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Title is written in Cambria, 14 pt, bold, left-aligned, Each Word Capitalized, and a maximum of 20 words

Author's Name[1*], Author's Name[2] (Cambria, 12 pt)
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Keywords: 3–5 keywords, each word or phrase separated by commas (,).

***Kata kunci**: 3–5 kata kunci, setiap kata atau frasa dipisahkan dengan tanda koma (,).*

Abstract: The abstract is written in Cambria font, 11 pt, and consists of 150–200 words. It should include the following: research problem, research objectives, research methods, and research results. The abstract must provide a concise and clear overview of the research. Written in **English** and **Indonesian**.

***Abstrak:** Abstrak ditulis dengan font Cambria, ukuran 11 pt, dan terdiri dari 150–200 kata. Abstrak harus mencakup hal-hal berikut: masalah penelitian, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, dan hasil penelitian. Abstrak harus memberikan gambaran yang ringkas dan jelas tentang penelitian tersebut.*

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should include the following elements: 1) an explanation of why the research topic is important; 2) a description of the research or analysis gap; 3) references to previous studies related to the topic, explaining what is already known; 4) a discussion of the limitations or weaknesses of previous studies; 5) a clear statement of the novelty or unique contribution of the current research; and 6) an explanation of the research objectives.

The introduction consists of a background that includes empirical phenomena or previous studies presented through academic debate. Supporting theories are briefly and clearly described, along with the formulation of the problem and the purpose of the study, all written in one section without subheadings. This part also presents the empirical or conceptual problems that form the basis for conducting the research. Use Cambria font, 12 pt, with 1.15 spacing. **All parts of the article (introduction-conclusion) must be written in English.**

METHOD

The methodology section includes several key components: 1) the type and approach of the research; 2) the time and location of the study; 3) data collection techniques; 4) the informants involved; and 5) the methods used for data analysis. Each

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of these elements should be explained clearly and in detail. It is written in a **paragraph form.**

For qualitative research, such as classroom action research or case studies, it is important to include information about the researcher's role, the research subjects, and the informants involved. This section should also explain how the data were collected, the research location and duration, as well as the procedures used to verify the validity of the findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The key guidelines for presenting research or study findings are as follows: 1) research or study results should be presented clearly and concisely, with enough detail to support the conclusions; 2) tables or figures may be used; however, avoid repeating the same information by providing a narrative below each table or figure so that readers can understand the data presented by the author; 3) each research or study finding must be properly interpreted using standard spelling.

If there are figures or tables, ensure that they contain data or information relevant to the research objectives. Tables and figures must be included within the main body of the manuscript. Titles of tables and figures should be numbered and written in Cambria font, size 11, with single spacing.



Figure 1. Write the figure caption here (Cambria, 11 pt)

An example of table presentation is as follows:

Table 3. Curriculum Structure of the Islamic Education Study Program

No.	Course	Semester
1.	Teaching Profession	IV
2.	Learning Media and Design	IV
3.	Classroom Action Research	IV
4.	Qualitative Research Method	VI
5.	Academic Writing	VI

Discussion

The discussion section serves several purposes: 1) to address the research problems and questions posed in the study; 2) to explain the process through which the findings were obtained, 3) to interpret and analyze the results; 4) to connect the research outcomes with existing theories or established bodies of knowledge; and 5) to propose new theoretical insights or modifications to existing theories by comparing them with previous reputable research publications.

When responding to the research problems or questions, authors should clearly draw conclusions based on prior studies. The interpretation of findings should employ empirical reasoning grounded in existing theories or supported by earlier studies

published in reputable national and international journals. Findings that emerge from field realities should also be integrated or related to previous research or theoretical frameworks. For this reason, authors are required to cite credible and reputable journal sources.

This section is expected to make a meaningful contribution and offer fresh perspectives for the advancement of scientific knowledge. Therefore, authors should ensure that the discussion forms a significant part of the overall article, enhancing the academic quality and scholarly development in the field of Islamic Education.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should clearly answer the research problems and objectives. Write it briefly and clearly, without repeating the abstract or just restating the results. Include possible applications of the findings and give suggestions related to the research.

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