

**Author Name**

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**Abstract**

The abstract, consisting of 150–250 words, must include at least 3 and at most 5 keywords. The abstract should summarize the key aspects of the paper, including the research objectives, methodology, population and sample/research object, research instruments, and findings.

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**Keywords:** *keywords 1; keywords 2; keywords 3*

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**INTRODUCTION**

This template serves as a **guide for formatting and structuring a scientific article**. Authors must adhere strictly to all writing conventions, including **font type, size, layout, word count, structure, and reference formatting**. Authors should also ensure that their manuscripts are written according to proper **linguistic, grammatical, and scientific standards**.

The main body of the article, including the reference list, must be written in a **single column** format as shown in this template. Each new paragraph should begin with an indentation of one tab (1.27 cm). Manuscripts must be submitted in **Microsoft Word format**, on **A4-sized paper**, with **2.54 cm margins** on all sides, and **single line spacing**. The font used throughout the article should be **Times New Roman, 12-point size**.

Punctuation marks (such as periods, commas, colons, semicolons, parentheses, quotation marks, question marks, exclamation marks, and slashes) **should not be preceded by a space and should be followed by one space**, except when used in **decimal numbers**. Examples of proper punctuation usage can be found throughout this template.

The **Introduction section** primarily contains the rationale for conducting the study, supported by a **review of relevant theoretical literature**. This section is expected to include **numerous citations from reputable academic journals**, preferably from **high-impact international journals**.

For convenience, authors are encouraged to use this template entirely. Authors may replace each part of the content with their own material while maintaining the structure provided here. Unnecessary sections should be removed to prevent formatting errors in other parts of the document.

**METHODS**

The **Methods section** should clearly describe the **research design and procedures** employed in the study. All **tools, materials, media, and instruments** used in data collection or analysis must be described in sufficient detail to ensure replicability. If **statistical formulas** are used as part of the methodology, common or widely known formulas do not need to be rewritten. Instead, focus on explaining **how the data were analyzed and interpreted**.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION***Results*

This section presents the **findings of the research** in detail, including data analysis outcomes, computations, and needs assessments, where applicable. The results may be displayed using **tables or figures**, provided that they are **concise, relevant, and not excessive in number or size**.

Each table and figure must be **properly labeled, numbered, and cited** in the text (avoid repeating the table's contents within the narrative). Statistical output tables (e.g., raw SPSS tables) should **not** be inserted directly; instead, the author should **summarize and reformat** them following the style of this template.

**Table 1.**

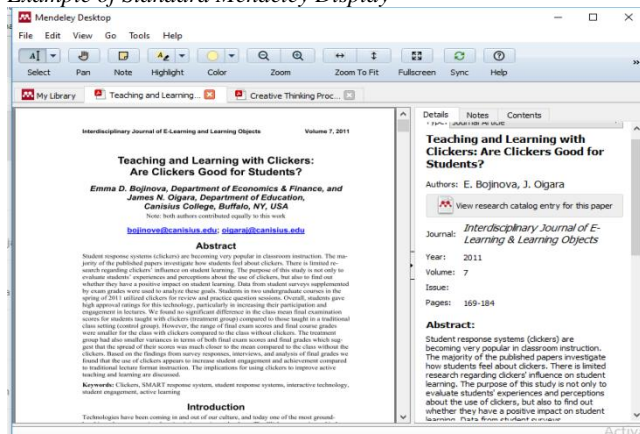
*Descriptive Statistics*

No.	Descriptive Measure	Value
1	Mode	6,56
2	Median	6,78
3	Mean	6,85
4	Standard Deviation	1,2
5	Variance	1,44

Source: Processed Data (2019)

**Figure 1.**

*Example of Standard Mendeley Display*



Source: Mandeley (2019)

## Discussion

The **Discussion** section reflects the researcher's scholarly insight.

Authors are expected to **analyze and interpret** their findings comprehensively and in depth.

This section must also include **comparisons with previous studies**, preferably from **internationally recognized scientific journals**.

Examples of in-text citation styles are as follows:

- (Hidayat, 2023) for a single author.
- (Rosadi & Hidayat, 2020) for two authors.
- (Rosadi *et al.*, 2019) for four or more authors.

Alternatively, citations may appear in narrative form, such as *Hidayat (2023) argued that...*

Page numbers are **not required** in in-text citations.

All citations must refer to the **surname** of the cited authors.

For direct quotations, if the author's name appears in the sentence, use this format:

Rosadi (2023) stated, "Quoted text goes here."

For **long direct quotations**, use a block format as shown below:

Long quotations are written as a separate paragraph. The quoted content is generally longer than a short quotation and should be clearly distinguishable from the main text. The citation is given after the final punctuation mark.  
(Rosadi, 2023)

The discussion should provide **new insights or contributions** to the body of knowledge, particularly within the field of study relevant to the article. Authors must ensure that the discussion enhances the **scientific and academic quality** of the paper.

## CONCLUSION

The **Conclusion section** presents a concise summary of the research findings and addresses the **research objectives and problem statements**.

Conclusions must align with the stated aims and should be **numbered sequentially** if there are multiple points (not bulleted).

This section may also include **implications, recommendations, and future research directions**, based on the study's results.

## REFERENCES

All references cited in the text **must appear in the reference list** and be formatted **in single spacing, alphabetically ordered**, and following the **American Psychological Association (APA) style**.

There is no need to separate books, journals, and other reference types; they should be listed together alphabetically.

### Examples:

Adriana, I. (2016). The Influence of Self-Efficacy and Learning Independence on Social Problem-Solving Ability. *Proceedings of the National Intellectual Panel Discussion*, 539–548. Jakarta: Wangsa Cendekia.

Aqil, D.I. (2013). The Role of Lateral and Positive Thinking Ability on Educational Evaluation Achievement. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 32(1), 54–63. <https://doi.org/10.21831/cp.v5i1.1259>

Darmawan, H. (2016). Constructivist-Based Learning Using Animation Media within the TPCCK Framework and Learning Styles on Student Achievement. *Literatus: Research and Development Educational Thinking Paradigm*, 6(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.30998/literatus.v6i1.747>

Freudenthal, H. (1991). *Revising Mathematics Education*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Hawassy, A. & Aqil, D.I. (2015). Application of Religious Learning Strategies on Biology Learning Outcomes. In Rosadi (Ed.), *Script-tech: You're Not Predator Writer!* (Vol. 1, pp. 1–24). Jakarta: PT Ruang Rosadi Corpora.

Madya, S. (2011). *Theory and Practice of Action Research*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Prahmana, R.C.I. (2012). *Designing Arithmetic Learning through Traditional Hand-Clapping Games for Third-Grade Elementary Students*. Unpublished Thesis, Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Zulkardi. (2002). *Developing a Learning Environment on Realistic Mathematics Education for Indonesian Student Teachers*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Twente, Enschede.