

**TITLE IN ENGLISH, WRITTEN IN CONSTANTIA CAPITAL LETTERS 14
BOLD CENTER, MAXIMUM 15 WORDS**

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ABSTRACT (Constantia 10, Bold, single-spaced)

The abstract consists of the background, objectives, methods, results, and conclusions of the research. It is written in one paragraph, 150-200 words without references, footnotes, bibliography, abbreviations/acronyms, and mathematical information. (Font: Constantia, font size: 10, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, organized alphabetically and separated using a semicolon (;))

Keywords: 3 to 5 words or phrases that are important, specific, and representative for the article (Font: Constantia, font size: 10, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, organized alphabetically and separated using a semicolon (;))

INTRODUCTION (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, font style: bold)

This section includes the background of the problem, a literature review of previous research and the novelty of the study. In the last paragraph of the introduction, the research objectives are stated.

The introduction should be written based on the rules of scientific writing. Arabic-Indonesian transliteration refers to the results of a joint decision between the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic Indonesia written in the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 158 of 1987 and No. 0543b/U/1987.

The citations should use bodynote that include the author's name and year of publication. It is highly recommended to use certain applications, such as Mendeley, Zotero, or other applications to facilitate the citation management. (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced)

RESEARCH METHODS (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, font style: bold)

The method should be clear and in details, starting from the approach, method, data collection techniques, and analysis of research data. (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, font style: bold)

Research Results

Research results are presented clearly and informatively. Research data can be presented in the form of tables or figures and explained in sentences. This section is purely a description of the data without any references.

If the research results contain tables, charts, or images that display the results of the research, the information presented should have clear meanings and can be easily understood. They should not contain raw data that still requires further processing. Thus, the readers can directly obtain important information from them without having additional data analysis or processing. (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced)

Example of Table and Figure Presentation

Table 1. title is written in single-spaced, if more than one line and without using a period at the end (Font: Constantia, font size: 11, paragraph: center, single-spaced)

Table 1

Learning Methods *Kitab al-Akhlāq al-Marḍiyah*

No	Learning Methos	Tools
1	Lecture	-
2	<i>Balagan atau Bandungan</i>	<i>Kitab al-Akhlāq al-Marḍiyah</i> , Pencil
3	<i>Ngalogat</i>	<i>Kitab al-Akhlāq al-Marḍiyah</i> , Pencil
4	<i>Sorogan</i>	<i>Kitab al-Akhlāq al-Marḍiyah</i>
5	<i>Muthola'ah</i>	<i>Kitab al-Akhlāq al-Marḍiyah</i>
6	<i>Mudzakarah</i>	<i>Kitab al-Akhlāq al-Marḍiyah</i>
7	Discussion	Assignment Sheer
8	Presentation	Projector or Cardboard, Laptop
9	Q&A	-

Figure 1. Title of the figure is written in single-spaced, if more than one line and without using a period at the end (Font: Constantia, font size: 11, paragraph: center, single-spaced)



Figure 1. Research Location

Discussion

This section explains the results of the research, especially regarding the analysis of the data obtained with relevant theories. It is made by showing whether the research results are relevant to the theory or not. Citations should be recent (for last 20 years). It is also presented clearly and informatively (no tables or figures in the texts). (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced)

CONCLUSION (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, font style: bold)

This section consists of a brief description in the form of answers to the problems raised. It is written in paragraphs (not numeric) and contains research conclusions and recommendations given to the involved parties in the research. (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced)

REFERENCE (Font: Constantia, font size: 12, paragraph: justify, single-spaced, font style: bold)

The article should consist of references that includes only the sources used in the citation. It should be organized alphabetically by the author's last name or the institution's name from which the citation is taken. The authors are required to use recent sources within the last 10 years with at least 15 references used. The references should include sources that are relevant and support the content of the article.

The authors should pay attention to the ratio between primary and secondary sources. 80% sources come from primary sources, such as scientific journals. While 20% sources come from secondary sources, such as books, proceedings, magazines, newspapers, internet pages, thesis, legislation, and interviews.

The citation and referencing system used in the article should follow *American Psychological Association 7th edition*. This applies to all references included in the text and reference. It is highly recommended to use reference management applications, such as Mendeley, Zotero, or other applications to facilitate drafting and management of the reference in accordance with the provisions mentioned earlier. (Font: Constantia, font size: 11, paragraph: justify, single-spaced)

For example:

- Cassar, G. (2017) *Nature is more valuable than you thought. Here are four reasons*, *World Economic Forum*. Available at: Tersedia pada: <http://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/06/four-reasons-that-nature-is-more-valuable-than-you-thought/> (Accessed: January 31, 2019). >>> **Internet website**
- Harahap, Z. H. (2017). Pendidikan karakter berbasis nilai moral dan nilai kebangsaan. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Tahunan Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Medan Tahun 2017*, 1(1), 407-410. >>> **Proceedings**
- Jones, K. (2009). Wawancara tentang apa (tema wawancara). *Wawancara*, tempat wawancara, tanggal wawancara. >>> **Interviews**
- Kemendikbud. (2003). *Undang-Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional Indonesia*. Jakarta: Indonesia. >>> **Law, etc.**
- Muttaqin, M. Z., & Kusaeri, K. (2017). Pengembangan instrumen penilaian tes tertulis bentuk uraian untuk pembelajaran PAI berbasis masalah materi fiqh. *Jurnal Tatsqif*, 15(1), 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.20414/j-tatsqif.v15i1.1154> >>> **Journal article with two authors**
- Nurhamzah, N. (2019). *Manajemen pembiayaan pendidikan pesantren berbasis mutu*. Tesis. Bandung: UIN Sunan Gunung Djati). >>> **Thesis**
- Penda, A. (2016). Peran KKG/MGMP dalam meningkatkan mutu guru, *Republika*, Januari 2016, 1-4. >>> **Newspaper**
- Penda, A. (2017). Eksistensi madrasah antara tafaqahu fiddin dan penguasaan IPTEK. *Ihklas Beramal*, 60-62. >>> **Magazine**
- Priatna, T. (2018). Inovasi pembelajaran PAI di sekolah pada era disruptive innovation. *Jurnal Tatsqif*, 16(1), 16-41. <https://doi.org/10.20414/jtq.v16i1.158> >>> **Journal article with one author**
- Usman, M. U. (2003). *Menjadi guru profesional*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya. >>> **Book**
- Wahyuliani, Y., Supriadi, U., & Anwar, S. (2016). Efektivitas penggunaan media pembelajaran flip book terhadap peningkatan hasil belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran PAI dan budi pekerti di SMA Negeri 4 Bandung. *TARBAWY: Indonesian Journal of Islamic Education*, 3(1), 22-36. <https://doi.org/10.17509/t.v3i1.3457> >>> **Journal article with three more authors**