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If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript.

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**PETUNJUK PENULISAN NASKAH JURNAL RISET PENDIDIKAN MATEMATIKA  
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**Abstrak**

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***INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING MANUSCRIPT FOR JURNAL RISET PENDIDIKAN  
MATEMATIKA (2016 TEMPLATE VERSION) ← 11 TNR BOLD ITALIC 14 WORDS***

**Abstract**

*Abstract english version, written using Time New Roman-11, italic. Abstract contains research aim/purpose, method, and reseach results; written in 1 paragraph, single space among rows, using past tense sentences.*

**Keywords:** *one or more word(s) or phrase(s), that it's important, specific, or representative for the article.*

**INTRODUCTION**

This section contains the background of the study, the rationale and/or the urgency of the study. References (literatures and relevant studies) should be stated in relation to the justification toward the urgency of the study, the occurrence of the problem in the study, the alternative solutions and the selected solutions. The manner of stating the sources in the text must show the name of the author and the source citation clearly, which refers to the year of issuance or publication and the page where the related texts exist. For example: ... The results of the study showed that more than 70% of the students had not been able to recognize the authentic problems ... (Retnawati, 2014, p.6).

The degree of advancement within the materials that have been the reference should be given attention by viewing the proportion of the last 10 years and by looking at the primary literature. The problems, the objectives and the benefits of the study should be typed narratively in the form of paragraphs and the researcher does not need to provide any special sub-sections. Similarly, the operational definition

might be typed narratively if it is deemed necessary.

The sub-title Introduction should be typed in TNR-11 straight with single space. Each paragraph should be started with the word that is indented inward 5 digits or around 1 cm from the left side of each column.

**METHOD**

This section contains the type, the period, the location, the target, the subject, the procedures, the instruments and the data analysis technique of the study along with the other matters that have been related to the manners of the study. These contents might be typed into the subtitles with the subheadings. The subtitles do not need to be provided with notation. However, the subtitles should be typed with the small case beginning with a capitalized letter, TNR-11 un-bold and left level.

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the quantitative study) should be elaborated clearly in the section. The researcher should also write the subject selection technique (for the qualitative study) and/or the sampling technique (for the quantitative study).

The procedures should be elaborated in accordance to the type of the study. In addition, the researcher should also elaborate how the study was conducted and how the data had been attained.

For the experimental study, the type of experimental design that had been implemented should be written in this section. The type of the data, how the data had been gathered, which instrument that had been used in gathering the data and the technique that had been used in gathering the data should be elaborated clearly as well in this section.

Furthermore, the meaning of the data and the connection between the data, the problems of the study and the objectives of the study should be elaborated in this section.

(Note: The subtitles might be different according to the type or the approach of the study that had been implemented. If there were sequential steps or procedures then the steps or the procedures might be provided with the notation (number or letter) according to the position.)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the study should be presented in the form of graphic, table or descriptive explanation. The analysis and the interpretation toward these results are necessary before starting the discussion.

The table should be written in the middle or in the end of each descriptive text discussing the results/findings of the study. If the width of the table is not sufficient to be written in the half page, then the table might be written in the full page. The title of the table should be written from the left to the center and all of the words should be started with the capital letter except for the conjunctions. If the title consists of more than one line, then the title might be written completely in the single space. The example for this explanation might be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. The Style and Its Function

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3.	JRPM_AbstractBody	Abstract
4.	JRPM_AbstractTitle	Abstract Title
5.	JRPM_AbstractKeyword	Keyword
6.	JRPM_Heading 1	Subtitle 1
7.	JRPM_Body	Paragraph
8.	JRPM_Picture Capture	Figure Title
9.	JRPM_Table Capture	Table Title
10.	JRPM_Reference	List of References
	And more	

The elaboration of the results that take the form of figure or the data that have been explained by means of figure/scheme/graphic/diagram and alike should pay attention to the existing rules; the title or the name of the figure should be put under the figure, should be written from the left to the right and should be given a single space from the figure. If the name consists of more than one line, the researcher can provide a single space between the lines. The example for this explanation might be seen in Figure 1.

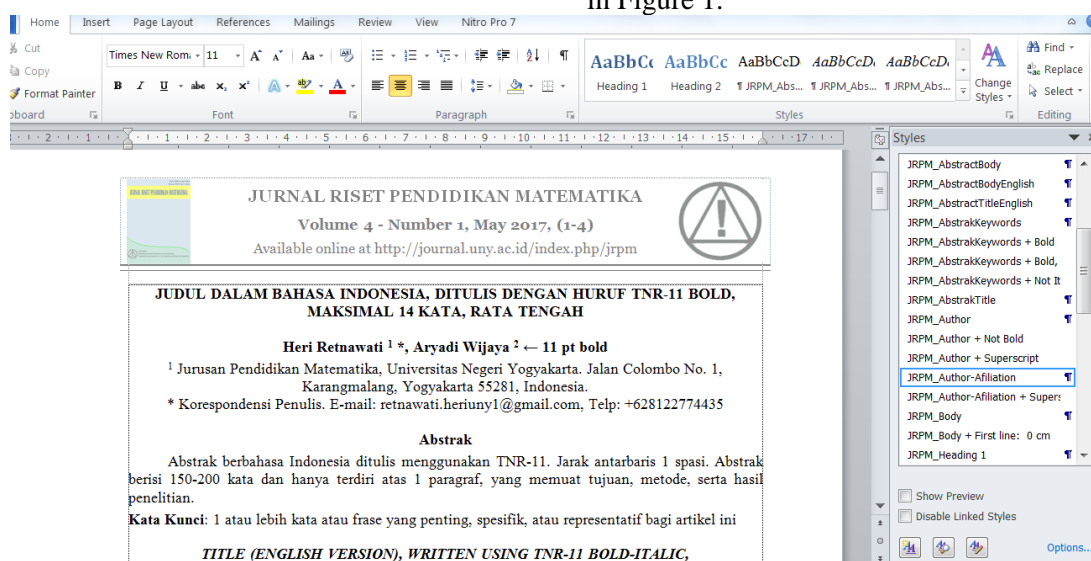


Figure 1. Displaying the Style in the Template

The discussions should be focused to the association between the data and the results of analysis or the association between objectives of the study and the wider theoretical context. The discussions might also deal with the answers toward the questions of why such facts had been found in the data.

The discussions should be written closely to the data that had been discussed. The discussions should not be written separately from the data under discussion.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The conclusions might be some sort of generalization toward the findings in accordance with the problems of the study. The conclusions, on the other hand, might also be the recommendations for the further steps or stages.

### **REFERENCES**

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Effendi, S. (1982). Unsur-unsur penelitian ilmiah. Dalam Masri Singarimbun (Ed.). *Metode penelitian survei*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

Daniel, W.W. (1980). *Statistika nonparametrik terapan*. (Terjemahan Tri Kuntjoro). Jakarta : Gramedia.

Suyanto, S (2009). Keberhasilan sekolah dalam ujian nasional ditinjau dari organisasi belajar. *Disertasi*, tidak dipublikasikan. Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Pritchard, P.E. (1992). Studies on the bread-improving mechanism of fungal alpha-amylase. *Journal of Biological Education*, 26 (1), 14-17.

Retnawati, H. (2014). *Teori respon butir dan penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.

Rahmawati, U., & Suryanto, S. (2014). Pengembangan model pembelajaran matematika berbasis masalah untuk siswa SMP. *Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Matematika*, 1(1), 88-97. Retrieved from <http://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jrpm/article/view/2667>

### **PROFILE**

This section contains the narrative text of birth, education from the last degree that contains the study program, the year of graduation and the recent employment/activity.



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1. Manuscript accepted is written in standard English Language or Indonesian language
2. The length of the manuscript is approximately 15 pages (or approximately 7000 words), written in Times New Roman 11, A4 paper format, margins: top 3; left 3; right 2; bottom 2, two columns (except for abstract, figure or table whose size cannot be reduced due to its readability), justified, single-spaced.
3. Manuscript comprises five main headings: *Pendahuluan* (Introduction); *Metode* (Method); *Hasil dan Pembahasan* (Findings and Discussion); *Simpulan* (Conclusions); *Daftar Pustaka* (References).
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