



AUTHOR INDEX

A

Ahmadi, Farid 199
Alimuddin, Nurul Fadhila 269
Amir, Mohammad Faizal 43
Ardiansyah, Kamal 1

B

Baharuddin 67
Bilda, Westi 308
Buhaerah 14

C

Cholily, Yus Mochamad 221

D

Darmayanti, Rani 221

F

Fadillah, Ahmad 308
Fahmi, Syariful 55
Faiqoh, Elok 126
Fatah, Abdul 339
Fauziyah, Mailulah Ely 174
Firdaus, Eris Fanny 246
Firdaus, Muhamad 283
Firmanti, Pipit 319
Firmasari, Siska 246
Fitrianti, Yuli 88

H

Hadi, Alfian Futuhul 174
Halbi, Diana 100-112
Hasan, Rezkianti 67
Hasanah, Niswatun 221
Helmi 269
Herman, Tatang 246
Hijriani, Lailin 33
Hobri 174

I

Immawati, Siti Asriah 308
Irrham, Muhammad 151-162
Istikomah, Endang 186

J

Juandi, Dadang 186, 296

Junaedi, Iwan 199

Jusoff, Kamarussaman 14

K

Kesumawati, Nila 136
Kurniati, Dian 1

L

Laja, Yosepha Patricia Wua 33
Layly, Saadah 269
Lestari, Fransiska Dwi 234

M

Madadina 339
Madinda, Diah Putri 174
Majid, Ahmad Farham 67
Marwoto, Putut 199
Masduki 257
Mattoliang, Lisnasari Andi 67
Mubarika, Melinda Putri 126
Mujib, Abdul 355
Murti, Hanifah Nursiska 328

N

Nasir, Muhammad 14
Nindiasari, Hepsi 339
Nopitasari, Dian 308
Nopriana, Tri 100
Nur, Fitriani 67

O

Octaria, Dina 136
Oktaviana, Dwi 283
Osman, Sharifah 1

P

Pamungkas, Andini Siwi 257
Prabawanto, Sufyani 355
Priatna, Nanang 78
Prihatnani, Erlina 113-125
Priwantoro, Soffi Widyaneesti 55-66
Pujiastuti, Emi 163

R

Rafianti, Isna 210
Raharjo, Sigit 308

Raharjo, Totok Dwi 126
Rahmah, Kamilia 221
Rahmawati, Rafika Yuni 55
Ramury, Feli 88-99
Reflina 319
Retta, Allen Marga 136, 234
Rosita, Cita Dwi 100

S

Santosa, Cecep Anwar Hadi Firdos 210
Saputrama, Rendi 88
Sari, Fitri Aida 296
Sari, Rika Mulyati Mustika 78
Siregar, Rama Nida 355
Sugianto, Rahmad 221
Sugiharti, Endang 163
Sugiman 163
Sukirwan 339
Sumarni, Woro 199
Sumarto, Hadi 199
Suryadi, Didi 355

Susiaty, Utin Desy 283
Susilawati 126
Susilo, Christina Yulia 113
Suyitno, Amin 163
Syahbana, Ali 234

T

Tampa, Alimuddin 269
Trapsilasiwi, Dinawati 1

U

Utomo, Arief Cahyo 328

W

Wulandari, Dwi 43
Wusqo, Indah Urwatin 163

Y

Yaniawati, Poppy 126
Yuliani, Aska Muta 151
Yulistiany, Dita 210

MANUSCRIPT TEMPLATE

A. GENERAL RULES

1. The manuscript is written in Corbel font, size 12, A4 size paper with "Normal" margins. In the manuscript, try to fit the width of the table in half a page (setting two columns), as well as images.
2. In writing a bibliography, please use a reference manager, such as Mendeley or EndNote. Citation and bibliography are written in the APA format which has at least 6 references for each keyword in the title. The minimum number of references used is 25 and 80% of them come from international journals.
3. Journal Kreano does not allow articles written by 1 author. This rule have been applicable since 2018 (Vol. 9).
4. There's no numbering in the manuscript.

B. SPECIFIC RULES

1. *Title*

Title is written with clear and concise sentences, consisting of no more than 15 words. Titles are written with the type Capitalize Each Word except for conjunctions in-, for-, and the similar phrases. Title is placed in the middle, single space, Corbel font size 14, in bold. For foreign words, the writing is italicized.

Example:

Implementation of the TPS Model with Assisted Probing Prompting Learning CD in Three Dimensions

2. *Name, Affiliation, and Corresponding Author*

Name of authors are written in two words (maximum), without academic title. Affiliation could be more than one for an author. Corresponding author only one for each manuscript. Corresponding author is an author who submits the manuscript through OJS.

3. *Abstrak and Abstract*

The abstract begins with a sentence that describes the GAP of your research. Next, the abstract is continued with research objectives, research methods, results, and conclusions. At the end of the abstract, the implications of this research need to be stated. The abstract is written briefly in no more than 150 words for each Indonesian and English. Written in Corbel font size 10pt. Abstract in Bahasa is not necessary for an author from outside of Indonesia. Keywords are written after the abstract using English terms, consisting of 3-5

keywords. If you are author from abroad, ignore writing abstracts in Indonesian. You may leave the identity for blind review.

4. *Sub-Title*

Section titles are written in capital letters in bold font, for example: **INTRODUCTION, METHOD, RESULT AND DISCUSSION, and CONCLUSION**

5. *Content*

The content is written according to the template. There is no space between paragraphs, but each new paragraph is written 1 cm indented. Writing references or literature, it is enough to write the year without writing the page. Between sections and other sections are given a space of one break. Sub-chapter titles are written in bold italic type. In accordance with instructions no. 4 that the contents of the article consist of:

a. INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the research background (the story of the phenomena or critical paradigm of the study), theoretical framework, GAP of the study, and ended with a problem statement. The theoretical framework must be justified with the research results. The introduction should be able to explain the contribution of this research in the field.

For theoretical framework references, the editor recommends using primary references, such as Brousseau, Bruner, Vygotsky, Thorndike, etc (Brousseau, 2002b, 2002a; Bruner, 1964; Thorndike, 1914; Vygotsky, 1978). To ensure the novelty of the study, you should compare your research with the research from recent years.

The introduction is as much as 35% of the total length of the text. **3 main things that must be present in the introduction**, namely: (1) **The ideal condition** of learning outcomes in mathematics, or more general form is the dependent variable of a study. Scientific references are needed to strengthen the description of this ideal condition. Usually, government regulations can also be used as references; (2) **The gap** between reality and ideal conditions. In this section, it is better to convey the observation data and researcher's experience in the form of a description; and (3) **Ideas** for minimizing disparities, supplemented by the results of previous related studies.

b. METHOD

This section contains the research methods used. The maximum length of the method is 10% of the entire manuscript if it is **quantitative research** and a maximum of 15% if it is **qualitative research**. The writing method is very dependent on the type of research conducted. In **qualitative research** (*this is highly recommended by the editor*), the writer can describe the focus of the research carried out, whether looking for characteristics of the subject or describing phenomena. In this section, please write down the stages of your research so that the research questions are answered.

In **development research** or **CAR**, the author must write the steps of development and targets at each stage. For example, if your study uses the ADDIE method, you must explain the purpose of each step. If in the Analysis step your purpose is understanding the phenomena, then in the result, you must explain what phenomena happened. Presentation of research stages using a graphic organizer is highly recommended.

The Method is written in paragraphs and divided into 1) participants (and their characteristics such as location, people habit, environment, and culture); 2) instruments; 3) data collection; 4) data analysis. In qualitative research, Editor will ask

the author to maintain what we call the trustworthiness of the qualitative data (Lemon & Hayes, 2020; Stahl & King, 2020).

c. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the Result, the author will ask to 1) provide a “big picture” perspective for readers to remind them of the importance of your study and 2) provide a critical analysis of your major finding(s).

The writing of research results depends on the type of research. For **Development Research**, write down all the results of each stage of the research, including if there is a flowchart, write in this section. **Quantitative research** results usually produce tables of statistical analysis results. This section is where the table is presented. The results of **qualitative research** are more flexible. Qualitative research writers can write data reduction, analysis results in each section of research, and findings.

For any findings, please compare them with findings in previous similar studies (references are recommended to scientific journals less than 5 years old), so that the findings of this study are clear, whether corroborating previous research or presenting new findings.

Discussion

This section is an elaboration of the findings written in the results section of the study. In qualitative research, this section describes the meaning of the findings of this study. In quantitative research, this section explains the inference from statistics presented in the results section. In CAR research, this section describes the process of research reflection and a summary of actions that illustrate learning success.

References from related research journals must exist, as part of the state of the art of this research. At the end of the discussion, the author should maintain the novelty of the research. By comparing with previous similar research, the author can place the research position.

Implication of Research

Discuss the implications of your research for pertinent stakeholders (e.g., future research for other investigators, practice suggestions for practitioners, or policy considerations for administrators).

In addressing any of these elements, please make sure your discussion remains directly connected with the study you conducted.

Limitation

Discuss the limitations of the study. These limitations can be organized around simple distinctions of the choices you made in your study regarding who, what, where, when, why, and how.

Limitations of your study can be in the form of the number of research subjects that may not be representative, an unfavorable environmental situation, a sample that cannot be controlled properly, or anything that becomes an obstacle in your research. An explanation of this limitation can be a reason that strengthens your conclusion.

d. CLOSING (CONCLUSSION)

There are several rules of conclusion: 1) Conclusion must be drawn based on research questions and purposes of your study; 2) Conclusion must be a synthesis of key points; 3) Conclusions is written in 1 paragraph.

6. **Figure and Table**

Table and images should not be written more than 3 pieces in each manuscript. Tables and figures need to be provided if referred to in the body of the article. If not referred, it is better not to write tables and figures. For general formulas and tables, there is no need to write them, just write the results.

For example, in the SPSS application results table for the normality test, the homogeneity test, and the average difference test, the table does not need to be displayed, just write the results. For tables or figures, as far as possible write in one column as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1. Sample of Table 1

		Levene	df1	df2	Sig.
		Statistic			
Mid - test	Based on Mean	.449	6	211	.845
	Based on Median	.353	6	211	.907

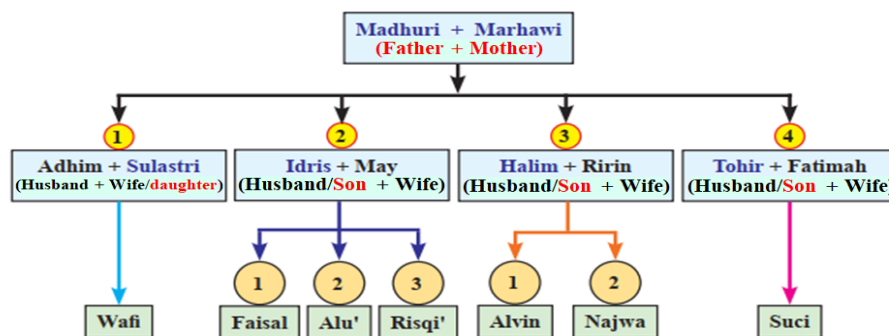


Figure 1. Family Diagram (As'ari, Tohir, Valentino, Imron, & Taufiq, 2017b)

If tables or figures do not allow one column to be written, please use the Text Box, set it to Square in the WRAP TEXT section, and no outline.

7. **Bibliography**

Bibliography is written in APA format, at least 15 references from journals. Each of the keywords in the title, there are 6 references at least.



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