

Article Title

Times New Roman, Size 16 pt, Bold, Center, Spasi 1,0

First Author¹, Second Author² (Times New Roman, Bold, Size 12 pt, Spasi 1,0)

¹Affiliation of the first author; ²Affiliation of the second author;

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Abstrak

The title in Indonesian, formulated briefly and clearly, no more than 40 characters, is written in the font of Times New Roman, size 10 pt, Italic, 1.0 spaces. The topic raised was the result of research and or written ideas in the field of education and Islamic Religion. All author names are untitled, written in Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, italics, middle margin. The name of the institution on the second line corresponds to the order of the author's institution. The author's email address is on the third line. If there is a second author and so on. For English the text is in italics. Abstract Manuscripts are written in English and Indonesian with Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, 1.0 spaces. The maximum abstract length is 150-250 words. The abstract contains the objectives, methods, populations, samples, instruments, and research results. The keyword is written in Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, under abstract.

Kata Kunci: Keyword 1, Keyword 2

PENDAHULUAN /INTRODUCTION

Manuscripts are written neatly with the Microsoft Word program. A lot between 10-20 pages. Font used Times New Roman 12 pt, line spacing 1.5 (Mutrofin, Toriyono, Islam, & Zuhdi, 2024). Verses or hadiths (written in Arabic) typed with traditional Arabic letters, size 12 pt. In the introduction, try to answer at least two questions: (1) why you believe that your research is so important to answer; (2) how previous research has or has not addressed the problems in your research; and (3) explains how your research will contribute to the development of science (Kojin, Toriyono, Sibilana, Ahmad, & Salsabila, 2025).

METODE /METHOD

The methods section at least contains the type of method or type of approach used, research subjects, data collection techniques, and data analysis procedures (Morales, 2016).

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN /RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research results come from quantitative and/or qualitative problems accurately and completely that can use information in the form of pictures/graphs/tables/descriptions.

Images/graphs/tables are placed at the bottom or the top of the page to make visualization easier. The discussion is an important part of an article, containing a clear description of the results of research data analysis, interpretation or interpretation of findings in the field, linkage of research results with concepts, theories, or other relevant research results, formulating new theories or modifying existing ones and implications for scientific developments in their respective fields (Edward P. Sarafino, 2011). The percentage of writing is 60% on the results and discussion chapter, the remaining 40% (sundries). The inclusion of the image title and image name is written below the image while the table title and table name are written above the table. Written in Times New Roman font, size 10, and in the middle margin. Numbered according to the order of the images, as in the example below:

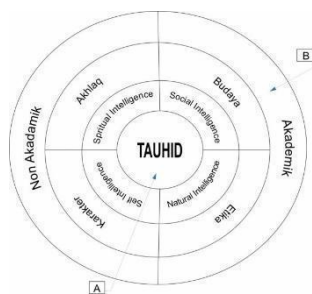


Figure 1. SDIT BIAS Concept Map (10pt)

KESIMPULAN /CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a summary of the research findings, which contribute to the development of social science and its applications. The conclusion should align with the research problem formulation and objectives.

REFERENSI /REFERENCE

Every time citing an opinion, the author must provide a Use APA (6th Edition) citation style Format, Please use the Mendeley manager reference App or Zootero. 1.0 Space. Footnote Writing Example:

Edward P. Sarafino, T. W. S. (2011). *Health Psychology: Biopsychosocial Interactions* (7th ed.). Amerika Serikat: WILEY: John Wiley & Sons, inc.

Kojin, Toriyono, M. D., Sibilana, A. R., Ahmad, Z., & Salsabila, A. J. (2025). Linguistic Culture in Classical Arabic : Aesthetic Perspectives on Ḥadẓ and Ziyādah in the Qur ' an. *MIMBAR AGAMA DAN BUDAYA*, 42(1), 181–197.

Morales, M. P. E. (2016). Participatory action research (PAR) cum action research (AR) in teacher professional development: A literature review. *International Journal of Research in Education and Science*, 2(1), 156–165. <https://doi.org/10.21890/ijres.01395>

Mutrofin, Toriyono, M. D., Islam, S. A., & Zuhdi, S. (2024). FAMILY COUNSELING SEBAGAI UPAYA MEWUJUDKAN KETAHANAN KELUARGA BAGI MUSLIMAT NU TRENGGALEK. *Hisbah: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Dan Dakwah Islam*, 21(01), 16–33. <https://doi.org/10.14421/hisbah.202>