Volume xx No. xx (tahun)

BUANA PENDIDIKAN
Jurnal Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Unipa Surabaya

http://jurnal.unipasby.ac.id/index.php/jurnal_buana_pendidikan/index



Title (maximum 20 words, Capital Each Beginning Word, Garamond 14, space 1, spacing before 6 pt, after 18 pt)

Author Name[1,*], Author Name[2] (Garamond 12, Bold, space 1, spacing after 6 pt)

[1] Department One, Institution One, City One, Country One (Garamond 11, space 1)

*Email: xxx@xxx.xxx (Garamond 11, space 1, spacing after 18 pt)

Articles Information

Keywords:

Term 1;

Term 2;

Term 3;

(3-8 kata, Garamond 11, spasi 1, *spacing after* 6 pt)

Submitted:

xx-xx-xxx

Accepted:

xx-xx-xxx

Published:

xx-xx-xxx

Abstrak

(Indonesian Language)

Ilustrasi contoh teks abstrak. Ganti dengan teks abstrak. Jumlah kata dalam abstrak maksimal 150 kata. Abstrak yang Anda buat harus memberikan ringkasan singkat dari artikel Anda kepada pembaca. Ini harus, memuat uraian singkat mengenai masalah dan tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, dan hasil penelitian. Tekanan penulisan abstrak terutama pada hasil penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah pokok yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata-kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau gabungan kata. Jumlah kata-kata kunci 3-8 kata. Kata-kata kunci ini diperlukan untuk komputerisasi. Pencarian judul penelitian dan abstraknya dipermudah dengan kata-kata kunci tersebut. (Garamond 10, spasi 1)

Abstact

(English Language)

Sample abstract text illustration. Replace with abstract text. The maximum number of words in an abstract is 150 words. Your abstract should give readers a summary of your article. This should contain a brief description of the problem and purpose of the study, the methods used, and the results of the research. Abstract written in English. Keywords need to be included to describe the problem area under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. Keywords can be single words or combinations of words. The number of keywords 3-8 words. These keywords are necessary for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easier with these keywords. (Garamond 10, space 1)

Buana Pendidikan: Jurnal Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Unipa Surabaya is licensed under a *Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License*

P-ISSN: 1693-8585
E-ISSN: 2622-9218

INTRODUCTION (Heading: Uppercase, Garamond 12, Bold, space 1.5, spacing before 12 pt, after 6 pt)

Scientific articles are written in Garamond letters, size 11 pt, spacing 1.5, spacing after 6 pt on A4 paper, with a left margin of 2.54 cm, right 2.54 cm, up 2.54 cm, and below 2.54 cm with a maximum page count of 25 pages. The reference writing style uses APA Style 7th, for example: (Setiawan, 2020). The paragraph titles (Heading) are written in Garamond 12, Bold, space 1, spacing before 12 pt, after 6 pt, while the sub-headings are written in Garamond 11 letters, Bold space 1, spacing before 6 pt, spacing after 6 pt. The introduction takes the reader to the main topic. The introduction contains the background of the research problem (research background), which explains in full the research topic (subject area), the chosen research problem, and why researching these topics and issues which is supported by concepts, theories, and results of research from relevant and up-to-date library sources.

METHOD

This section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the tools' sophistication, while material specifications describe the types of materials used. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, and informants who help along with ways to explore research data, location, and length of research and a description of the checks the validity of the research results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is the main section of the research article and is usually the longest section of the article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing process need not be presented. Only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the research results' presentation verbally. Tables and charts should be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the formulation of the problem and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret findings; (4) link the results of research findings with an established knowledge structure; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories. The following is how to write the organizational format, which shows how to write specific things that cannot be separated from an article.

Table (Sub-heading 1: Garamond 11, Bold, space 1.5, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt)

For table writing format, table headings are above the table and numbered according to the table order. Examples of table writing formats are as follows:

P-ISSN: 1693-8585
E-ISSN: 2622-9218

Table 1. The calculation result (Garamond 10, Bold only in the "Table" word, space 1, spacing before 6 pt)

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	N
Class A	97	87	90
Class B	56	98	90
Total	22	89	90

The letters format in table contents (Garamond 10, space 1.15)

Figure (Sub-heading 2: Garamond 11, Bold and Italic, space 1.5, spacing before 6 pt, after 6 pt)

For the image inclusion format, the image title is below the image and is numbered according to the image sequence, as in the example below:



Figure 1. Journal cover (Garamond 10**,** Bold only in the "Figure" word, space 1, spacing after 12pt)

Equation

The equation number should be placed in parentheses to the right of the equation. E.g. $H_{n+1}(1/n+1, 1/n+1, \ldots, 1/n+1)$ (1); Do not create equations as pictures. Use MathType or insert symbols as normal text. Equations should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals to avoid ambiguities if they will be referred to in the text. Citation for an equation should be made by using "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is…"

CONCLUSION

Conclusions can be generalizations of findings according to research problems and in the form of recommendations for the next steps. The conclusions can explain suggestions in the form of input for the next researcher, and implicative recommendations from the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

If you need to thank a certain party, such as a research sponsor, state it clearly and concisely.

REFERENCES

P-ISSN: 1693-8585
E-ISSN: 2622-9218

The list of references use the reference list for the last 5 years, sorted alphabetically and arranged in a systematic manner APA style 7th with the font Garamond 11, space 1, justify, spacing after 6 pt as in the example below:

Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif. kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sumantri, M. S., & Rachmadtullah, R. (2016). The effect of learning media and self regulation to elementary students' history learning outcome. *Advanced Science Letters*, *22*(12), 4104–4108. https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2016.8140

Tambunan, H., & Napitupulu, E. (2016). Effectiveness of Interactive Multimedia Based Learning Model in Engineering Mechanics. *International Education Studies*, *9*(10), 155–162. https://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v9n10p155

Vaughan, T. (2011). *Multimedia Making it work ;8th Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Winarno, S., Muthu, K. S., & Ling, L. S. (2018). Impacts of m-DPBL Approach towards Computer Networks Teaching and Learning Process. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET)*, *13*(3), 207. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v13i03.7944

Xia, C. (2018). Multimedia Teaching Platform Construction Based on Flash Interaction Technology for Gymnastics. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET)*, *13*(5), 224. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v13i05.8441