



Title: the title should be short, clear, and informative, but does not exceed 20 words

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ABSTRACT

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

ABSTRAK

Abstrak seringkali disajikan terpisah dari artikel, sehingga harus dapat berdiri sendiri. Abstrak yang dipersiapkan dengan baik memungkinkan pembaca untuk mengidentifikasi konten dasar dokumen dengan cepat dan akurat, untuk menentukan relevansinya dengan minat mereka, dan dengan demikian memutuskan apakah akan membaca dokumen secara keseluruhan. Abstrak harus informatif dan sepenuhnya menjelaskan diri sendiri, memberikan pernyataan yang jelas tentang masalah, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, dan menunjukkan temuan dan kesimpulan utama. Abstrak harus sepanjang 100 hingga 200 kata. Referensi harus dihindari, tetapi jika penting, kutip penulis dan tahun. Nomenklatur standar harus digunakan, dan singkatan yang tidak standar atau tidak umum harus dihindari, tetapi jika penting, mereka harus didefinisikan pada penyebutan pertama dalam abstrak itu sendiri. Tidak ada literatur yang harus dikutip. Daftar kata kunci memberikan kesempatan untuk menambahkan 5 hingga 7 kata kunci, yang digunakan oleh layanan pengindeksan dan abstraksi, selain yang sudah ada dalam judul (9 pt).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully, and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. References should be cited as (Kamba, 2018) or (Marchlewska et al., 2019) or (Cichocka, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002) or (Miller & Josephs, 2009, p. 12) or Rakhmat (1989). See the end of the document for further details on references. Technical terms should be defined. Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms should be defined the first time they are used. All tables and figures should be cited in numerical order. The research method should be included in the Introduction. The method contains an explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, the conduct of the research procedure, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results: The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data.

Discussion: Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Furthermore, the results of the research are described in the form of discussions as arguments to support your research answers (Subsection).

Subsection of the result and discussion: The Results and Discussion is highlighted through the title and subtitles of the section when needed, like below:

2.1. Subsection

Heading 1: use this style for level one headings

Heading 2: use this style for level two headings

Heading 3: use this style for level three headings

Heading 4: create the heading in italics.

Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet
- Second bullet
- Third bullet

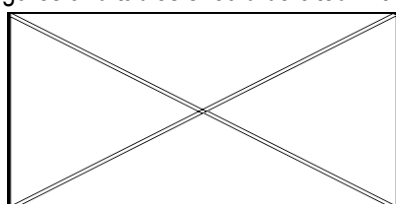
Numbered lists can be added as follows:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

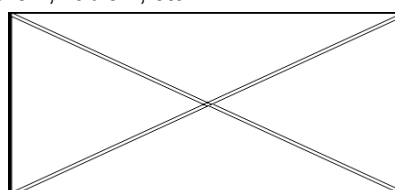
The text continues here.

2.2. Figures, Tables and Schemes

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



(b)



Reference Manager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Referral sources should provide 80% of journal articles, proceedings, or research results from the last five years. Writing techniques bibliography, using the system cites APA (American Psychological Association) Style and the 7th edition.

Example:

Journal Article

Cichocka, A. (2016). Understanding defensive and secure in-group positivity: The role of collective narcissism. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 27(1), 283–317.

Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., Łozowski, F., Górski, P., & Winiewski, M. (2019). In search of an imaginary enemy: Catholic collective narcissism and the endorsement of gender conspiracy beliefs. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 159(6), 766–779.

Internet Website

Hidayat, R., & Khalika, N. N. (2019). Bisnis dan Kontroversi Gerakan Indonesia Tanpa Pacaran. Retrieved October 17, 2019, from tirto.id website: <https://tirto.id/bisnis-dan-kontroversi-gerakan-indonesia-tanpa-pacaran-ck25>

Book

Kamba, M. N. (2018). *Kids Zaman Now Menemukan Kembali Islam*. Tangerang Selatan: Pustaka IIMaN.

Madjid, N. (2002). *Manusia Modern Mendamba Allah: Renungan Tasawuf Positif*. Jakarta: IIMaN & Hikmah.

Book Section

Ikhwan, M. (2019). Ulama dan Konservatisme Islam Publik di Bandung: Islam, Politik Identitas, dan Tantangan Relasi Horizontal. In I. Burdah, N. Kailani, & M. Ikhwan (Eds.), *Ulama, Politik, dan Narasi Kebangsaan*. Yogyakarta: PusPIDeP.

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Miller, A. E., & Josephs, L. (2009). Whiteness as pathological narcissism. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 45(1), 93–119.

Rakhmat, J. (1989). *Islam Alternatif*. Bandung: Mizan.