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The Title of the Manuscript
(Times New Roman-14 Bold, Maximum 15 Words, Center Alignment)

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(Times New Roman – 11, 1 Spasi)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract section of Ta'dib journal article serves to briefly describe the content of the journal. For abstract journal, it turns out to be over 150 to 250 words which summarizes the objectives, methods, how to collect data, how to analyze data, results and conclusions. The thing that should be avoided in writing abstracts is the existence of abbreviations or quotes. Abstract must stand alone without footnotes. and it consists of one paragraph and typed in one space. (The abstract is written using Times New Roman-11, flattened left and rightand spacing between lines 1 space)

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INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

Introduction is a part of a scientific article that brings readers or other people to understand the problems to be discussed in a scientific article in a clear, detailed, and orderly manner. In the introduction, the author or researcher can include sufficient citations.

The things that should be included in the introduction of an article are as follows: 1) research context and exposure to the forefront of scientific developments related to the topic under study from the results of reviewing previous research findings published in the latest published journals of international repute; 2) theoretical basis; 3) the results of previous studies which show gaps; 4) insight into problem-solving plans and / or scientific contributions that are "promised"; 5) Novelty of the research and 6) the formulation of research objectives.

Tables

Tables are sequentially numbered with the table title and number above the table. Elements of a table should be single-spaced, however, double spacing can be used to show groupings of data or to separate parts within the table. Tables are referred in the text by the table number e.g. **Table 1. Do not show vertical line in the table**. There is only horizontal line should be shown within the table.

The title of the table should be in 11 pt Times New Roman and be centered. fill in the table in 10 pt Times New Roman and justify.

Example

Table 1. Title

No	Criteria	Percentage
1	A	*80%*
2	B	*15%*
3	C	*5%*
4	D	*0%*

Figuress

Figures are sequentially numbered commencing at 1 with the figure title and number. Ensure that figures are clear and legible with typed letterings. The title of the table should be in 11 pt Times New Roman and be centered.

Example:

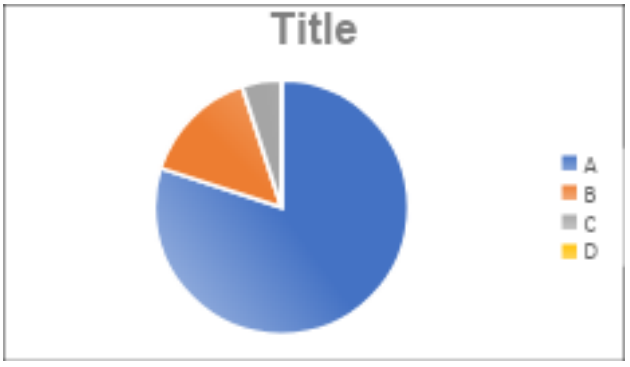


Figure 1. Title

LITERATURE REVIEW (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

Subheading of the Title1 (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Capitalize Each Word*)

It contains a discussion of theories and research results that are related or support in writing scientific articles. Theory and research results can come from national journals and international journals.

Subheading of the Title1 (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Capitalize Each Word*)

The references which are used should be from the journals with national reputation (as indicated by the journal has been indexed in SINTA and accredited at least SINTA 2, the highest is SINTA 1) and journals of international reputation, which are indexed by

DOAJ, SCOPUS, Web of Science and Thompson Reuter. References in the form of books and journals which were published no later than the last 10 years.

METHOD (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

Firstly, the method used in the research must be defined. Is it a quantitative method?, a qualitative method? or a mixed method?. If the method used is a quantitative method, it must also be stated what quantitative approach was used, whether experiment or nonexperiment. If the method used is a qualitative method, it is necessary to explain the approach taken whether it is in the form of case study, descriptive, phenomenology, ethnography, grounded theory and / or biography. Finally, if the Mixed Method is used, the designed must be explained; explanatory, exploratory or embedded. All selected research designs are explained in detail along with the reasons for choosing that research design.

Secondly, the setting and the participants of the study must be described. If the research design chosen is a qualitative research design, then what must be explained is the place where we access the data. The characteristics are described in full, along with the specific phenomena that have occurred so that the location is the place for the case to be studied. It also needs to explain the criteria for selecting participants and how to ensure their willingness to become research participants. If the research design used is quantitative, it is necessary to have information about the study population and a sampling technique that is representative of the study population area.

Thirdly, The techniques to collect the data must be described. If the data collected is in the form of quantitative data, it is necessary to explain the various quantitative data collection instruments. For example, the instruments used are tests and questionnaires, it is necessary to explain how to translate the results of responses to questionnaires and tests into the form of scores. In addition, it is also necessary to explain how to ensure that both the tests and questionnaires used are valid and reliable (types of analysis of reliability and validity along with the results need to be explained along with the results). If the instrument is a ready made instrument, it is necessary to explain where the reference source for the instrument is and how its validity and reliability values are. Furthermore, the procedure for distributing the questionnaire and test must be explained.

If the research design used is qualitative, it is also necessary to explain what instruments were used. Usually in qualitative research, the instruments used are interviews and observations. If the interview is used as one of the research instruments, it must be explained in detail the purpose of conducting the interview, the questions given to the respondent, the number of interviews conducted and how long it takes to interview one respondent. Furthermore, if making observations, it must be described the purpose of the observation, who was observed, how many observations were made, and what aspects are observed. Because the terms validity and reliability are not known in qualitative data collection, it is necessary to explain how to ensure the validity of the data. Whether by using triangulation, intercoder, member checking, peer de briefing or expert judgment.

Finally, the way to analyze the data must be described. If the data is qualitative data, then it should be mentioned thematic analysis procedures for analyzing qualitative data into themes of the data coding process.

If the data is quantitative data, it must describe the steps of statistical analysis, be it the distribution of the data, the prerequisite and inferential tests used to analyze the quantitative data.

FINDINGS □ (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

The research results must refer to the research objectives, and be presented systematically based on a number of research questions. If the research method is qualitative, the findings describe the themes and codes obtained from the data analysis. Meanwhile, if the research method is quantitative, the findings describe the results of statistical analysis.

If there are data analysis results that must be presented in a table, the table must be made using the APA rule, where only the horizontal lines are drawn, while the vertical lines are omitted.

DISCUSSION □ (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

The discussion section contains: 1) Meaning / interpretation of the results of data analysis; 2) compare with the results of previous research findings; 3) integrating research results into an established pool of knowledge; 4) preparation of new theories or modification of existing theories and 5) Implications of research results.

CONCLUSION □ (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

The conclusion contains the short summary of the findings and discussion. Conclusion is the findings in the research that has the answers for the research questions or the objective of the research. The research findings give suggestions or contributions to the application and/or the study development.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS □ (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

A paragraph should be included explaining how each author contributed to the manuscript. Names of the authors should be expressed as initials.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS □ (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

In this section, the authors can acknowledge any support given. Anyone (individual/company/institution) of important intellectual content who has substantially contributed to the study must be acknowledged. The acknowledgement is only for persons who have made substantive contributions to the study. This section may also include funding. This may also include administrative and technical support, or donations (e.g., materials used for experiments).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST □ (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

The author (s) should make a conflict-of-interest disclosure statement or a declaration that they do not have any conflicts of interest. They should disclose at the time of revision any financial arrangement they may have with a company whose product is pertinent to the submitted manuscript or with a company making a competing product. Such information will be held in confidence -while the paper is under review- and will not influence the editorial process.

DECLARATION OF USING AI (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

A paragraph should be included explaining how the author(s) used AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process if any.

REFERENCES (Times New Roman – 12 Bold, *Uppercase*)

Citations and references must strictly follow the APA (American Psychological Association) style 7th edition. References should include only works that are cited within the text of the manuscript. The references should use a reference Mendeley application management. Consulting the APA style manual is strongly recommended for completing manuscript submissions.