



ARTICLE TITLE

(Write a title of 5–12 words, capitalize the first letter of each main word [Title Case], Garamond, size 14.)

Author's Name¹, Author's Name² (Calibri, bold, 12 pt)

¹ First affiliation, Affiliation, City, Country, ² Second affiliation, Affiliation, City, Country

Author's Email,¹ Author's Email,¹ (Calibri, 10 pt)

Article History:

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Keywords:

Key Word 1

Key Word 2

Key Word 3

(3-6 word)

Abstract: *The abstract is written in Indonesian and English, consisting of 150–250 words. It includes the study's urgency, objectives, methodology, and research results, using Times New Roman font, single spacing, in one paragraph. Avoid using the words "conclude" or "is concluded," because the abstract is the essence of the article. State the implications of the research findings for the development of the discipline. (Cambria, size 10 font, Italic).*

INTRODUCTION [ditulis dengan huruf, cambria 11pts, kapital tebal]

The introduction presents the argument for the study's importance, beginning with the research problem, clarifying how it differs from relevant prior studies, stating the research objectives, and articulating a thesis argument that makes the study compelling to undertake. This section is crucial for demonstrating the novelty of the research. Citations in ALMUSTOFA: Journal of Islamic Studies and Research use APA body-note style, for example Wekke (2015: 34) for a single citation; (Wekke, 2015: 34; Wani, Abdullah, & Chang, 2015: 644) for multiple citations, with a semicolon (;) separating each reference. In this section, authors are advised to avoid detailed explanations of theoretical foundations, problem statements, and other components typically found in theses or dissertations. The introduction is written in Cambria 11 pt, 1.5 line spacing, with a length of 800–1250 words.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology section consists of a detailed description of the type of research, data collection, data sources, types of data, and data analysis. This section should be written in a descriptive paragraph format, providing a clear explanation of how the research was conducted. The methodology should outline the research design, whether it is qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods, and describe the methods of data collection, such as surveys, interviews, observations, or document analysis. Additionally, it should specify the sources of data, whether primary or secondary, and describe the type of data (e.g., qualitative data, quantitative data, or both). The data analysis process should also be clearly outlined, detailing

the techniques used to analyze the collected data, such as statistical analysis, thematic analysis, or content analysis. The methodology should be written in **Cambria 11 pt, 1.5 line spacing**, and the length should be between **400–650 words**.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

In the Results and Discussion section, the author needs to present data, elaborate on arguments, and compare them with existing theories or previous studies to strengthen the arguments made in the article. Therefore, the results and discussion do not need to be separated into different sections but can be combined into one.

Supporting instruments may include tables, figures, graphs, charts, diagrams, or schematics. These visual elements must be referenced within the descriptive paragraph and are recommended to be in black and white format. If they are presented in color, it must be ensured that they are still legible when the manuscript is printed in black and white.

Tables should be placed either in the middle or at the end of each descriptive text on the research findings. Tables are presented with horizontal lines only (no vertical lines), and the table content is written in Times New Roman, 12 pt, single spacing. If the width of the table exceeds half of the page, it can be written across a full page.

The table title should be centered from the left and written with initial capital letters for each word, except for conjunctions and prepositions. If the table title spans multiple lines, it should be written in single spacing. For example, Table 1 can be presented as follows:

Table 1. Table Title

(The title should be placed above the table without ending with a period.)

No.	Judul	Judul
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Figures, graphs, charts, schematics, or diagrams should be numbered sequentially, with the title placed below the figure. The title should be written in Times New Roman, 12 pt, single spacing. If the title spans more than one line, the lines should be separated by single spacing.

For example, Figure 1 is presented as follows:



Figure 1. Student Participation Levels in Discussion Activities

The Results and Discussion section should be written in a descriptive manner, between 800–1500 words, using Cambria 12 pt, 1.5 line spacing. This section should present the findings of the study, analyze them in detail, and compare them with previous research or theories to strengthen the arguments. It is important to clearly show how the results contribute to the field and address the research problem.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should provide a concise summary of the key findings from the research, highlighting their significance and implications. It should restate the research objectives, briefly summarize the results, and discuss how they contribute to the body of knowledge in the field. The conclusion should also mention any limitations of the study and suggest possible directions for future research. Keep the tone focused on the impact and relevance of the study's outcomes.

Ensure the conclusion is direct and clear, tying together the core arguments and findings of the article, and avoiding any new information that has not been previously discussed. The conclusion should be written in **Cambria 11 pt, 1.5 line spacing**, and consist of **400-650 descriptive words**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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This section should be written in a formal tone, ensuring all contributors and funding bodies are properly acknowledged for their support.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

The bibliography should be arranged alphabetically using the American Psychological Association (APA) format. The references must align with those cited in the manuscript. Only references published within the last 5 years (including books, journal articles, or similar sources) should be used, with a minimum of 15 references. It is recommended to use Mendeley or Zotero for reference management. (Cambria, 11 pt, 1.5 line spacing).

Artikel jurnal:

Reid, A. (2015). Religious Pluralism or Conformity in Southeast Asia's Cultural Legacy. *Studia Islamika*, 22(3), 387-404.

Buku dengan satu penulis:

Azra, A. (2004). *The Origins of Islamic Reformism in Southeast Asia: Networks of Malay-Indonesian and Middle Eastern 'Ulamā in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. Crows' Nest, NSW: Allen & Unwin.

Buku dengan dua penulis:

Djamarah, S. B., & Zain, A. (2003). *Strategi Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Buku dengan tiga penulis:

Springer, D. R., Regens, J. L., & Edger, D. N. (2009). *Islamic radicalism and global jihad*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.

Buku dengan edisi:

Pohan, R. (2014). *Toleransi Inklusif: Menapak Jejak Sejarah Kebebasan Beragama dalam Piagam Madinah* (ed. ke-1). Yogyakarta: Kaukaba.

Artikel/bab dalam buku yang dirangkum oleh editor:

Madan, T. N. (2005). Religions of India: Plurality and Pluralism. Dalam J. Malik & H. Reifeld (Ed.), *Religious Pluralism in South Asia and Europe*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Buku terjemahan:

Daniel, W. W. (1980). *Statistika Nonparametrik Terapan*. (Terjemahan Tri Kuntjoro). Jakarta: Gramedia.

Internet:

Kumar, N., & Rose, R. C. (2010). Examining the link between Islamic work ethic and innovation capability. *Journal of Management Development*, 29(1), 79-93.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02621711011009081>

Rafiki, A., & Wahab, K. A. (2014). Islamic Values and Principles in the Organization: A Review of Literature. *Asian Social Science*, 10(9), 1-7. Diperoleh dari
<http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/35858>

Tapscott, D. (2009). *Grown up digital how the net generation is changing your world*. New York: McGraw-Hill. Diperoleh dari <http://www.books24x7.com/marc.asp?bookid=14311>

Makalah/paper yang dipresentasikan dalam seminar/konferensi:

Albantani, A. M., & Madkur, A. (2016, Oktober). Integrating Character Education Values in Language Teaching. Makalah yang Dipresentasikan pada the 4th ELITE International Conference, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Prosiding:

Marazi, H. (2015). Empowering Education with Values and Integration of Religion and Science: Madrasah al-Zahra Model. *Prosiding International Conference on Empowering Islamic Civilization in the 21st Century*, 51-77.

Skripsi, tesis, atau disertasi yang tidak dipublikasikan:

Rahmat, M. (2010). Implikasi Konsep Insan Kamil dalam Pendidikan Umum di Pondok Sufi Pomosda. Disertasi, Program Studi Pendidikan Umum Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.