

Title of Manuscript

(The title should be no more than 15 words, abbreviations should be avoided; using font Bookman Old Style size 14 pt, bold, single line spacing and spacing after 6 pt, written in two languages is allowed)

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Abstract

*The abstract should be written in English and be self-contained, without any citations. It should provide a clear and concise overview of the research, including the background, purpose, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion. The abstract should be understandable to an informed reader and avoid excessive technical jargon. It should be presented in a single paragraph, single-column format, and limited to 150-220 words.
(Bookman Old Style, 11pt, single line spacing, 1 paragraph).*

How to Cite:

Author, F., Author, S.; Author, T. (2024). The title is written in Indonesian or English (Bookman Old Style-11). *GENIUS: Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 3(2), 91–104. <https://doi.org/10.35719/gns.v3i2.66>.

INTRODUCTION (Bookman Old Style, 11pt, Bold, Single Space)

The Introduction serves to lead the reader to the content of the article. The introduction should contain general background and research questions or hypotheses. In addition, this chapter is also allowed to include a theoretical framework and literature review. The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. The purpose of literature review is to “look again” or to review what other researchers have done regarding a particular topic chosen by the author. Literature review serves to provide background and as motivation for goals, objectives and hypotheses that guide research alone. A good literature review not only provides a summary of previous relevant research. Researchers are also expected to critically evaluate, rearrange and synthesize the work of others. In addition to the literature review, the objectives of the study are included in the introduction. (Bookman Old Style, 12 pt)

Pendahuluan berfungsi untuk mengantarkan pembaca kepada isi artikel. Pendahuluan harus berisi latar belakang umum dan pertanyaan atau hipotesis penelitian. Selain itu, dalam bab ini juga diperbolehkan memuat kerangka teori dan tinjauan literatur. Tinjauan literatur mewakili inti teoritis dari sebuah artikel. Tujuan dari tinjauan literatur adalah untuk "melihat lagi" (melihat kembali apa yang telah dilakukan peneliti lain mengenai topik tertentu yang diangkat oleh author. Tinjauan literatur berfungsi memberikan latar belakang dan sebagai motivasi untuk tujuan dan hipotesis yang memandu penelitian sendiri. Tinjauan literatur yang baik tidak hanya memberikan ringkasan penelitian relevan sebelumnya; peneliti juga diharapkan untuk mengevaluasi secara kritis, mengatur ulang dan mensintesis pekerjaan orang lain. Selain tinjauan literatur, tujuan penelitian juga disertakan pada pendahuluan. (Bookman Old Style, 12 pt)

METHOD (Bookman Old Style, 11pt, Bold, Single Space)

The research method must describe the methods used in dealing with the problem, including the method of analysis. This section should contain sufficient detail to enable the reader to evaluate the feasibility of the method and the reliability and validity of the findings. (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

Metode penelitian harus menguraikan metode yang digunakan dalam menangani masalah termasuk metode analisis. Bagian ini harus berisi rincian yang cukup memungkinkan pembaca untuk mengevaluasi kelayakan metode serta keandalan dan validitas temuan. (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

RESULT (Bookman Old Style, 11pt, tebal, Single Space)

The research results contain the research findings and discussion. Research findings should receive additional support from adequate data. The research results and findings must be able to complete or provide an explanation for the questions stated in the introduction. (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

Table 1/Tabel 1/Bagan 1
Title/Judul tabel atau bagan (11pt, bold)

No	Kriteria	Deskripsi
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Source:

Sumber: berasal dari data utama (Bookman Old Style, 12pt, italic)

Aturan: Penjelasan setelah disajikannya tabel harus menggunakan deskripsi yang menyatakan urutan tabel contoh gunakanlah “pada tabel 1” bukan “pada tabel di atas”. Hal ini berlaku juga untuk penyajian bagan dan atau gambar.

Bagian hasil penelitian dan diskusi berisi hasil temuan penelitian dan pembahasan. Temuan hasil penelitian harus mendapat dukungan tambahan dari data yang memadai. Hasil dan temuan penelitian harus dapat menyelesaikan atau memberikan penjelasan untuk pertanyaan yang dinyatakan dalam pendahuluan. (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

DISCUSSION (Bookman Old Style, 12pt, tebal, Single Space)

The Discussion section of a research paper is where you interpret your results, connect them to previous research, and explain their implications. It's considered the "heart" of the paper because it shows the meaning and significance of your findings.

Bagian Diskusi dalam sebuah artikel ilmiah adalah tempat Anda menafsirkan hasil penelitian, menghubungkannya dengan penelitian sebelumnya, dan menjelaskan implikasinya. Bagian ini dianggap sebagai “inti” dari makalah karena menunjukkan makna dan signifikansi temuan Anda.

CONCLUSION (Bookman Old Style, 12pt, tebal, Single Space)

The conclusion contains a summary of the research results and suggestions/recommendations. The summary should exemplify the answers given to the hypothesis and / or research objectives or the findings obtained. The summary should not contain repetition of the research results and discussion and should instead contain a summary of the research results and findings as expected in the research objectives or hypothesis. Suggestions must present things that will be done in connection with the next research concept. (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

Kesimpulan berisi ringkasan hasil penelitian dan saran/rekomendasi. Ringkasan harus mencontohkan jawaban yang diberikan untuk hipotesis dan / atau tujuan penelitian atau temuan yang diperoleh. Ringkasan tidak boleh berisi pengulangan hasil penelitian dan diskusi, dan sebaliknya harus berisi ringkasan hasil penelitian dan temuan seperti yang diharapkan dalam tujuan penelitian atau hipotesis. Saran harus menyajikan hal-hal yang selanjutnya akan dilakukan sehubungan dengan konsep penelitian selanjutnya. (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

REFERENCES/REFERENSI (Bookman Old Style, 12pt, tebal, Single Space)

All references cited must be written using the *American Psychological Association Seventh Edition* style and compiled from A to Z. This must include references obtained from primary sources (comprising 80% of scientific journals of total bibliographies) that have been published in the last 10 (ten) years. The remaining 20% can include research articles or research reports (theses, books and other related publications). (Bookman Old Style, 12pt)

Semua referensi yang disebutkan harus ditulis dalam bagian referensi menggunakan style ***American Psychological Association Seventh Edition*** dan disusun dari A hingga Z. Ini harus mencakup referensi yang diperoleh dari sumber primer (terdiri dari jurnal ilmiah sebesar 80% dari seluruh bibliografi) yang telah diterbitkan dalam 10 (sepuluh) tahun terakhir. 20% sisanya dapat mencakup artikel penelitian atau laporan penelitian (tesis, buku, dan publikasi terkait lainnya).

Examples of references:

Contoh untuk menulis referensi:)

Books/Buku

Anderson, B. (1983). *Imagined communities*. London: Verso.

Handbook

Smith, F. M., & Jones, W. (2004). The college student. In C. Wood & M. Meyer (Eds.), *Cross-cultural education* (pp. 75-105). London, Canada: MacMillan.

Journal Articles/Artikel Jurnal

Hariyadi, A. (2020). Kepemimpinan Karismatik Kiai dalam Membangun Budaya Organisasi Pesantren. *Equity in Education Journal*, 2(2), 96–104.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37304/eej.v2i2.1694>

DOI Indexed Articles/Artikel Jurnal terindeks DOI

Kusumaningrum, D. (2016). Interdependence versus truth and justice: lessons from reconciliation processes in Maluku. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 20(1), 15. doi: 10.22146/jsp.17998

Smith, G. (2012). Barthes on Jamie: Myth and the TV revolutionary. *Journal of Media Practice*, 13, 3-17. doi: [10.1386/jmpr.13.1.3_1](https://doi.org/10.1386/jmpr.13.1.3_1)

Not Indexed Articles/Artikel Jurnal belum Terindeks

Austin, D. (2009). Fatty acids, breastfeeding and autism spectrum disorder. *E-journal of Applied Psychology*, 5(1), 49-52. Retrieved from <http://ojs/lib.swin.edu.au/>

Newspaper Articles/Artikel Pada Surat Kabar

Fung, M. (2006, December 12). Asthma rates are increasing. *Winnipeg Free Press*, pp. C4.

E-newspaper Articles/Artikel pada Surat Kabar Elektronik

Harris, M. (2011, August 16). Grades improve if classes start later, studies find. *The Calgary Herald*. Retrieved from <http://www.calgaryherald.com/>

Website

Buzan T. (2007). Mind maps. September 3, 2009, retrieved from http://www.buzanworld.com/Mind_Maps.html.

Website Document/Dokumen Website

TransCanada. (2006). *Annual report*. Retrieved from http://www.transcanada.com/investor/annual_reports/2006/media/pdf/TransCanada_2006_Annual_Report.pdf

Translated Books/Buku Terjemahan

Mancusa, S., & Viola, A. (2015). *Brilliant green: the surprising history and science of plant intelligence* (J. Benham, Trans.). Washington, DC: Island Press.

Note:

Maximum manuscript length is containing of 6000 words

Panjang manuskrip maksimal 6000 kata