

Title (Center, Palatino Linotype 13)

[Maximum 15 words in English. The title should be concise and describe the content of the paper. You may use creative titles that attract readers' interest. The location of the research may be stated in the title.]

Full Name of Author 1

Institution
Email

Full Name of Author 2

Institution
Email

Full Name of Author 3

Institution
Email

(Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, space 1)

Abstract

A maximum 150-200 words abstract in English with Palatino Linotype font 11 point, 1 spacing, and justify. Abstract should be clear, descriptive, and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Abstract topics include discipline area, the purpose of article, reasons for the selection or the importance of research topics, research methods, hypothesis, the results of research, research's contribution in discipline area, and a summary of the results. Abstract should end with a comment about the importance of the results or conclusions brief.

Keywords:

Justify; Palatino
Linotype 11; alfabetik;
3-5 words, using a
semicolon

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INTRODUCTION (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

Background of the study (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The author writes the background of the study and the context of the study. In addition, the author also needs to write a literature review in the background of the study. In writing the literature review and each use of references, the author is advised to use relevant and recent references (last 5 years). **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Literature review (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The literature review contains various previous studies that have themes that are relevant to the research in the article. In writing a literature review, authors are asked to write it in a flowing, coherent manner, and in dialogue with various literature or previous research results. This literature review functions to help authors formulate research gap and novelty. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Research gap (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1.5 space)

The author needs to write down the initial data obtained before the research and derived from a group of individuals who will be the research sample. This initial data must contradict theories and various previous research results. Thus, the author writes down research gaps derived from initial data that contradict theories and various research results. The author can also include other types of research gaps from literature review. For example, evidence gap; or knowledge gap; or practical-knowledge gap; or methodological gap; or empirical gap; or theoretical gap; or population and sample gap. The explanation in the research gap section then ends with a clear and strong problem formulation. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Problem formulation (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The problem formulation contains research questions based on the research gap. Therefore, it should be in the form of a question, not a statement or description.

Rationale of the study (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The rationale of the study contains the author's explanation of the arguments for the importance of the research carried out. The argument must be strongly constructed and use relevant references. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Novelty of the study (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

Novelty of the study contains the author's explanation of new things from the research that has been carried out. In presenting the novelty of the study, the author needs to write down various relevant previous studies. Then, the author writes about the differences between the research that has been conducted and these previous studies. These differences can include aspects of the theme, approaches and methods used, samples and research locations, research instruments, and other aspects. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Purposes/Hypothesis of the study (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The author explains the research objectives. The number of research objectives should be the same as the number of problem statements. In addition, the research objectives must be aligned with the research gap and problem formulation. The author also needs to write the research hypothesis (if any). **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

METHODS (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

Research object/informants/participants (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1.5 space)

Data collection technique (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1.5 space)

Validity technique (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1.5 space)

Data analysis techniques (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1.5 space)

Consist of variable identification, research subject/participant/respondent/informant (including criteria of research subject/participant/respondent/informant), sampling technique, data collection technique (for example: interview, observation, documentation), instruments of measurement (including psychometric information of instruments of measurement if any), validity technique, and methods, including the statistical analysis technique used. Authors should write each element of this research method in detail, completely and operationally. This segment should inform readers of the materials and method that the authors have used for the research. Please ensure that sufficient information has been given to allow for repetition of the research. Avoid directly quoting definitions from a book in the method section. Authors also must describes the form of ethical approval. For example, a statement of ethical approval from the institution that oversees the research; the use of informed consent; and other forms of ethical approval. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

Research Results (Palatino Linotype Bold11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

Research results consist of descriptive statistics, assumption test results, and hypothesis test results (if any and quantitative) or pieces of interview and observation data or other qualitative data (if qualitative), presented sequentially or integrated. The

research results presented are then interpreted appropriately. The results of this research are flexible, meaning that in one subchapter the results of this research can contain several research results if there are indeed many things to be revealed in the journal article. If there is a table/chart/image, it contains a description of the results of the analysis that is already meaningful and easy to understand its meaning quickly. Tables/charts/figures do not contain raw data that can or should still be processed.

[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]

Example of table writing

Tabel 1.

Correlations among and descriptive statistics for key study variables

Variables	M (SD)	Sex	Age	Income	Educ.	Relig.	Dist. Intol.
Sex	1.53 (.50)		.07	-.09	.02	.14	.06
Age	31.88 (10.29)			.08	.19*	.20*	.01
Income	2.60 (1.57)				.04	-.14	-.09
Educ.	3.44 (1.06)					-.29*	-.06
Relig.	1.21 (.30)						-.19*
Dist. Intol.	3.75 (1.19)						

Notes. N's range from 107 to 109 due to occasional missing data. For sex, 0 = male, 1 = female. Educ. = education. Dist. Intol. = distress intolerance. Relig. = religiosity.

* $p < .05$.

Example of image appearance

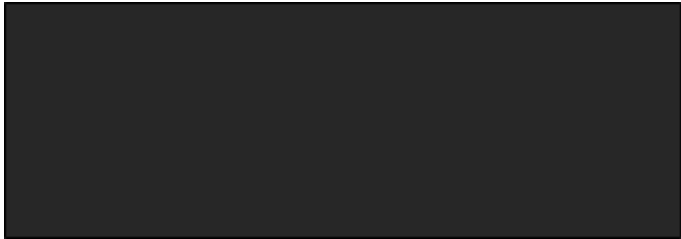


Figure 1. [Image description....]

Math Formula

[Use Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType equations, write in the center, and number the equations starting from (1), (2) and so on.]

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \quad (1)$$

Discussion (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The discussion part is to analyze the results of the research with the theory of the results of previous relevant studies. The research results must be analyzed critically, in

depth, and linked to the latest relevant literature (the maximum number of pages is 30-40% of the entire manuscript page). The discussion section explains the research results using a certain framework that has been prepared by the author. The discussion section gives substantial meaning to the results of the analysis and comparisons with previous findings based on the results of relevant, up-to-date and primary literature reviews. The comparison should lead to differences with previous research findings so that it has the potential to state a contribution to the development of science. Include new findings from the analysis so that the originality of the research is high. In addition, the discussion section should also adjust the formulation of the problem and research objectives. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Implications of the study (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

After writing the discussion, the authors must write down the research implications in concrete terms, both theoretical and practical implications. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Limitations of the study (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

At the end of the discussion, the author needs to write the limitation of the study. This discussion section is flexible, meaning that it can contain several sections if there are many research results to be discussed. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

Conclusions (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

The content of the conclusion is the answer to the formulation of the problem, research objectives and research hypotheses. The conclusion is made concisely, clearly and concisely based on the results and discussion (maximum 1 page), made in paragraph form (not numerical), contains research findings as a synthesis between the results of data analysis and discussion results, and emphasizes new things that contribute to the development of da'wah and Islamic communication. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

Suggestions (Palatino Linotype Bold 11, Sentence case, Italic, 1 space)

Suggestions are concise, clear and concise, and are made in paragraph form (not numerical). Suggestions are addressed to the research sample, future researchers (based on the limitations of the study), and institutions related to the research theme. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

CONFLICT OF INTEREST (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

The author(s) of this article declare no conflict of interest. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

The author(s) did not receive any financial support during the preparation of the current study. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

DECLARATION OF USING AI IN THE WRITING PROCESS (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

This contains the authors' statement regarding the use of AI. It should be detailed, and the authors must state that AI is used only as an aid, not a substitute, in conceptualization, data collection, discussion, and conclusion drawing. Furthermore, the authors must acknowledge responsibility for the use of AI and its results. **[Justify, Palatino Linotype 11, spacing 1]**

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

Author 1:

Author 2:

REFERENCES (Palatino Linotype Bold, 11, 1 space)

(Write the references used alphabetically and chronologically. References must contain all sources used in the article, and do not need to contain sources that are not used. The reference list contains everything referred to in the text that comes from sources that are: (a) relevant, (b) at least 80% up to date (last 10 years), and (c) at least 80% from primary references, namely journal articles). **The total article length is 20 to 30 pages.**

Authors need to use Mendeley or reference manager software in writing bodynotes and references. Bodynote and references are written using the **American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Ed** model.

Example:

Bergland, C. (2015). Why Does Overthinking Sabotage The Creative Process? Retrieved from Psychology Today website: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-athletes-way/201508/why-does-overthinking-sabotage-the-creative-process>

Kaplan, R. M., & Saccuzzo, D. P. (2017). *Psychological Testing: Principles, Applications, And Issues* (9th Ed). Boston, Massachusetts, United States: Cengage Learning.

Muawaliyah, W., & Saifuddin, A. (2023). Consumptive Behavior In Female University Students: Qana'ah And Hedonic Lifestyle As Predictors. *Islamic Guidance And Counseling Journal*, 6(1), 70–82. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25217/igcj.v6i1.3241>

van Heerden, D. B. J., & Mellenbergh, G. J. (2003). Validity And Truth. In H. Yanai, A. Okada, K. Shigemasu, Y. Kano, & J. J. Meulman (Eds.), *New Developments In Psychometrics* (pp. 1–8). Tokyo, Japan: Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-4-431-66886-8_36

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