JUDUL ARTIKEL (14PT, BOLD, GARAMOND (BODY), TIDAK LEBIH DARI 15 KATA

Judul harus jelas, singkat, informatif, kreatif, dan menarik bagi pembaca. Hindari penggunaan istilah "pengaruh", "hubungan", dan "studi kasus" dalam judul. Lokasi penelitian tidak perlu dicantumkan dalam judul karena sudah dijelaskan dalam bagian "Metode".

Penulis 1 [1], Penulis 2 [2], Penulis 3 [3], dst.
[1]Universitas, Negara
[2]Universitas, Negara
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Abstract

In this column, the abstract is written in English. One paragraph of no more than 200 words. Abstracts for research articles should provide a relevant overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following format for a structured abstract, excluding the title: (1) Background: Place the question under consideration in the broader context and emphasize the purpose of the research; (2) Methods: briefly describe the most important methods or treatments used; (3) Results: summarize the main findings of the article; (4) Implications: List the most significant implications or interpretations. The abstract must be an objective representation of the article. The abstract should not include results that are not presented and supported in the main text, nor should it exaggerate the significance of the main conclusions.
Keywords:

Abstrak

Pada kolom ini abstrak ditulis menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia yang termuat dalam satu paragraf tidak lebih dari 200 kata. Abstrak untuk artikel penelitian harus memberikan gambaran umum yang relevan dari karya tersebut. Kami sangat menganjurkan para penulis untuk menggunakan format berikut ini untuk abstrak terstruktur, tidak termasuk judul: (1) Latar Belakang: Tempatkan pertanyaan yang sedang dipertimbangkan dalam konteks yang lebih luas dan tekankan tujuan penelitian; (2) Metode: jelaskan secara singkat metode atau perlakuan terpenting yang digunakan; (3) Hasil: rangkum temuan utama artikel; (4) Implikasi: Cantumkan implikasi atau interpretasi yang paling signifikan. Abstrak harus merupakan representasi objektif dari artikel. Abstrak tidak boleh mencakup hasil yang tidak disajikan dan didukung dalam teks utama, dan juga tidak boleh melebih-lebihkan signifikansi kesimpulan utama.
Kata kunci:

PENDAHULUAN

Pendahuluan berisi deskripsi penelitian, yang menjelaskan secara singkat hal-hal penting dari penelitian yang dilakukan. Sebisa mungkin, lakukan studi pendahuluan terlebih dahulu melalui penelusuran dan analisis terhadap penelitian terdahulu. Selanjutnya, penulis mengungkapkan masalah penelitian dan posisi penelitian Anda.

METHOD

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Jelaskan secara singkat jenis metode, analisis data, dan sumber data penelitian yang digunakan secara komprehensif. Semua gambar dan tabel harus dikutip dalam teks utama, seperti Gambar 1, Tabel 1, dll.

Table 1. This is a table

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data [1]

Figure 1. Ini adalah gambar. Skema mengikuti format yang sama

HASIL PENELITIAN

Bagian ini dapat dibagi lagi menjadi beberapa subjudul. Bagian ini harus memberikan deskripsi yang ringkas dan akurat mengenai hasil eksperimen, interpretasi, dan kesimpulan eksperimen yang dapat diambil. Untuk penelitian kualitatif, hasil penelitian dapat dielaborasi di pembahasan.

PEMBAHASAN

Penulis harus mendiskusikan hasil dan bagaimana hasil tersebut dapat ditafsirkan berdasarkan penelitian sebelumnya dan hipotesis kerja. Hasil dan implikasinya harus didiskusikan dalam konteks yang seluas mungkin. Selain itu, arah penelitian di masa depan dapat disoroti.

KESIMPULAN

Tujuan dari kesimpulan adalah untuk membantu pembaca memahami mengapa penelitian Anda penting setelah membaca makalah. Kesimpulan bukan hanya ringkasan poin-poin Anda atau pernyataan ulang masalah penelitian Anda; kesimpulan merupakan sintesis dari poin-poin yang paling penting. Untuk sebagian besar esai, satu paragraf yang dikembangkan dengan baik sudah cukup untuk kesimpulan, tetapi dalam beberapa kasus, dua atau tiga paragraf mungkin diperlukan. Tujuan dari kesimpulan bukan hanya untuk mengulang apa yang telah dikatakan. Kesimpulan harus berisi pembuktian makna. Kesimpulan dapat berupa pernyataan tentang apa yang diharapkan, seperti yang disarankan dalam Pendahuluan, dan apa yang telah terjadi, seperti yang dilaporkan dalam Hasil dan Pembahasan, sehingga ada kesesuaian. Sebuah tambahan dapat dibuat pada prospek untuk memperkaya hasil penelitian dan mengembangkan potensi untuk penelitian di masa depan.

REFERENSI (write using APA 7th Style)

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Gaya penulisan harus disusun menggunakan aplikasi Mendeley. Naskah harus memiliki setidaknya 20 referensi, 80% di antaranya berasal dari jurnal internasional yang memiliki DOI atau jurnal nasional terindeks dengan DOI yang diperbarui (setidaknya selama 10 tahun terakhir). Contoh-contohnya ada di bawah ini.

Suparman, M. A. (2023). Desain instruksional modern. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Andara, S., Aisy, Z. I. R., Sutini, T., & Arifin, M. H. (2022). Penggunaan Media Sosial Dikalangan Anak Sekolah Dasar. *Harmony: Jurnal Pembelajaran IPS Dan PKN*, *7*(1), Article 1. https://doi.org/10.15294/harmony.v7i1.55893

Sage, K., Piazzini, M., Downey, J. C., & Ewing, S. (2020). Flip It or Click It: Equivalent Learning of Vocabulary From Paper, Laptop, and Smartphone Flashcards. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, *49*(2), 145–169. https://doi.org/10.1177/0047239520943647

Wardhani, N. W. (2021). The Effectiveness of Distance Learning for Elementary School. *Proceedings of the 5th Progressive and Fun Education International Conference (PFEIC 2020)*, *479*(Pfeic), 114–119. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201015.018

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ARTICLE TITLE (14PT, BOLD, GARAMOND (BODY), NO MORE THAN 15 WORDS

The title must be clear, concise, informative, creative and attractive to readers. Avoid using the terms "influence," "relationship," and "case study" in the title. The research location does not need to be included in the title because it is already explained in the "Methods" section.

Penulis 1 [1], Penulis 2 [2], Penulis 3 [3], dst.

[1]University, Country

[2] University, Country

[3] University, Country

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Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains a description of the research, which briefly explains the important things of the research conducted. As much as possible, do a preliminary study first through searching and analyzing previous research. Next, the author reveals the research problem and your research position.

METHOD

Briefly explain the types of methods, data analysis and research data sources used in a comprehensive manner. All figures and tables must be cited in the main text, such as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

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Table 1. This is a table

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data [1]

Figure 1. This is a picture. The schema follows the same format

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section can be further divided into several subheadings. This section should provide a concise and accurate description of the experimental results, interpretations, and experimental conclusions that can be drawn. For qualitative research, the research results can be elaborated in the discussion. Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted based on previous research and the working hypothesis. The results and implications should be discussed in the broadest possible context. Additionally, future research directions can be highlighted

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the conclusion is to help the reader understand why your research is important after reading the paper. A conclusion is not just a summary of your points or a restatement of your research problem; The conclusion is a synthesis of the most important points. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for the conclusion, but in some cases, two or three paragraphs may be necessary. The purpose of a conclusion is not simply to repeat what has been said. Conclusions must contain proof of meaning. The conclusion can be a statement about what was expected, as suggested in the Introduction, and what happened, as reported in Results and Discussion, so that there is agreement. An addition can be made to the prospects to enrich research results and develop potential for future research.

REFERENSI (write using APA 7th Style)

The writing style must be prepared using the Mendeley application. Manuscripts must have at least 20 references, 80% of which come from international journals that have a DOI or indexed national journals with an updated DOI (at least for the last 10 years). Examples are below.

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