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Write a title between 4 to 12 words, straightforward, Informative and Describes the Entire Content of the Writing, Cambria Font, Size 16, Bold, Centered

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Abstract

Purpose – 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.

Design/methods/approach – 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?.

Findings – 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.

Research implications/limitations – 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.

Originality/value – 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.

Keywords: Word 1, word 2, word 3, word 4, word 5 (Iclude at least 3 to 5 keyword)

Abstrak

Tujuan – Di bagian ini Anda menjelaskan 'mengapa' Anda melakukan penelitian ini. Jika Anda memaparkan penelitian baru atau inovatif, jelaskan masalah yang telah Anda selesaikan. Jika Anda mengembangkan penelitian sebelumnya, jelaskan secara singkat mengapa Anda merasa hal itu penting untuk dilakukan. Ini adalah kesempatan Anda untuk memberi tahu pembaca

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mengapa Anda memilih untuk meneliti topik atau masalah ini serta relevansinya. Sampaikan kepada mereka apa argumen utama atau temuan utama Anda.

Desain/metode/pendekatan – Bagian ini menjelaskan 'bagaimana' Anda melakukannya. Jelaskan kepada pembaca secara tepat apa yang Anda lakukan untuk mencapai hasil tersebut. Misalnya, apakah Anda melakukan wawancara? Apakah Anda melakukan eksperimen di laboratorium? Alat, metode, protokol, atau kumpulan data apa yang Anda gunakan?

Temuan – Di sini, Anda dapat menjelaskan 'apa' yang Anda temukan selama penelitian, apakah temuan tersebut menjawab masalah yang ingin Anda teliti, dan apakah hipotesis Anda terkonfirmasi. Anda perlu sangat jelas dan langsung, serta memberikan angka yang tepat daripada generalisasi. Penting untuk tidak melebih-lebihkan atau menciptakan ekspektasi yang tidak dapat dipenuhi oleh makalah Anda.

Implikasi/keterbatasan penelitian – Di sini, Anda dapat menjelaskan karakteristik desain atau metodologi yang berdampak atau memengaruhi interpretasi temuan dari penelitian Anda. Keterbatasan tersebut mencakup batasan generalisasi, penerapan dalam praktik, dan kegunaan temuan—yang merupakan hasil dari cara Anda merancang penelitian pada awalnya, metode yang digunakan untuk memastikan validitas internal dan eksternal hasil, serta tantangan tak terduga yang muncul selama penelitian. Penelitian Anda mungkin memiliki beberapa keterbatasan, tetapi Anda hanya perlu membahas keterbatasan yang secara langsung berkaitan dengan masalah penelitian Anda.

Orisinalitas/nilai – Inilah kesempatan Anda untuk menyajikan analisis mengenai nilai hasil penelitian Anda kepada para pembaca. Sebaiknya tanyakan kepada rekan-rekan Anda apakah analisis Anda sudah seimbang dan adil; sekali lagi, penting untuk tidak melebih-lebihkan. Anda juga dapat mengemukakan dugaan mengenai langkah-langkah penelitian yang mungkin dilakukan di masa depan.

Kata kunci: kata 1, kata 2, kata 3, kata 4, kata 5 (antara 3 sampai 5 kata).

A. INTRODUCTION

The introduction consists of a background that contains clear supporting theories, problem formulation, and writing objectives written in one chapter without subtitles. The introduction contains 7 - 15 paragraphs where one paragraph must contain at least 300 words, referring to some literature that becomes the theoretical basis or reason for research. Present the theoretical study with **Cambria font size 12pt spacing 1.5. For Arabic manuscripts use traditional Arabic font size 18pt spacing 1.5**. The typing of the article uses Microsoft Word software and the article is written in one column, and the paper size is A4 (210 mm x 297 mm) with the following paper boundaries: left and top borders 3 cm, right and bottom borders 2.54 cm.

Please use this template file to facilitate your article. Overall, the body of the **ZAD Al-Mufassirin** article is a minimum of 10 sheets and a maximum of 30 sheets (title-list of references).

The body and weight of the article sections consist of:

1. **Introduction (± 15 - 20%)**
2. **Research Methodology (±10 - 15%)**
3. **Results and Discussion (±40-60%)**
4. **Conclusion and List of References (± 5 - 10%)**

In this section explain the basic part of the article written**, which includes a brief description of the background, research problems, research objectives and research benefits which include describing the phenomena of the problems observed, the real conditions obtained which can be supported by several theories.** The next part can be presented data or facts that support research and ideas. Then the focus of the problem and the purpose of the research can be presented.

The parts referred to above do not have to be described in the form of separate points. The sharpness of this section is the foundation for reviewers to assess the submitted manuscript.

The introduction contains the background of the problem, the gap between reality and ideal, identification of the causes of the problem, problem limitation, previous research relevant to the research, novelty and research objectives. Supported by relevant theories and recent research on the problem, as well as the new value of research that is an innovation. This section is written as much as ± 15 - 20% of the body of the article.

Writing references in the body of the **ZAD Al-Mufassirin** article uses the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)** format. It is recommended that references are not direct quotes or do not contain too many direct quotes. If the direct quotation contains 40 words or more, it is written separately from the paragraph and indented one tab from the left side and given quotation marks.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology contains an outline of the **research methodology, research design, research approach, research methods, implementation procedures, time and location of research, research instruments, data collection techniques, population and samples, validity and reliability tests of instruments, data analysis methods and data credibility tests.** If needed, there is information about the instrument grid. This section is written as much as ±10-15% of the body of the article.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results describe the main findings of the research. The author compiles, analyzes, evaluates and interprets and compares the latest findings with the findings of existing research. Avoid repetition of sentences from the introduction, methods and results. The number of discussion paragraphs should be longer than the introduction. The consistency of the article from the title to the discussion must be considered. Weaknesses of the research and suggestions for further research development are described in this section.

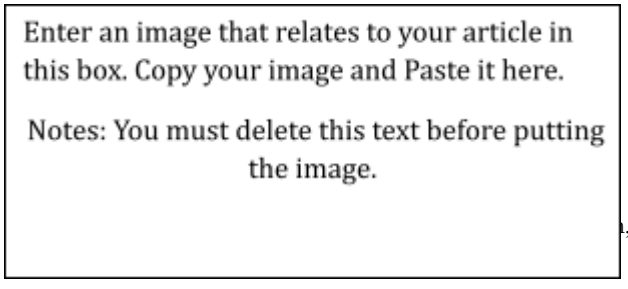
Discussion

The discussion is **described to answer the research results/data comprehensively in accordance with the objectives**. The discussion aims to interpret the research results in accordance with theory and previous research results. The discussion is written with 1.5 spaces and bolded. The presentation in the discussion is written systematically using the sub-discussion format of numbers and letters. If there are figures/tables, make sure they contain data/information related to the research objectives. Tables and figures are included in the body of the manuscript. Table and figure titles are numbered and written in Cambria font 12, spacing 1.15. For images, we recommend using a pixel size of 300 for optimal sharpness and image quality (in JPG format).

1. Discussion Subchapter

References used must use primary reference sources such as journals and proceedings as much as 80% and 20% secondary reference sources (books) published in the last 10 years. References are written in the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)** format. An example of writing can be done like this.

For table/image explanation, you should use Table 1, Table 2, or Figure 1, Figure 2 sequentially. Do not use the phrase "like the table below". An example of presenting a figure is as follows:



Picture 1. This is an example of a caption for an image

The example of table presentation is as follows:

Tabel 2. Structure of the Curriculum Structure of the Qur'anic Science and Tafsir Study Program

No	Course Group
1.	Mata Kuliah Umum (MKU)
2.	Mata Kuliah Khas Sekolah Tinggi (MKKST)
3.	Mata Kuliah Inti Program Studi (MKIPS)
4.	Mata Kuliah Pilihan Program Studi (MKPPS)
5.	Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Kepribadian dan Keterampilan (MKPKK)

The use of further subchapters in the discussion can be done according to the needs of the discussion. Example:

1. Sub-chapter Discussion 2 (Write down the sub-discussion)

a. Subchapter 2 (Cambria 12)

1). Subchapter 3 (Cambria 12)

a). Subchapter 4 (Cambria 12)

For direct quotations use 1 space:

> "To accomplish the mission of spreading the message of the Quran, prospective Islamic teachers need to be equipped with the ability to translate the Qur'an. However, in reality, they face difficulties in understanding the messages of the Qur'an because of their low Arabic language skills. This research aims to find practical steps to improve the competence of prospective Islamic teachers in translating the Qur'an."[1]

Citations and References

[1] Aam Abdussalam et al., "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia," *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 11, no. 2 (2021): 254–68.

One of the characteristics of a scientific article is that it presents the ideas of others to strengthen and enrich the ideas of the author. These ideas that have been expressed by others are referred to, and the source of the reference is included later in the bibliography. A reference is a mention of the source of an idea written in the text as (1) an acknowledgment to the owner of the idea that the author has "borrowed" rather than plagiarized, and (2) a notification to the reader of who and where the idea was taken from.

Quoting Quranic verses can be done using the Quran In Word application by mentioning the letter and verse first, followed by writing the verse and its translation in italics without including in-notes, or the letter and verse can be kept after the translation. Examples are:

Islamic Shari'ah is universal, applicable to every person, every time and every place. This is in accordance with the words of Allah Swt. in Surah Saba' verse 28:

وَمَآ أَرۡسَلۡنَٰكَ إِلَّا كَآفَّةٗ لِّلنَّاسِ بَشِيرٗا وَنَذِيرٗا وَلَٰكِنَّ أَكۡثَرَ ٱلنَّاسِ لَا يَعۡلَمُونَ

And We have not sent you but to mankind as a bearer of glad tidings and as a warner, but most of mankind do not know.[2]

The citation of the hadith is by mentioning the text of the hadith first, then the translation and the narrator.

وَرَوَى الشَّيْخَانِ عَنِ ابْنِ مَسعُوْدٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؛ أَيُّ الأَعْمَالِ أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللهِ تَعَالَى؟ قَالَ: الصَّلاَةُ عَلَى وَقْتِهَا، قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيٌّ؟ قَالَ بِرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيٌّ؟ قَالَ الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيْلِ اللهِ.

"And narrated imam Bukhari and Muslim from ibn Mas'ud said: "I asked the Messenger of Allah (SAW), what is the deed that Allah loves the most? He replied: "Prayer (performed) in its time, then I asked again, then what other deeds? He replied: "Doing good to both parents. Then I asked again, then what else, O Messenger? He replied: "Jihad in the way of Allah." (HR. Bukhari dan Muslim dari ibn Mas'ud).

[2] Teks dan terjemah Al-Quran dalam artikel ini dikutip dari Aplikasi Quran in word dalam MS Word dan divalidasi oleh peneliti dengan edisi cetak Al-Quran dan Terjemahnya. Penerjemah : Tim Depag RI, Bandung : CV. Diponegoro, 2015.

The presentation of other people's ideas in the article is done indirectly and directly. Ideas that are quoted indirectly generally come from textbooks, journals, papers, articles and websites etc. The quoted writing is summarized or concluded and made in the body of the article and at the end of the paragraph is given a reference with the bodynote system. An example is the following paragraph:

Tatang Hidayat et al. examined efforts to integrate Islamic values into learning have attracted Islamic scholars to discuss and led them to offer their models which are open to testing.[3]

In general, **ZAD Al-Mufassirin** uses a citation and reference writing style based on the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note).** However, with several types of references, it will be detailed as follows:

1. Textbooks are published books that are no more than 5 years old. The method of writing the bodynote is the author's name, period, open parenthesis, year of publication, close, title of the book written in italics, period, city of publication, colon, publisher, period. This bodynote is written in Cambria 12 typeface, Tab 1.5, An example of a textbook footnote is Abdussalam.[4]

   Abdussalam, Aam. *Pembelajaran Dalam Islam Konsep Ta'lim Dalam Al-Quran*. Yogyakarta: Maghza Pustaka, 2017.

   As for repeated book citations, the citation is the same as the first one.

2. Scientific journals are cited in the format Abdussalam, Supriyadi, Supriadi, & Saepudin[5] and in the bibliography:

   Abdussalam, Aam, Tedi Supriyadi, Udin Supriadi, Aep Saepudin, and Muhamad Imam Pamungkas. "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 11, no. 2 (2021): 254–68.

[3] Tatang Hidayat et al., "Designing Islamic Values Integration into Sociology Learning," *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 6, no. 1 (June 30, 2020): 37–56, https://doi.org/10.15575/jpi.v6i1.8119.

[4] Aam Abdussalam, *Pembelajaran Dalam Islam Konsep Ta'lim Dalam Al-Quran* (Yogyakarta: Maghza Pustaka, 2017).

[5] Abdussalam et al., "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia."

3. Citations from internet sources are written as Amanda[6] with the following in the bibliography:

   Amanda, Gita. "Menristekdikti Sebut Peneliti Di Indonesia Masih Minim." republika.co.id (16/1/2018), 2018. https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/18/01/16/p2ncrt423-menristekdikti-sebut-peneliti-di-indonesia-masih-minim.

4. Citations from the source of papers and newspaper articles are written with Syahidin[7] in bibliography format:

   Syahidin, "Metode Pendidikan Qurani", *Koran Pikiran Rakyat*, Senin, 25 Februari 2019.

5. Direct quotation of interviews and observations using the format Rifa'i[8] with the following example:

   Rifa'i, Ahmad. "Wawancara Bersama Ketua Dewan Nazhir PPM Miftahul Khoir (5/4/2017)." 2017.

While the observation quotation is written Observation[9] with the following example:

"Observasi Masjid Khoiru Ummah PPM Miftahul Khoir." Bandung, 2017.

D. CONCLUSION

[6] Gita Amanda, "Menristekdikti Sebut Peneliti Di Indonesia Masih Minim," republika.co.id (16/1/2018), 2018, https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/18/01/16/p2ncrt423-menristekdikti-sebut-peneliti-di-indonesia-masih-minim.

[7] Syahidin, *Aplikasi Metode Pendidikan Qurani Dalam Pembelajaran Agama Islam Di Sekolah* (Bandung: UPI Press, 2022).

[8] Ahmad Rifa'i, "Wawancara Bersama Ketua Dewan Nazhir PPM Miftahul Khoir (5/4/2017)" (Tidak Diterbitkan, 2017).

[9] "Observasi Masjid Khoiru Ummah PPM Miftahul Khoir" (Bandung, 2017).

The conclusion contains the substance of the meaning of the objectives elaborated with the results and discussion, so that there is a connection / conclusion. The conclusion contains the answer to the formulation of the research problem. The conclusion is the essence of the discussion and should be the answer to the research question in a descriptive form. Conclusions are written individually in subheadings. The conclusion contains answers to the research questions. This section can also be added about the follow-up of the research results in the future. Written in narrative form, not in numerical/numbering form. Suggestions are given on the basis of the research results.

REFERENCES

Abdussalam, Aam. *Pembelajaran Dalam Islam Konsep Ta'lim Dalam Al-Quran*. Yogyakarta: Maghza Pustaka, 2017.

Abdussalam, Aam, Tedi Supriyadi, Udin Supriadi, Aep Saepudin, and Muhamad Imam Pamungkas. "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 11, no. 2 (2021): 254–68.

Amanda, Gita. "Menristekdikti Sebut Peneliti Di Indonesia Masih Minim." republika.co.id (16/1/2018), 2018. https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/18/01/16/p2ncrt423-menristekdikti-sebut-peneliti-di-indonesia-masih-minim.

"Aplikasi Quran in Word Versi 64 - 3.0," 2018.

Hidayat, Tatang, Ahmad Syamsu Rizal, Aam Abdussalam, and Ahmad Ghiyats Fawwaz. "Designing Islamic Values Integration into Sociology Learning." *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 6, no. 1 (June 30, 2020): 37–56. https://doi.org/10.15575/jpi.v6i1.8119.

"Observasi Masjid Khoiru Ummah PPM Miftahul Khoir." Bandung, 2017.

Rifa'i, Ahmad. "Wawancara Bersama Ketua Dewan Nazhir PPM Miftahul Khoir (5/4/2017)." 2017.

Syahidin. *Aplikasi Metode Pendidikan Qurani Dalam Pembelajaran Agama Islam Di Sekolah*. Bandung: UPI Press, 2022.

Syahidin, "Metode Pendidikan Qurani", *Koran Pikiran Rakyat*, Senin, 25 Februari 2019.

Bibliography is written according to the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)** using mendeley, zotero and Endnote applications or an automatic bibliography in Microsoft Word. The bibliography must be complete and match the references presented in the body of the article. All references that have been mentioned in the article must be included in the bibliography. To show the quality of scientific articles, the list included in the bibliography must be quite a lot at least 50. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and grouped according to the type of reference such as textbooks, scientific journals, papers and articles, interviews and online sources.

Description

All letters used are Cambria with a size of 12 points, except for the table which is 10 points. Each point must have one Enter on the Keyboard, for example: from Introduction to Research Methodology there must be one Enter, to separate which introduction and which Research Methodology. The text must refer to the EBI (Indonesian spelling) and KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) of the latest printing. The total number of manuscripts is a minimum of 10 pages and a maximum of 30 pages (5000-7000 words) right and left aligned.

This template can be used directly to enter the manuscript, because the paper size and margins have been adjusted according to the rules. For the numbering of the first page is below the center with Garamond font size 10, and the next page in the upper right corner, while the Journal identity is written in the header which consists of the journal name, volume, number, year, DOI No, E ISSN and journal website. If there are still questions related to the journal template, you can contact the Editor in Chief Tatang Hidayat, M. Pd directly.

Editor In Chief
ZAD Al-Mufassirin: Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an & Tafsir
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PEDOMAN TRANSLITERASI ARAB-LATIN

Transliterasi yang digunakan dalam buku ini berdasarkan SK Bersama Menteri Agama dan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor: 158 Tahun 1987- Nomor: 0543b/U/1987 dengan beberapa contoh berikut:

A. Konsonan

Arab	Latin		Arab	Latin
ا	Tidak dilambangkan		ط	ṭ
ب	b		ظ	ẓ
ت	t		ع	‘
ث	ṡ		غ	G
ج	j		ف	F
ح	ḥ		ق	Q
خ	kh		ك	K
د	d		ل	L
ذ	ż		م	M
ر	r		ن	N
ز	z		و	W
س	s		ه	h
ش	sy		ء	’
ص	ṣ		ي	Y
ض	ḍ			

Vokal

1. Vokal Tunggal

Arab	Nama	Latin	Contoh Arab	Dibaca

ـَ	*fat<u>h</u>aħ*	a	كَتَبَ	Kataba
ـِ	*kasraħ*	i	ضُرِبَ	ḍuriba
ـُ	*ḍammaħ*	u	نَعْبُدُ	na’budu

2. Vokal panjang (*maddah)*

Arab	Nama	Latin	Contoh Arab	Dibaca
ـَ	*fat<u>h</u>aħ*	ā	مَالِكِ	Māliki
ـِ	*kasraħ*	ī	قِيْلَ	Qīla
ـُ	*ḍammaħ*	ū	رَسُولٌ	Rasūlun