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Abstract

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 150 to 250 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (11 pt).

Keywords: First keyword; Second keyword; Third keyword; Fourth keyword; Fifth keyword

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction outlines the rationale for the study, beginning with the research problem, a clarification of how this study differs from relevant prior research, the methodology, the research objectives, and the central argument that makes the study worthwhile. This section is crucial for establishing the novelty of the research (Erlina et al., 2025; Sufian et al., 2024).

The Introduction section should clearly explain the background and academic context of the research, present the main research question, identify gaps in the literature, and demonstrate the significance and novelty of the study. The author should situate the research within the context of relevant recent studies, then conclude this section with the research objectives, research questions, and/or hypotheses. The literature review should be selective,

argumentative, and directly support the formulation of the research framework; avoid overly lengthy literature reviews, excessive theoretical explanations, and the presentation of research results in this section.

METHOD

The methods section provides a detailed explanation of how the research was conducted so that readers can clearly understand the study's progression and assess the appropriateness of the procedures used (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Koderi et al., 2023; Weyant, 2022). In this section, the author must describe the research design, the characteristics of the participants or research subjects, the population, and the sampling techniques employed. This explanation must be presented systematically to demonstrate that the research was conducted in a planned, systematic manner and in accordance with the research objectives that have been formulated.

Additionally, the methods section must include a description of the research procedures, including data collection techniques, the instruments used, and the steps for data analysis. The author must explain how the data were obtained, how the instruments were validated or their suitability ensured, and how the data were analyzed to answer the research questions. With a clear and detailed presentation of the methods, the research will have a stronger academic foundation and provide assurance that the results obtained are scientifically accountable.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Sub 1

Sub 2

Research findings should be clear and concise. The results should summarize the scientific findings rather than merely presenting data in detail. State the differences between the research results and previous publications by the researcher.

The discussion is the most important part of your article. This is where you have the opportunity to present your data effectively. Structure the discussion in line with the results, but avoid repeating the presentation of the results. It should often begin with a brief summary of your study's main findings (not the experimental results). The following components must be included in the discussion: How do your research results relate to the research questions outlined in the initial chapters? Do you provide a scientific interpretation of the findings? Are your research results consistent with previous studies or do they differ?

Meanwhile, supporting materials may include tables, figures, graphs, charts, schematics, or diagrams. Tables, figures, graphs, charts, schematics, or diagrams must be referenced in the descriptive paragraphs and are recommended in black-and-white format. If presented in color, it must be ensured that the tables, figures, graphs, charts, schematics, or diagrams remain clearly legible when the manuscript is printed in black and white.

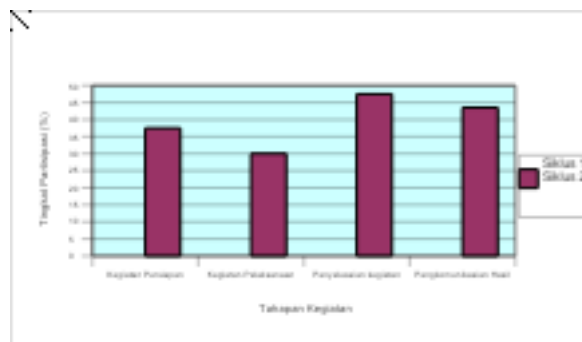
Tables are placed in the middle or at the end of each research results description. Tables are presented using horizontal lines without vertical lines, while the table contents are formatted in Times New Roman 12 pt with single spacing. If the table is too wide to fit on half a page, it may be presented on a full page.

The table title is centered, and all words begin with a capital letter, except for conjunctions and prepositions. If the table title spans more than one line, it is written in single spacing. For example, Table 1 is shown below.

Table 1. Table titles must be placed above the table without a period at the end

No.	Title	Title
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Figures, graphs, charts, schematics, or diagrams should be numbered sequentially and captioned below using 12-point Times New Roman font with single spacing. If a figure caption spans more than one line, use single spacing between lines. For example, Figure 1 is presented as follows.



Figures 1. Student Participation Rates in Discussion Activities

Discussion

..... (Paragraph 1) The Discussion section should interpret the significance of the findings, rather than merely restating the results. Authors should explain the theoretical and practical contributions of the study, engage the findings with the existing literature, indicate whether the results support, extend, or challenge previous research, and explain possible reasons or mechanisms underlying the patterns observed. The discussion should also highlight implications for educational practice, policy, curriculum, teacher training, or future research agendas. Citations should be relevant and proportionate; avoid an overly broad literature review that is not directly related to the findings.

..... Paragraph 2

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion section should present the main conclusions concisely and fully based on the research findings. It should affirm the answer to the research objectives or questions, clarify the study's scientific contributions, and carefully demonstrate the novelty or superiority of the research without overstating the claims. As is standard for reputable articles, this section should not be a lengthy rehash of the discussion and should not include new data.

If necessary, the Conclusion section can end with a brief statement about implications, limitations, and recommendations for further research. However, limitations and future research directions should remain concise and directly related to the study's findings, rather than veering into a new discussion. This allows authors to conclude their articles strongly with three key elements: contributions, limitations, and realistic recommendations.

REFERENCES (APA 7th)

- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
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