INSTRUCTIONS/TEMPLATE FOR PREPARING MANUSCRIPT FOR TALENTA: JURNAL PENDIDIKAN DASAR
(Center, Bold, Uppercase, Times New Roman 15pt)

First Author[1], Second Author[2], Third Author[3] ← Center, Bold, Times New Roman 12pt
[1]Institution/affiliation, institution/affiliation address, country ← Center, Times New Roman 10pt
[2]Institution/affiliation, institution/affiliation address, country ← Center, Times New Roman 10pt
[3]Institution/affiliation, institution/affiliation address, country ← Center, Times New Roman 10pt
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ABSTRACT

The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 200 to 250 words in length. The Abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used, and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.

Keywords: consisting of 3-5 words, separated by comma (,) in lowercase

Abstrak

Abstrak harus informatif dan benar-benar jelas, memberikan pernyataan yang jelas apa permasalahan yang ada, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, dan menunjukkan temuan utama dan simpulan. Panjang abstrak harus dalam 200 sampai 250 kata. Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bentuk lampau. Standar nomenklatur harus digunakan dan singkatan harus dihindari. Tak ada pengutipan dalam abstrak. Daftar kata kunci memberikan kesempatan untuk menambahkan kata kunci, yang digunakan untuk layanan peng-indeks-kan dan peng-abstrak-an, di samping yang sudah ada dalam judul. Sangat bijaksana menggunakan kata kunci yang dapat meningkatkan kemudahan dari pihak yang berkepentingan untuk dapat menemukan artikel kita.

Kata kunci: terdiri dari 3-5 kata, dipisahkan oleh koma (,) dalam huruf kecil

INTRODUCTION

This template is designed to assist the Author in preparing the manuscript; it is an exact representation of the format expected by the editor. To use this template, please just Save As this MS Word file to your document, then copy and paste your document here. To copy and paste the text to this template document, please use “Special Paste” and choose “Unformatted Text”.

The manuscript should be typed using word processors (Microsoft Word or Open Office) software. The font used throughout the paper is Times New Roman 12 pt. The paper size is A4 (i.e., 210 x 297 mm), one-column format with a 2.5 cm margin at the top, bottom, left, and right. Lines are 1.5 spaced, justified with indentation first line 1 cm. The manuscript preferably not more than 20 pages. Page numbers should be included in the text located in header section of each page. The use of pronouns such as I, we, etc. is to be avoided.

Heading 2 – subheading (sub-section)

In Introduction, the Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, the Authors should provide an adequate background and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Heading 3 – subheading (sub-section)

Equations should be numbered serially within parentheses, as shown in Equation (1). Equation should be prepared using MS Equation Editor (not in image format). The equation number is to be placed on the extreme right side.

$$\alpha + \beta = \mu \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma \quad (2)$$

Ensure that the symbol in use is predefined or defined as soon as it is displayed. Use “(1)” (without the quotes) to refer to the above equation, not “Equation (1)” or “Eq. (1) ”. The exception to the beginning of the sentence use "Equation (1) is ..."

METHODS

The research method used in problem solving includes the analysis method. The image caption is placed as part of the figure caption, not as part of the image. The methods used in completing the research are written in this section. In the Research Method, small and non-main tools (commonly found in the lab, such as scissors, measuring cups, pencils) do not need to be written, but only write the main equipment series, or the main tools used for analysis and/or characterization, even down to the type and accuracy; Write in full the research location, number of respondents, how to process the results of observations or interviews or questionnaires, how to measure performance

benchmarks; common methods do not need to be written in detail, but simply refer to reference books. Experimental procedures must be written in the form of declarative sentences, not imperative sentences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight the differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?
Below are Examples of writing tables, graphs, and figures.

Table 1. Table Naming Example

Ket.	**Ket.**	**Ket.**
Entry 1	Data	Data
Entry 2	Data	Data



Figure 1. Figure Naming Example

If using a mathematical format, it can be written as below:
$n = a + b$
The explanation of this formula can be written here.

The explanation of the mathematical formula can be written here.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion describes the answers to the research hypothesis and/or objectives, or the scientific findings obtained. It does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. If necessary, the conclusion can also include actions to be taken regarding further ideas from the research.

REFERENCES

All references cited in the article text must be listed in the bibliography section. The bibliography must contain references from primary sources (scientific journals and a minimum of 80% of the total bibliography) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article must contain at least 15 (fifteen) references. Writing the reference system in the article text and writing the bibliography should use a reference management application program such as: Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero. Writing references uses the system model from APA (American Psychological Association), 6th edition.).

Library in the form of book titles

Arikunto, Suharsimi. (2016). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Rukiyah, A. Y., & Yulianti, Lia. (2014). *Asuhan Kebidanan Kehamilan Berdasarkan Kurikulum Berbasis Kompetensi.* Jakarta Timur: CV. Trans Info Media.

Library in the form of scientific journals

Rohmawati, L. (2019). Pengaruh Pengawas dan Direksi Wanita Terhadap Risiko Bank Dengan Kekuasaan CEO Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi (Studi Bank Umum Indonesia). *Syntax Literate; Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, *4*(9), 26–42.

Ayoib, C. A., & Nosakhare, P. O. (2015). Directors culture and environmental disclosure practice of companies in Malaysia. *International Journal of Business Technopreneurship*, *5*(1), 99–114.

Wang, Ning Tao, Huang, Yi Shin, Lin, Meng Hsien, Huang, Bryan, Perng, Chin Lin, & Lin, Han Chieh. (2016). Chronic hepatitis B infection and risk of antituberculosis drug-induced liver injury: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of the Chinese Medical Association*, *79*(7), 368–374

Library in the form of Seminar Proceedings

Roeva, O. (2012). *Real-World Applications of Genetic Algorithm. In International Conference on Chemical and Material Engineering*. Semarang, Indonesia: Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University

Library in the form of dissertations/theses/thesis

Hermanto, B. (2012). *Pengaruh Prestasi Trainin, Motivasi Dan Masa Kerja Teknisi Terhadap Produktivitas Teknisi Di Bengkel Nissan Yogyakarta, Solo, dan Semarang.* Skripsi. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Libraries in the form of patents

Primack, H.S. (1983). *Method of Stabilizing Polyvalent Metal Solutions*. US Patent No. 4,373,104

Silahkan Isi Biodata Diri:

Nama :

Asal Instansi :

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