

THE TITLE MUST BE SPECIFIC, INFORMATIVE, AND REFLECT THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WRITING EFFECTIVELY 14 PT

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ABSTRACT

The abstract is written in single spacing with a font size of 10pt and should be between 150-250 words. It must be concise and factual, written in Indonesian. The abstract should include the background of the research, explaining the context and the main reasons for conducting the study, followed by the research objectives outlining the main goals the study aims to achieve. Next, the research methods should be briefly explained to provide an overview of the approach used. The research results should be presented clearly to highlight the main findings obtained. The conclusion section summarises the research results and discusses their implications. Additionally, the abstract should also mention the contribution of the research to the fields of education and communication, explaining the impact or benefits it offers. The abstract should be written clearly, concisely, and informatively, providing a comprehensive overview of the study's content to the reader.

Keywords: Ethnomathematics; Cultural Practices; Mathematics Education; Local Knowledge; [3–6 keywords]

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INTRODUCTION (Cambria, Font Size 12 pt, Bold)

The introduction section in a journal article provides the background necessary to understand the context of the study and why the topic under investigation is relevant. This part should clearly state the research problem and outline the existing knowledge gap, known as the *research gap*. The researcher needs to demonstrate why the study is essential and how it can contribute to the development of scientific knowledge. The **State of the Art** refers to a discussion of the most recent studies related to the research topic, including their approaches, findings, and limitations. It should also describe how the current study aims to fill these gaps. **Research Gap** is a crucial part where the researcher identifies aspects that have not been deeply explored by previous studies and how the current research will contribute to the existing literature. Finally, this section should clearly present the **Research Objectives and Arguments**, outlining the primary goals of the research and the argument to be tested or supported in the study. *(Cambria, Font 11, 1.15 Spacing)*

METHOD (Cambria, Font Size 12 pt, Bold)

This section provides a comprehensive and structured explanation of the research design, subjects, and the procedures for data collection and analysis. A detailed description will help readers understand how the research was conducted and how data was collected and analyzed to achieve the research objectives.

Research Design

This study employs an approach that could be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods.

1. **Quantitative Approach:** If a quantitative approach is used, the study involves collecting numerical data that will be analyzed statistically. Typically, this approach is used to test hypotheses or measure relationships between variables using tools such as surveys or experiments.
2. **Qualitative Approach:** If a qualitative approach is employed, the study focuses on a deep understanding of the phenomenon under investigation, using techniques such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, or participant observation.
3. **Mixed Methods Approach:** Mixed methods research combines elements of both quantitative and qualitative research. This approach is used when the researcher seeks to obtain a more comprehensive and in-depth picture by combining numerical and descriptive data for a fuller set of findings.

Sample or Informants

This section describes how the sample or informants were selected. For quantitative research, the researcher will explain the sample size required and the sampling technique used (e.g., random sampling or stratified sampling). For qualitative research, the researcher will describe how the informants were chosen based on their relevance to the research goals, with criteria for selection such as purposive sampling or snowball sampling. In mixed methods research, both sampling techniques are typically combined.

Data Collection

The data collection techniques used in this study will depend on the chosen research approach:

1. **Quantitative:** Data collection techniques in quantitative research may include surveys, questionnaires, or controlled experiments. Data collected is in numerical form and will be analyzed statistically.
2. **Qualitative:** In qualitative research, data is collected through in-depth interviews, case studies, observations, or document analysis.
3. **Mixed Methods:** In a mixed methods approach, data is collected using a combination of surveys (for quantitative data) and interviews or observations (for qualitative data).

Data Analysis Techniques

The researcher will explain the analysis methods applied to the data in this study, based on the type of data collected:

1. **Quantitative Analysis:** In a quantitative approach, data is analyzed using statistical techniques, such as regression analysis, t-tests, or factor analysis. Statistical software such as SPSS or AMOS is typically used for this type of analysis.
2. **Qualitative Analysis:** In qualitative research, data is analyzed using techniques such as thematic analysis, narrative analysis, or phenomenological analysis. This process involves deep interpretation of non-numerical data.

3. **Mixed Methods Analysis:** In a mixed methods approach, the researcher combines quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques. For example, the researcher might analyze quantitative data to find patterns or relationships and then confirm these findings with qualitative data to provide deeper context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cambria, Font Size 12 pt, Bold)

Results

The research results section presents the key findings of the study in detail. Data obtained during the research should be presented clearly and systematically using appropriate formats such as tables, charts, graphs, or interview transcripts, depending on the data type and the research needs. The use of data visualization is essential for readers to easily understand and evaluate the findings. Each finding should be explained with a focus on its relevance and contribution to the research objectives. **Example Table and Diagram:**

Table 1. Example of a concise results table

No.	Indicator / Theme	Evidence / Value	Interpretive Note
1	Pattern / theme A	[value or evidence]	[brief note]
2	Pattern / theme B	[value or evidence]	[brief note]
3	Pattern / theme C	[value or evidence]	[brief note]

Source: Arianto, 2020

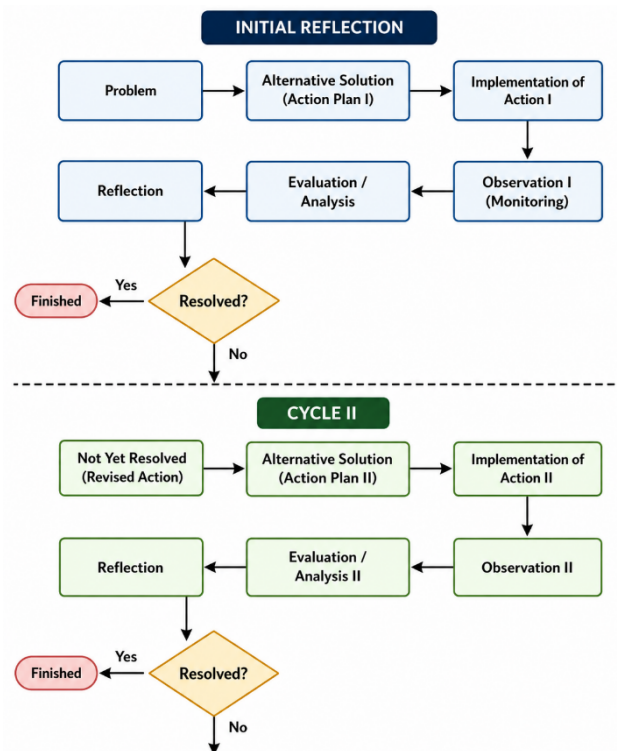


Figure 1. Concise descriptive caption in sentence case

The presentation of data in tables, charts, and graphs facilitates understanding and visualization of trends or relationships found in the research. Tables and figures should include proper captions and the source of the data to ensure transparency and clarity.

Discussion

The discussion section aims to interpret the research results and link them with relevant theories or concepts. The discussion should not only describe the findings but also compare them with previous research to identify similarities, differences, and the contribution this research makes to existing literature. This is important to show how the findings contribute to a broader understanding of the research topic and its relevance to the larger context.

It is essential to emphasize the significance of the findings and their potential for future research. Discuss how the results can be applied in practice or used to further develop theories. For example, if the study finds a significant relationship between two variables, the reader should gain insight into the mechanism behind this relationship and how it can be applied in different settings, such as educational policy, organizational practices, or technological development.

Additionally, the discussion should highlight the potential for future research that can address the existing limitations or extend the findings obtained. For instance, if there were variables not explored in this study, readers should be informed about these aspects and how future research can answer the unresolved questions. This will deepen the understanding of the topic and open opportunities for further exploration in relevant fields.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the research should be presented succinctly, clearly, and narratively, without unnecessary complexity, yet delivering a comprehensive message. This section serves to summarize the main findings of the study, highlight the impact the research has on the relevant field, and identify the contributions made to the existing literature. In the conclusion, the author should explicitly state the research objectives that have been achieved and how these findings provide new knowledge or solutions to the problem under investigation.

Furthermore, the conclusion should emphasize the significance of the results, both in theoretical and practical contexts. The findings need to be linked to broader implications, such as potential applications in policy or practice or their impact on understanding concepts within the studied field.

Finally, the conclusion should suggest directions for future research. This may include aspects not explored in the current study, variables that warrant further investigation, or methodological approaches that can be employed to delve deeper into unresolved issues.

DECLARATIONS

Acknowledgments (Optional)

Acknowledge individuals, communities, institutions, or organizations that contributed substantially but do not meet authorship criteria. For community-based research, consider appropriate recognition of local collaborators.

Funding

State the funding agency and grant number. If no external funding was received, write: "This research received no external funding."

Author Contributions Statement

The Author Contributions Statement can be up to several sentences long and should briefly describe the tasks of individual authors. Author 1: Conceptualization, Writing - Original Draft, Editing and Visualization; Author 2: Writing - Review & Editing, Formal analysis, and Methodology; Author 3: Validation and Supervision

Generative AI Disclosure (If Applicable)

Disclose any use of generative AI tools in drafting, language editing, coding, data analysis, image generation, or other parts of the research and manuscript preparation, in accordance with the journal's editorial policy. Authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

The reference list must correspond exactly to all citations appearing in the manuscript and should be formatted using single-line spacing. Each article must include a minimum of 20 references, with at least 85% consisting of primary sources, such as peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, and dissertations. References should preferably have been published within the last 10 years, except for seminal works, established theories, or important findings that remain relevant to the study.

The references list should be compiled using the most recent edition of the APA (American Psychological Association) citation style. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software, such as Mendeley or Zotero, to ensure consistency and accuracy in both in-text citations and the reference list. Authors are also highly recommended to prioritize high-quality and reputable sources, particularly publications indexed in Sinta 2, Scopus, or Web of Science (WoS).

Example of APA Style References:

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Chapter: Author, A. A. (20xx). Title of chapter. In B. B. Editor (Ed.), Title of book (pp. xx–xx). Publisher. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx>