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Abstract:
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المقدمة/ INTRODUCTION/ PENDAHULUAN

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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. The work should not have been published or submitted for publication elsewhere. The official language of the manuscript to be published in **Nun: Journal of Arabic Studies** is Arabic, English, and Indonesian.

In Introduction, the Authors should state the objectives of the work, provide an adequate background and very short literature review to record the existing solutions/ method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of

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the previous researches, to show what the Authors hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature review or a summary of the results

منهج البحث/ METHOD/ METODE

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 a description of (a) any experimental manipulations or interventions 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 of 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?

نتائج البحث ومناقشتها/ RESULT AND DISCUSSION/ HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

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.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in the discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypotheses. Here you will examine, interpret, and qualify the results and draw inferences and conclusions from them. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. (When the

discussion is relatively brief and straightforward, some authors prefer to combine it with the Results section, creating a section called Results and Discussion.)

Open the Discussion section with a clear statement of the support or nonsupport for your original hypotheses, distinguished by primary and secondary hypotheses. If hypotheses were not supported, offer post hoc explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and the work of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Do not simply reformulate and repeat points already made; each new statement should contribute to your interpretation and to the reader's understanding of the problem.

Your interpretation of the results should take into account (a) sources of potential bias and other threats to internal validity, (b) the imprecision of measures, (c) the overall number of tests or overlap among tests, (d) the effect sizes observed, and (e) other limitations or weaknesses of the study. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work (causal pathways), and/or alternative mechanisms. Also, discuss barriers to implementing the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study, that is, any differences between the manipulation as planned and as implemented.

Acknowledge the limitations of your research, and address alternative explanations of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity, of the findings. This critical analysis should take into account differences between the target population and the accessed sample. For interventions, discuss characteristics that make them more or less applicable to circumstances not included in the study, how and what outcomes were measured (relative to other measures that might have been used), the length of time to measurement (between the end of the intervention and the measurement of outcomes), incentives, compliance rates, and specific settings involved in the study as well as other contextual issues.

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.

Table and Picture Format

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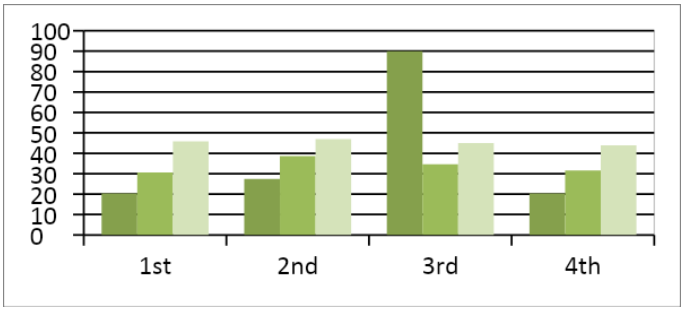


Figure 1. Figure Title

Reference Management

The article should have at least **15 references; 70% of primary references** from national and/ or international journals published **in the last 5 years** and **30% of secondary literature** can be from books published **not more than 10 years.** All references should be provided with **Turabian of Style 8th Edition (full note).** It is suggested using the reference manager **(MENDELEY or ZOTERO).** This is the footnote sample.[1] Footnote Sample.[2] Footnote Sample,[3] Footnote Sample,[4] Footnote Sample,[5]

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[1] Isman Iskandar and Sri Widyastri, "Analisis Manajemen Lembaga Bahasa Arab Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Pembelajaran," *An Naba* 3, no. 2 (December 3, 2020): 84–94.

[2] Ahmad Fakhruddin Shomadi Nasuha, *Al-Lubab Quantum Reading Book* (Depok: Duta Grafika Nusantara, 2010), 25.

[3] Ali bin Abdul Muhsin al Hudaiby et al., *Ma'ayir Tasmim Kitab al Lughah al Arabiyah al Mudarrisi* (Riyadh: Dar Wojooh for Publishing and Distribution, 2019), 50.

[4] Wahyuddin Wahyuddin, "I'dâd Kitâb Al-Nahw Al-Ta'lîmî 'Alâ Dhau'i Tajdîd Al-Nahw 'Inda Syauqi Dhayf Li Thalabah Jâmi'Ah Palopo Al-Islâmiyyah Al-Hukûmiyyah Bi Sulawesi Al-Janûbiyyah," *Arabiyat : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban* 7, no. 1 (June 4, 2020): 154–172.

[5] Suci Ramadhanti Febriani et al., "Design of Arabic Learning for Senior High School in the 21st Century," *Jurnal Al-Bayan: Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 12, no. 1 (May 31, 2020): 1–21.

الخلاصة/ CONCLUSION/ KESIMPULAN

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.

الشكر والتنوية/ ACKNOWLEDGMENT/ PENGHARGAAN *(Optional)*

Acknowledgment is addressed to a person and/ or groups and also the institution that helps research both in a direct and indirect way.

REFERENCES/ DAFTAR PUSTAKA

(Examples)

Ahmad Fakhruddin Shomadi Nasuha. *Al-Lubab Quantum Reading Book*. Depok: Duta Grafika Nusantara, 2010.

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Wahyuddin, Wahyuddin. "I'dâd Kitâb Al-Nahw Al-Ta'lîmî 'Alâ Dhau'i Tajdîd Al-Nahw 'Inda Syauqi Dhayf Li Thalabah Jâmi'Ah Palopo Al-Islâmiyyah Al-Hukûmiyyah Bi Sulawesi Al-Janûbiyyah." *Arabiyat : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban* 7, no. 1 (June 4, 2020): 154–172.

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