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Article Title, Maximum 14 Words, Describes Substance Research that has been done

First Author Name (Times New Roman 12, Bold, spasi 1)

Program Studi (Times New Roman 11, Bold, spasi 1)

Fakultas – Universitas/ Instansi (Times New Roman 11, Bold, spasi 1)

Alamat e-mail (Times New Roman 11, spasi 1, *spacing after 6 pt*)

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Abstrak (Times New Roman 11, Bold, spasi 1, spacing before 12 pt, after 6 pt)

Abstrak: memuat uraian singkat mengenai Tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, dan hasil penelitian. Tekanan penulisan abstrak terutama pada hasil penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Pengetikan abstrak dilakukan dengan spasi tunggal dengan margin yang lebih sempit dari margin kanan dan kiri teks utama. Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah pokok yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata-kata kunci berupa kata tunggal. Jumlah kata-kata kunci 3-5 kata. Kata-kata kunci ini diperlukan untuk komputerisasi. Pencarian judul penelitian dan abstraknya dipermudah dengan kata-kata kunci tersebut.

Kata Kunci: isi; format; artikel.

Abstract: An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper purposes. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Abstracting and indexing services for various academic discipline are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper.

Keywords: content; formatting; article.

How to Cite: Palobo, M. (2016). Keefektifan pendekatan problem posing dan problem solving dalam pembelajaran kalkulus II. *Magistra: Jurnal Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, 6(2), 00-00.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the purpose of the article/research, formulated and presented with an adequate background. The introduction should include the urgency of the study, supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, research status, novelty, and research objectives. The gap analysis states the difference/s between the research and other previous studies. At this point, the novelty will be apparent. The research status must be included, whether it corrects, debates, or supports the previous research. References must be taken from various reputable national and international scientific journals (indexed by **SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA**) that are published no more than ten years before the submission of the article. Article length is 3,500 - 5,000 words, including all images, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

METHODS

This section explains how the research was carried out, which includes research designs, populations, and samples (research targets), research procedure, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, case studies, and so on, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who helped, along with ways to explore research data, location, and duration of research, as well as a description of checking the validity of research results. The method used must be accompanied by a reference, and relevant modifications must be explained. The procedure and data analysis techniques must be emphasized in the literature review article. The stages and analysis of the research must be explained in detail. The research method must be written in paragraph form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study presented are important data obtained from the results of data

collection in the field (test results, questionnaires, interviews, documents, etc.). Research results can be supplemented by tables, figures, or graphs to clarify the results of the study. Avoid presenting similar data in separate tables. Tables, figures, and graphics must be commented on or discussed. All tables, figures, and graphics must be centered and numbered consecutively. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of subtopics that are directly related to the research focus and categories.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret research findings; (4) link research findings to established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications of existing theories. This part of the discussion should contain the benefits of the research results, not the repetition results. The analysis must address the stated gap.

In answering the formulation of the problem and research questions, the results of the study must be concluded explicitly. Interpretation of findings is carried out using logic and existing theories. Findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous studies or with existing theories. For this purpose, there must be a reference. In bringing up new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories from old theories.

Avoid using subtitles in the results and discussion sections. The entire presentation of results and discussion in the article is written in narrative, so no numerical or alphabetical format separates between chapters/sections, or to mark new chapters/ sections.

Tables, Figures, and Graphics

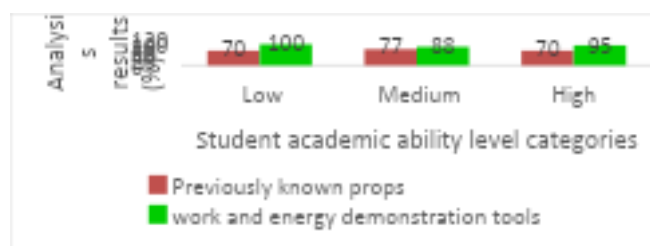
Place the title/label of the table above the table (center) and number it in the order of the table, while the title/label of the image and graphic

is at the bottom of the picture/graphic. Write down specific tables/figures/graphics, for example Table 1/figures 1/graph 1, when referring to a table/picture/graphic. Examples of writing tables, figures, and graphs are as follows Table 1 and Table 2. Note: Table number and figure must be cited or mentioned in the text or paragraph.

Table 1. Number of teacher respondents

School Name
SMA 21
SMA 22
SMA 23
SMA 24
SMA 25

Figure 1. implementation of classroom learning



Graph 1. Impact of Demonstration Tools on Students with Varying Academic Levels

CONCLUSION

The research conclusions are presented briefly, narratively, and conceptually that describe

the research findings and their impact. Avoid using numbering and symbols (bullet and numbering).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Optional)

It is used as a thanking expression from authors to official institutions or persons who act as donors or contribute to the research. It is completed by a research letter of contract.

REFERENCES

Write down all references cited and written/quoted in the text from primary sources (80% taken from national and international reputable scientific journals indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, or SINTA, 20% from other supporting sources). The minimum number of references is 30. Writing a bibliography/reference using APA (American Psychological Association) 7th edition using the application Zotero or Mendeley. Examples of writing the following bibliography:

Book:

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action (2nd ed.)*. American Psychological Association.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000>

Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). *Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Books.

Svendsen, S., & Løber, L. (2020). *The big picture/Academic writing: The one-hour guide (3rd digital ed.)*. Hans Reitzel Forlag.
<https://thebigpicture-academicwriting.digi.hansreitzel.dk/>

Thesis, Disertation, Research Report (yang dipublikasikan):

Kabir, J. M. (2016). *Factors influencing customer satisfaction at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty* (Publication No. 10169573) [Doctoral dissertation, Wilmington University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Miranda, C. (2019). *Exploring the lived experiences of foster youth who obtained graduate level degrees: Self-efficacy, resilience, and the impact on identity development* (Publication No. 27542827) [Doctoral dissertation, Pepperdine University]. PQDT Open. <https://pqdtopen.proquest.com/doc/2309521814.html?FMT=AI>

Thesis, Dissertation, Research Report (yang tidak dipublikasikan):

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

**Symposium, Proceeding, Conference:
Conference proceedings published in a journal**

Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 116(47), 23499–23504. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

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Kushilevitz, E., & Malkin, T. (Eds.). (2016). *Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 9562. Theory of cryptography*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49096-9>

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Bedenel, A.-L., Jourdan, L., & Biernacki, C. (2019). Probability estimation by an adapted genetic algorithm in web insurance. In R. Battiti, M. Brunato, I. Kotsireas, & P. Pardalos (Eds.), *Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 11353. Learning and intelligent optimization* (pp. 225–240). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21

Scientific Journal Articles:

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture*, 8(3), 207–217. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>

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Carey, B. (2019, March 22). Can we get better at forgetting? *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/22/health/memory-forgetting-psychology.html>

Harlan, C. (2013, April 2). North Korea vows to restart shuttered nuclear reactor that can make bomb-grade plutonium. *The Washington Post*, A1, A4.

Stobbe, M. (2020, January 8). Cancer death rate in U.S. sees largest one-year drop ever. *Chicago Tribune*.

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National Cancer Institute. (2019). *Taking time: Support for people with cancer* (NIH Publication No. 18-2059). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/takingtime.pdf>

Webpage on a Website References

Roberts, N. (2020, June 10). *Trayvon Martin's mother, Sybrina Fulton, qualifies to run for elected office*. BET News. <https://www.bet.com/news/national/2020/06/10/trayvon-martin-mother-sybrina-fulton-qualifies-for-office-florid.html>