



Title (Please provide a title of 15 to 20 words that should be concise and informative)

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ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Your submission should include up to 7 appropriate and short keywords that capture the principal topics of the paper

ABSTRACT

(Garamond 12 pt, line spacing 1., normal) abstract written in English and Indonesian, abstracts contain a maximum of 150-250 words., including keywords and article classification. The following points should always be featured:

This is where you explain 'why' you undertook this study. If you are presenting new or novel research, explain the problem that you have solved. If you are building upon previous research, briefly explain why you felt it was important to do so. This is your opportunity to let readers know why you chose to study this topic or problem and its relevance. Let them know what your key argument or main finding is. This is 'how' you did it. Let readers know exactly what you did to reach your results. For example, did you undertake interviews? Did you experiment in the lab? What tools, methods, protocols, or datasets did you use?. Here, you can explain 'what' you found during your study, whether it answers the problem you set out to explore, and whether your hypothesis was confirmed. You need to be very clear and direct and give exact figures rather than generalize. It is important not to exaggerate or create an expectation that your paper will not fulfill. Here, you can explain characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. They are the constraints on generalizability, applications to practice, and utility of findings that are the result of how you initially chose to design the study or the method used to establish internal and external validity of the result of unanticipated challenges that emerged during the study. Your research may have multiple limitations, but you need to discuss only those limitations directly related to your research problems. This is your opportunity to provide readers with an analysis of the value of your results. It's a good idea to ask colleagues whether your analysis is balanced and fair, and again, it is important not to exaggerate. You can also conjecture what future research steps could be.

INTRODUCTION

(Garamond, Font Size 12 pt, spacing before 0, after 0)

The introduction should outline the aims of your paper and describe why the topic is important and what it contributes to the body of knowledge. You should also provide background to the research project, highlight the structure of the paper, and explain what made you decide to research this topic/write the article. Provide broad definitions and discussions of the topic and incorporate views of others (literature review) into the discussion to support, refute, or demonstrate your position on the topic. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, we briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research.

METHOD

This section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design; (2) population and sample (target of research); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while the material specifications describe the types of materials used. Qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who helped during the research and ways to explore research data, location and duration of research as well as descriptions of checking the validity of research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This section may be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, and the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

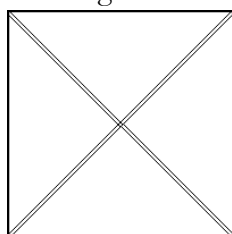
- a. Subsection
- b. Subsection
- c. Subsection

Numbered lists can be added as follows:

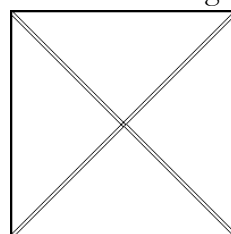
- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three

The text continues here.

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. This is a figure; Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (b)

Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data ¹

For quotations that are more than four lines, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented from the left margin. Only indent the first line of the quotation by an additional quarter inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark. (Garamond, 12 pt, one line spacing)

For example, when citing more than four lines of prose, use the following examples:

Pendidikan ialah daya upaya untuk memajukan budi pekerti (karakter, kekuatan bathin), pikiran (*intellect*) dan jasmani anak-anak selaras dengan alam dan masyarakatnya. Segala alat, usaha, dan cara pendidik harus sesuai dengan kodratnya keadaan yang tersimpan dalam adat istiadat setiap rakyat. (Dewantara, 2013:14).

1. Quran text, hadith and translation

Especially for writing Arabic texts, including the Quran and Hadith, using traditional Arabic fonts, font size 14 pt, one point fifteen line spacing, justified position. For writing the Koran text you can use the Ministry of Religion Qur'an app in Word Add-Ins which can be downloaded on the page: <https://lajnah.kemenag.go.id/unduh>

Then for the translation of the Qur'an and hadith typed with the font Garamond, 12 pt, one line spacing, justified position, italic format, and at the end of the translation is given a description of the *surah's* name and *ayat* number. For example below:

ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

Kitab (Alquran) ini tidak ada keraguan padanya; petunjuk bagi mereka yang bertakwa. (Q.S. al-Baqarah [2]: 2)

Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should summarise the main state of play at the point of writing and consider the next steps. Summarise and conclude, restating the main argument and presenting key conclusions and recommendations—state how your findings/new framework can be applied in practice. Explain what the implications are for further research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

References should relate only to the material you cited within your article (this is not a bibliography). References should be in APA Style 7th Edition and listed in alphabetical order. Write a number of references that are cited and really written/quoted in the text from primary sources, (80% taken from scholarly journals, 20% other supporting sources). Please do not include any abbreviations. Any additional references should be included in an Additional Reading section.

Books

Edited Book with an Author or Authors, example:

Tan, C. (2011). *Islamic Education and Indoctrination the Case in Indonesia*. New York: Routledge.

A translation, example:

Gardner, R., dan Cowell, N. (1995). *Teknik Mengembangkan Guru dan Siswa; Buku Panduan untuk Pemilik Sekolah Dasar*. Jakarta: Grasindo. Penerjemah: Setyani D. Sjah.

Articles in Periodicals, example:

Nasr, S. V. R. (2005). The Rise of Muslim Democracy. *Journal of Democracy* 2, 40-60.

Electronic Sources (Web Publications), example:

Thomson, A. (1998). The Adult and The Curriculum. Retrieved from <http://www.uiuc.edu/SPS/FES-Yearbook/1998/thomson.hotmail-2012-February 15th>

Other Print Sources

Dissertation/Thesis, unpublished

Chaerul, Wahidin., (1999). *Pembaruan Pendidikan Islam*. Dissertation, unpublished. UIN Jakarta

Manuscript Content

Transliteration. Transliteration of Arabic to Latin refers to the model of the Library of Congress. Here is the guideline: