

JUDUL DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA

PAPER TITLE IN ENGLISH

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Abstrak

Judul Artikel tersusun atas maksimal 12 kata. Gunakan style PENSIL_TITLE. Nama penulis ditulis tanpa gelar dengan menggunakan styles PENSIL_AUTHOR dan aliiiasi dan email penulis ditulis dengan menggunakan styles PENSIL_AUTHOR IDENTITY. Afiliasi memuat nama institusi, nama jalan, kota, kode pos, dan negara. Pada bagian judul abstrak ditulis menggunakan style PENSIL_ABSTRACT TITLE. Abstrak tersusun dari ±150-200 kata yang merupakan deskripsi dan berbentuk narasi dalam satu paragraf mecakup tujuan, metode, dan hasil. Abstrak menggunakan dua bahasa, dimana abstrak dalam Bahasa Indonesia ditulis terlebih dahulu. Isi abstrak ditulis dengan menggunakan PENSIL_ABSTRACT BODY. Kemudian kata kunci ditulis terpisah menggunakan tanda koma dengan style PENSIL_ABSTRACT KEYWORD.

Kata kunci: Program Evaluation, Stake's Countenance, Science Learning

Abstract

Article titles are composed of a maximum of 12 words. Use the PENSIL_TITLE style. The author's name is written using the PENSIL_AUTHOR technique, and the author's aliification is written using the PENSIL_AUTHOR IDENTITY style. The abstract title is written using the PENSIL_ABSTRACT TITLE style. Abstracts are composed of ± 150-200 words which are descriptions and narrative forms in one paragraph covering objectives, methods, and results. Abstract uses two languages, where the abstract in Indonesian is written first. Abstract content is written using PENSIL_ABSTRACT BODY. Then the keywords are written separately using a comma in the style PENSIL_ABSTRACT KEYWORD.

Keywords: Program Evaluation, Stake's Countenance, Science Learning

Introduction

Article Writing Format adapted to the Style that has been provided. Styles are displayed in Microsoft Word on the **Home** Tab and **Change Style** Subtab, as shown in Figure 1.

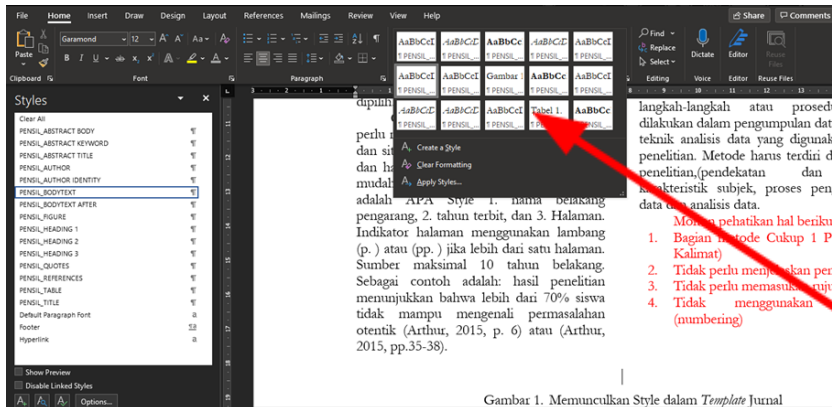


Figure 1. Showing Styles in a Journal Template

Styles are used by placing the cursor on the text, then clicking on the appropriate Style.

The introductory section, method, discussion, conclusion, and bibliography are written using the PENSIL_HEADLINE 1 style. Meanwhile, the contents of the paragraph are filled in using PENSIL_BODYTEXT.

The introduction contains the research's background, rationale, and urgency. References (relevant literature or research) need to be included in this section about the justification of the speed of the study, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the solutions chosen.

How the source is written in the text needs to indicate the author's name and the source's citation in the form of the year of publication and the page where the manuscript is located. It's easier to use the Citation format, namely APA Style 1. author's last name, 2. year of publication, and 3. Page. The page indicator uses the symbol (p.) or (pp.) if more than one page—source up to 10 years ago. An example is that research results show that more than 70% of students cannot recognize authentic problems (Arthur, 2015, p. 6) or (Arthur, 2015, pp. 35-38). Issues and objectives, and research uses are written narratively in paragraphs, with no need to give special subtitles. Likewise, if deemed necessary, operational definitions are also written in a narrative.

Research Methods

Contains the type of research, time and place of study, targets/targets, research subjects, procedures, instruments, data analysis techniques, and other matters related to the research method. Targets/targets, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and other matters related to the research method.

This section is used both for articles originating from research results. The method section for the research paper can contain the design of the steps or procedures carried out in data collection and data analysis techniques used in research. The method should consist of research design, (approach and type) characteristics of the subject, the data collection process, and data analysis.

Please pay attention to the following:

1. Method Part Enough 1 Paragraph (4 Sentences)
2. No need to explain the meaning
3. No need to enter referrals

4. Do not use numeric (numbering)

Research Results and Discussion

This section presents the results of research and discussion in one unit so that the author does not need to make a separate sub-chapter between the results and the discussion. 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 the analysis results and the effects of hypothesis testing need to be reported.

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 obtained; (4) link research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications of existing theories.

Research results can be supplemented with tables, pictures, and graphs to clarify the research results' presentation verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed. The format for creating a table is given a line in the table that only separates the title of the data and the data. Writing captions using the PENSIL_FIGURE style while the table titles use PENSIL_TABLE.

Comments in the journal template can be removed by placing the cursor on the highlighted text, selecting the Review Tab, and selecting **Delete**.

Table 1. TableStyle and Function

NO	Score	Course	Class
1	75	MT	X
2	70	MT	X
3	80	MT	X

Conclusion

Conclusions can be generalizing the findings according to the research problem and recommendations for the next step.

Conclusions are written in one paragraph, which is a summary of the results and discussion and answers the objectives of the research/publication. Emphasize the novelty of invention or development. This section contains suggestions for practical activities or further research based on the new findings.

Pay attention to the following:

1. Conclusions must answer the research objectives or hypotheses.
2. Conclusions must describe innovations or improvements from existing knowledge
3. Write the conclusion briefly and clearly. Do not discuss this again in conclusion. Usually contains one concluding paragraph and one practical application or implications paragraph (if any)
4. Don't repeat abstracts, or don't just list research results
5. Don't use Bullet/Numbering, if you have to be in paragraph form

Suggestions can be input for the next researcher; they can also be implicative recommendations from research findings. Writing a bibliography or reference is recommended using a reference manager, such as Mendeley and Zotero, with APA style, input DOI and date

of access if citing the website. Use primary sources (journals) at least 50% of the last ten years. I am writing the bibliography using the PENSIL_REFERENCES style.

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