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Research Article

# ARTICLE TITLE WRITTEN BRIEF AND CLEAR, WRITTEN IN TIMES NEW ROMAN-12 BOLD LETTERS, MAXIMUM 14 WORDS

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## INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)

The introduction is written using Times New Roman-12 upright font, with 1 space. The introduction consists of four paragraphs, each paragraph written with a minimum of 10 lines and a maximum of 15 lines. The first paragraph contains an explanation of the social facts that explain why the chosen issue or phenomenon is very important to raise or examine. The second paragraph contains an explanation of the literature that explains the gaps or shortcomings of studies that have discussed the issue or phenomenon being raised or examined. The third paragraph contains an explanation of the evaluation of previous studies that are used as a basis

for positioning the focus of the study. The fourth paragraph contains an explanation of the questions and arguments/hypotheses tested to answer or achieve the objectives of the study.

## LITERATURE REVIEW (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)

The literature review is written using Times New Roman-12 upright font, with 1 space. The literature review consists of three concepts, each concept written in two paragraphs with a minimum of 10 lines and a maximum of 15 lines. The first paragraph is descriptive, containing explanations of the definitions, terms, meanings, and explanations of the concepts or theories used. The second paragraph is evaluative, containing explanations of the categorisation, aspects, methods, and examples of the concepts or theories used.

## RESEARCH METHOD (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)

The method section is written using Times New Roman font, 12 pt, single spacing. The method section consists of three paragraphs, each paragraph containing a minimum of 10 lines and a maximum of 15 lines. The method must also include five points or elements, namely: First, explain why the issue or phenomenon was chosen as the focus of the study. Second, explain the type of study and data used. Third, explain the data sources and how the data was selected. Fourth, explain the techniques or methods used to collect the data. Fifth, explain the data analysis process and stages that were carried out.

## RESULTS (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)

Research results are presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptive. Analysis and interpretation of these results is necessary before they are discussed.

The table is written in the middle or at the end of each research result/gain description text. If the width of the Table is not enough to be written in half a page, it can be written in a full page. Table titles are written from the left, all words begin with a capital letter, except conjunctions. If more than one line is written in single space (at least 12). As an example, can be seen in Table 1. Following.

Table 1. Students' ability scores to do ... on learning …

| No. | Assessment Aspect | Score |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Mean | | |

The results are in the form of images, or data that is made of images/schemesgraphs/diagrams/the like, the presentation also follows the existing rules; title or image name is placed below the image, from the left, and spaced 1 space (at least 12) from the image. If there are more than 1 line, the lines are single spaced, or at least 12. As an example, it can be seen in Figure 1. below.

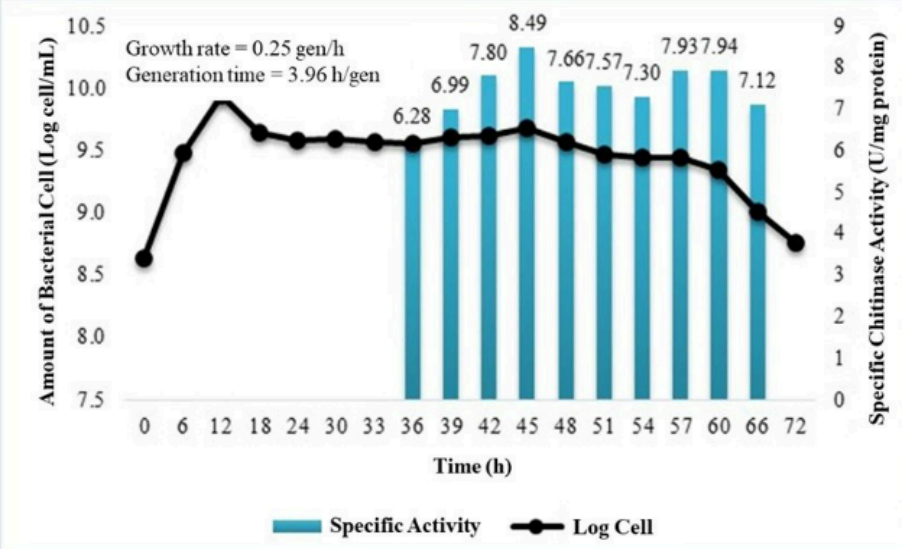



Figure 1. Growth curve and chitinase activity …

**DISCUSSION (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)**

The Discussion section is written using Times New Roman-12 upright font, with 1 space. The structure of this section consists of five cohesive paragraphs, each of which is between ten and fifteen lines long. The first paragraph serves as a summary that presents a comprehensive overview of the key data revealed in the Results section, without adding new interpretations. The second paragraph acts as a reflection, discussing in depth the causes or reasons underlying the findings summarised in the previous paragraph. The third paragraph is an interpretation that describes the effects, implications, or consequences of the phenomenon that has been reflected upon. The fourth paragraph contains comparisons, contrasting the findings of this study with the results of previous studies, then emphasising the similarities and differences. Finally, the fifth paragraph acts as an action or recommendation containing substantive suggestions. These suggestions can take the form of recommendations in the context of conceptual scientific development, the application of methodologies for future research, or practical policy recommendations as solutions to the problems studied, thus concluding the entire Discussion by providing a clear contribution.

**CONCLUSION (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)**

Conclusions can be generalized findings according to research problems, can also be in the form of recommendations for the next step.

**REFERENCES (Times New Roman, 12pt, Bold, Dengan Halaman Judul)**

Written in the style of an educative environment, as stated in the guidelines for this journal (which ratified APA VII Edition).

Written in single space (or at least 11pt), each bibliography is spaced 1 space. Some examples of how to write references in the bibliography are given below.

**a. Example if coming from a textbook:**

Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (1990). *Measurement and evaluation in teaching. (6th ed.)*. Macmillan.

**b. From the thesis / thesis / dissertation**

Hollander, M. M. (2017). *Resistance to authority: Methodological innovations and new lessons from the Milgram experiment* (Publikasi No. 10289373) [Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Slamet Suyanto (2009). *Keberhasilan sekolah dalam ujian nasional ditinjau dari organisasi belajar*. [Disertasi belum dipublikasikan]. Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

**c. From the journal**

Hamidi, S. A., Hashimi, F. U., & Rahmati, A. (2024). *Integrating Artificial Intelligence in IoT Systems: A Systematic Review of Recent Advances and Application*. Journal of Computer Science Advancements, 2(6), 307–322. https://doi.org/10.70177/jsca.v2i6.1420

**d. From a collection of research abstracts or proceedings**

Purwianingsih, W., Hidayat, R. Y., & Rahmat, A. (2019). *Increasing anthraquinone compounds on callus leaf Morinda citrifolia (L.) by elicitation method using chitosan shell of shrimps (Penaeus monodon)*. Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 1280, 022001. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1280/2/022001

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