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Garamond; Size-12 (In English/Indonesia); Sakkal Majala; size 18 (in Arabic) Line Spacing: fixed-20pt; Paragraph Spacing: Above paragraph-10pt, Below paragraph-10pt

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ABSTRACT/ ملخص

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Keywords/ الكلمات الرئيسية: 3-5 words

ABSTRAK

Abstrak adalah ringkasan singkat dan komprehensif dari isi artikel; itu memungkinkan pembaca untuk mensurvei isi artikel dengan cepat dan, seperti judul, itu memungkinkan orang yang tertarik pada dokumen untuk mengambilnya dari abstrak dan pengindeksan basis data. Kebanyakan jurnal ilmiah membutuhkan abstrak. Konsultasikan instruksi kepada penulis atau halaman web jurnal di mana Anda berencana untuk mengirimkan artikel Anda untuk instruksi khusus jurnal. Abstraksi yang disiapkan dengan baik dapat menjadi paragraf tunggal terpenting dalam sebuah artikel. Kebanyakan orang memiliki kontak pertama mereka dengan sebuah artikel dengan hanya melihat abstrak, biasanya dibandingkan dengan beberapa abstrak lainnya, karena mereka sedang melakukan pencarian literatur. Pembaca sering memutuskan berdasarkan abstrak apakah akan membaca seluruh artikel. Abstrak perlu padat dengan informasi. Dengan menanamkan kata-kata kunci dalam abstrak Anda, Anda meningkatkan kemampuan pengguna untuk menemukannya. Jangan melebihi batas kata abstrak jurnal tempat Anda mengirimkan artikel. Batas kata bervariasi dari jurnal ke jurnal dan biasanya berkisar antara 150 hingga 250 kata.

Kata Kunci: 3-5 Kata

INTRODUCTION/PENDAHULUAN / مقدمة

Introduction should be started without indentation using Garamond 12 bolded capital letters. Subheading is limited by two spaces within body of article. Please make the page setting of your word processor to A4 format (18.2 x 25.7 cm); with the margins: bottom 1,5 cm (1.15 in) and top 1,5 cm (1.15 in), left 2 cm (1.15 in) and right 2 cm (1.15 in). For the body of the paper, please use Garamond 12, single spacing.

In introduction inform the problem of study, use theories. The contents of the paper should be in the following: (1) title of paper, (2) author names and address, (3) abstract, (4) keywords, (5) introduction, (6) discussion and analysis, (7) conclusion, (8) acknowledgement (if any), (9) bibliography.

Do not number your paper. All text, figures and tables must be in English for English article, and must be in Arabic for Arabic article. Should always be written in with the fonts Garamond 12, especially also in the figures and tables. The length of article is 4.000-7.000 words including all pictures, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

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All papers submitted to the journal should be written in good English. Authors for whom English is not their native language are encouraged to have their paper checked before submission for grammar and clarity. English language and copyediting services can be provided by: International Editing and Asia Editing. The work should not have been published or submitted for publication elsewhere. The official language of the manuscript to be published in *Tadris Al-'Arabiyyah* journal is Indonesian and English.

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

METHOD/METODE/ طريقة البحث

Materials and methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Identify Subsections

It is both conventional and expedient to divide the Method section into labeled subsections. These usually include a section with descriptions of the participants or subjects and a section describing the procedures used in the study. The latter section often includes description of (a) any experimental manipulations or inter-ventions used and how they were delivered-for example, any mechanical apparatus used to deliver them; (b) sampling procedures and sample size and precision; (c) measurement approaches (including the psychometric properties of the instruments used); and (d) the research design. If the design of the study is complex or the stimuli require detailed description,



additional subsections or subheadings to divide the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information.

Include in these subsections the information essential to comprehend and replicate the study. Insufficient detail leaves the reader with questions; too much detail burdens the reader with irrelevant information. Consider using appendices and/or a supplemental website for more detailed information.

Participant (Subject) Characteristics

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research syntheses and secondary data analyses. If humans participated in the study, report the eligibility and exclusion criteria, including any restrictions based on demographic characteristics.

Research Design

Specify the research design in the Method section. Were subjects placed into conditions that were manipulated, or were they observed naturalistically? If multiple conditions were created, how were participants assigned to conditions, through random assignment or some other selection mechanism? Was the study conducted as a between-subjects or a within-subject design?

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION/HASIL PENELITIAN/تحصيلات البحث وتحليلها

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Findings (can be in form of subheading)

Inform a number of important data (original) field which obtained from the questionnaires, surveys, documents, interviews, observations and other data collection techniques. It can be completed with table or graphic to clarify the result.

All figures and tables should be centered and numbered consecutively. Tables (refer with: Table 1, Table 2,...) should be presented above the table contain in center alignment. A descriptive title should be placed after table title (refer with: Table 1, table 2,...) above each table. The source of the table should be placed below the table in right alignment. Example:

Table 1. Summary of Islamic Education Student			
No	Name	Male/Female	Rate
.			
1.	Aisyah	Female	Beginner
2.	Ahmad	Male	Advance

Source: Islamic Students Book of MTS Al-Durasah

Figures (refer with: Figure 1, Figure 2,...) should be presented below each figures and followed by the descriptive of the figure.



Figure 1. The Oval Picture

Equations (refer with: Eq.1, Eq.2,...) should be presented in the right side of the equation and in the bracket (Eq.1). There should be one line of space above the equation and one line of space below it before the text continues. Example:

$$C^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

Analysis

Presenting the data that has been interpreted and analyzed by a specific technique and has been processed by the specific theory (also from researcher idea). Citations in Text use APA style seven edition using manager reference (mendeley/zotero/endnote).

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

CONCLUSION/SIMPULAN/ نتائج البحث

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

REFERENCES/DAFTAR PUSTAKA/ المراجع

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- al-Najran. Usman Abdullah dan Jasem Ali Jasem. 2013. "Tahlīl al-Akhṡha' al-Kitābiyah fī Ba'dh al Zawāhir al Nahwiyyah fī Kitābat al Thullāb Ghair al Nāthiqīna al 'Arabiyyah" *Prosiding Seminar*



International Bahasa Arab Khithab al-Tajdid fi al-Dirasat al-'Arabiyyah Baina al-Nazariyah wa al-Tatbiiq.
Padang: UIN Imam Bonjol Padang ← **Conference Proceeding**.

Taufiqurrochman. 2015. "Busuu.com: Model Belajar Bahasa Arab Mandiri Berbasis Website", *Laporan Penelitian UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang*. ← **Report**

Ardiansyah, Ade Arip. 2019. *Al Himār fī Qishati al Nabī Yūsuf fī al Qurān al Karīm (Dirāsah Balāghiyyah wa Ilm al Lughah al Ijtima'ī)*. Tesis pada UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. ← **Thesis**

Busuu Developer. "Manfaat busuu Premium", <https://www.busuu.com/id>. Diakses pada 25 Mei 2018.
← **Websit**

Note:

1. It is suggested the use of **ZOTERO/MENDELEY** as a reference manager.
2. The article is research-based or thought-based in Arabic linguistics and Arabic teachings which is not published elsewhere either in print or online. The manuscript should be typed in Word document in **English/Indonesia** with **Garamond** sized 12, 1.15 space, in **Arabic** with **Sakkal Majalla** sized 16 on A4 sized paper. The manuscript is 3000-5000 words in length.

Transliteration

Transliteration of Arabic to Latin refers to the model of the *Library of Congress*.

TRANSLITERATION GUIDLINES

Arabic-Latin transliteration was used in the Jurnal Pendidikan Islam based on the *Library of Congress* model;

b	=	ب	dz	=	ذ	ṭ	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	D _h	=	ظ	m	=	م
ts	=	ث	z	=	ز	‘	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	G _h	=	غ	w	=	و
h	=	ح	sy	=	ش	F	=	ف	h	=	ه
kh	=	خ	sh	=	ص	Q	=	ق	‘	=	ء
d	=	د	dl	=	ض	K	=	ك	y	=	ي

Short vowel a = ا ; I = — u = —
— —



Long vowel	ā	=	ـَ	;	Ī	=	ـِ	ū	=	ـُ
			ا				ى			و
Dipotong	ay	=	أ	;	A	=	او			
			ي		w					

Note:

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūthah* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūthah* is transliterated into “t”.
2. An article *alif-lām* (ال) is transliterated into *al-*; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alif-lām* is transliterated into *-l-*.
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.

Example:

- a. Arabic word in general:

أهلية	=	<i>Abliyyah</i> atau <i>abliyya</i>
سورة البقرة	=	<i>Sūrat al-Baqarah</i>
أهل السنة والجماعة	=	<i>Ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā‘ah</i>

- b. Qur’anic verses:

يأيها الناس	=	<i>Yā ayyuha ‘n-nās</i>
ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه	=	<i>Dhālika ‘l-kitābu lāraiba fih</i>

