

The title of the article in this journal

(Lower case, Cambria Math, 16pt Bold, Space 1, left alignment)

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<p>Keywords Keyword_1 Keyword_2 Keyword_3 Keyword_4 Keyword_5</p> <p>Article History Received: yyyy-mm-dd Revised: yyyy-mm-dd Accepted: yyyy-mm-dd</p> <p>Copyright © 2023 by Author(s). This is an open-access article under the CC BY-SA license.</p>	<p>Abstract. An abstract clearly describes the article's content. It includes the research aims, methods, and findings. It is also suggested that the research problem be highlighted in the first paragraphs, as well as in the conclusion and the discussion of research implications. There are no more than 250 words in the abstract, written in regular type. Cambria Math 10 pt with one spacing is the font size used for the abstract. English and Bahasa must be used for the abstract. The terms or words in English or other foreign languages should be italicized if they are in Bahasa.</p>
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INTRODUCTION ← 12 pt, Cambria Math bold,

The introduction **must** cover **three critical points** as follows. Firstly, **mathematics education problems** are identified through either **a deep literature review of prior related studies** or **preliminary studies following associated studies**. The issues should be explicated concisely (**one or two paragraphs**) so that the readers can quickly identify the underlying problems that 'inspire' the current research. Secondly, **the significance of the recent study lies in addressing the issues**. A question to be answered is why addressing or solving the research problems is necessary. And thirdly, **a clear statement of research purposes or inquiries** is drawn from the research problems. This introduction suggests two or three paragraphs to include the three points. Editors do encourage authors to become familiar with these published pieces despite their varied formats; for instance,

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10649-021-10094-5>

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which represent the expected content/structure of submitted articles to this publication, from the introduction to the conclusion. It does not mean that the authors are required to submit such high-quality articles. In this case, the editors expect the submitted papers to be well written so readers can easily follow and understand the articles. (Cambria 12 pt, space 1.15)

THEORETICAL REVIEW ← 12 pt, Cambria Math, bold

Before moving on to the subheading, the authors are strongly advised to summarize the hypotheses to be reviewed briefly. This section aims to identify the main ideas that guide the present study. Editors do encourage authors to become familiar with these published pieces despite their varied formats; for instance,

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Sub-heading 1 ← 12 pt, Cambria Math bold

Subheading 1 describes one of the linked theories utilized in the current investigation. If only one hypothesis is used, subheadings are not required.

Sub-heading 2 ← 12 pt, Cambria Math bold

Subheading 2 describes one of the linked theories utilized in the current investigation. If only one hypothesis is used, subheadings are not required.

METHODS 12 pt, Cambria Math bold

In general, this section describes how the study was conducted. The subject matters of this section are (1) the study design, (2) the sample population or subject of the research, (3) data collection techniques and instrument development, and (4) data analysis techniques. Please use descriptive paragraphs. Use these questions as a guideline to write the method: (1) Is the design suitable for answering the question? (2) Is there sufficient information present to replicate the research? (3) Does the article identify the procedures followed? (4) Are these ordered meaningfully? (5) If the methods are new, are they explained in detail? (6) Was the sampling appropriate? (7) Have the equipment and materials been adequately described? (8) Is it clear what type of data was recorded? (9) Have the data been precise in describing measurements?

It is important to note that there is no need to use too many formulas or tables unless they are necessary to display. This section must be written briefly, concisely, and clearly, but adequately to replicate. This section explains the research approach, study subjects, the conduct of the research procedure, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. These are not theories. In the case of statistical methods, formulas that are generally known should not be written down. The researcher's specific criteria for collecting and analyzing the research data should be thoroughly described. This section should be written not more than 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative analysis) of the body.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION ← 12 pt, Cambria Math, bold

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This section is the central part of the article. The Author should explain in words what the Author discovered in the research. It should be laid out in a logical sequence. The results presented in this section result from a clean data analysis process, such as statistical calculations and testing, or other methods used to achieve the research. State the findings of the study concisely. If the authors want to display a table, use the following format:

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Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1	Data 4	Data 7
Data 2	Data 5	Data 8
Data 3	Data 6	Data 9
Total	Sum Column 2	Sum Column 3

Based on (optional in the text)

Table 2. It is the title of the table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1	Data 4	Data 7
Data 2	Data 5	Data 8
Data 3	Data 6	Data 9

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The table titles should be at the top, while the image, picture, or chart title should be placed beneath. For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g., 1200300 is written as 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits, e.g., 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is unnecessary, e.g., .12. The alphabet is italicized for mathematical symbols or notations, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after, e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t, F, or Z, the degrees of freedom is written in braces, such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$. The table titles should be at the top, while the image, picture, or chart title should be placed beneath. For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g., 1200300 is written as 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits, e.g., 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is unnecessary, e.g., .12. The alphabet is italicized for mathematical symbols or notations, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after, e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t, F, or Z, the degrees of freedom is written in braces, such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$.

If the authors want to display a figure, use the following format:



PAPANDA

Figure 1. It is the title of the figure

The statistical calculation for hypothesis testing should be completed with effect sizes; for example, the t-test using Cohen's d, the F-test using partial eta squared, or other post hoc tests in line with the references under consideration. Qualitative research uses data from interviews, observations, text interpretations, and much more. They are condensed or summarized into a brief, substantial report. These significant findings can be presented in descriptive tables to facilitate readability. Excerpts or extracts from interviews, observation results, texts, and others containing answers to research questions are shown in the discussion. Interpretation of results should not be included in this section unless the research requires a combination of both findings and analysis in one part.

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This section is also a significant part of the research articles and is usually the longest. A discussion of the research presented in this section is the result of data analysis, such as statistical calculations or other methods for achieving the study. Please explain the discussion narratively. This section is also a significant part of the research articles and is usually the longest. A discussion of the research presented in this section is the result of data analysis, such as statistical calculations or other methods used to achieve the study. Please explain the discussion narratively.

CONCLUSION ← 12 pt, Cambria Math, bold

This part consists of two (2) subparts: the article's conclusion and the research's suggestions or recommendations. Conclude the essay critically and logically based on the research findings. Please exercise caution when generalizing the results. The authors should also clearly state the research limitations in this section. The conclusion should explain how the research has advanced scientific knowledge. As a suggestion, please describe the Author's recommendations for further studies regarding the Author's research implications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Optional) ← 12 pt, Cambria Math, bold

State the contributing parties or institutions that help the Author's research. It is essential to acknowledge those who support the authors with funding, research facilities, or valuable suggestions for enhancing the authors' article. The authors can also mention the writing in this section if the paper has been presented at a seminar or conference.

DECLARATIONS ← 12 pt, Cambria Math, bold

Author Contribution :
Funding Statement :
Conflict of Interest :
Additional :
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