest all of you using software ENDNOTE, MENDELEY, ZOTERO, or EASYBIB for easily citation. References should be the most recent and pertinent literature available (about 5-10 years ago). Authors must also carefully follow APA6th Publication Manual guidelines for nondiscriminatory language regarding gender, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic identity, disabilities, and age. In addition, the terms counseling, counselor, and client are preferred, rather than their many synonyms.

Example :

Fenanlampir, A., Batlolona, J. R., Hasbullah, B., Rumahlewang, E., Solissa, J., Latar, I. M., Matitaputty, J., & Hattu, M. (2025). Investigation of communication skills using the psycho-cognitiv homogeneity strategy: A study of physical Education for elementary school students. *Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani Indonesia*, 21(2).

Hidayati, R. (2024). PENINGKATAN HASIL BELAJAR SISWA MELALUI PENGGUNAAN METODE PEMBELAJARAN EDUTAINMENT DI MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH. *Walada: Journal of Primary Education*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.61798/WJPE.VIII.3>

HM Yasin, T. (2021). TOLERANSI BERAGAMA PERSPEKTIF ISLAM DAN KONG HU CU. *Abrahamic Religions: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.22373/arj.v1i1.9442>

Lee, H., & Park, I. (2022). A Study on the Criteria and Conditions Impacting Elementary School Teacher's Selection of Instructional Methods During Instructional Design Process. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 38(3). <https://doi.org/10.17232/kset.38.3.699>

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