Assuthur
https://ejournal.iaingorontalo.ac.id/index.php/assuthur
E ISSN : 2963-0657

Assuthur: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab
Vol. 5, No. 1 Juni 2026
https://doi.org/10.58194/as.v1i2.469

# The title should be clear, brief, and informative. Abbreviations and formulas should be avoided. Related to the variables and/or the content of the article. No more than 16 words. (Times New Arabic, 12).

First Author[1]*, Second Author[2], …, Last Authorxx (Times New Arabic, 11)

[1]First Affiliation, Country (Times New Arabic, 10)
[2]Second Affiliation, Country (Times New Arabic, 10)
Email Author

| Article information | Submission : | Accepted : | Published : |
|---|---|---|---|

Abstract: The abstract of the article contains the general background, the purpose of writing, the method used, and the brief result of the research. Abstract in English written using Times New Arabic-11. Space between lines 1 space. The abstract contains 150-200 words and only consists of 1 paragraph, which contains the objectives, methods, and research results. If the article is in Indonesian, then the English or Arabic abstract is written first then the Indonesian abstract. Articles in Arabic are written with the font sakkal majalla-16 with exactly 14 spacing and still include Indonesian abstracts.

**Keywords:** Keywords can be single words or combinations of words, up to five words or phrases, without ending with a period. Keywords must be alphabetic.

Abstrak : Artikel memuat latar belakang umum, tujuan penulisan, metode yang digunakan, serta hasil singkat penelitian. Abstrak yang berbahasa Inggris ditulis menggunakan Times New Arabic-11. Jarak antar baris 1 spasi. Abstrak berisi 150-200 kata dan hanya terdiri atas 1 paragraf, yang memuat tujuan, metode, serta hasil penelitian. Jika artikel berbahasa Indonesia, maka abstrak berbahasa Inggris atau Arab ditulis terlebih dahulu dari abstrak berbahasa Indonesia. Artikel berbahasa Arab ditulis dengan font sakkal majalla-16 spasi Exactly 14 dan tetap menyertakan Abstrak berbahasa Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci** : Kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau gabungan kata, maksimal lima kata atau frasa, tanpa diakhiri tanda titik. Kata kunci harus alfabet.

## INTRODUCTION/PENDAHULUAN

The introduction contains the purpose of the study and why the study is conducted. The main section of an article should start with an introductory section that provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

(cc) BY-SA

**Copyright: © 2026 by the author(s).**
This is open access article under the
Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

In general, the article in Assuthur Journal is written in English, Arabic, and Indonesian. The article also consists of 1 column, using " Times New Arabic 12 upright, with Exactly 20 spacing. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented about 1.25 cm from the left edge of each column. If the article is in Arabic, it is written in Sakkal Majalla-16 font, Exactly 20 spaces.

This template is designed to assist the author in preparing the manuscript; it is an exact representation of the format expected by the editor. To use this template, please just *Save* the MS Word file to the document, then copy and paste the document here. To copy and paste the text to this template document, please use "Special Paste" and choose "Unformated Text".

All papers submitted to the journal should be written in good English. The authors whose native language is not English are encouraged to have their papers checked grammatically and with clarity. English language and copyediting services can be provided by: International Editing and Asia Editing. The work should not have been published or submitted for free publication. The official language of the manuscript to be published in Assuthur journal is Indonesian, Arabic, and English.

In the Introduction, the Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of the introduction section. Before the objective, the Authors should provide an adequate background, and a brief literature survey to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous research, to show the main limitation of the previous research, to show what is the achievement (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

## METHODS/METODE

Materials and methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. It should provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods that have already been 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.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION/ HASIL PEMBAHASAN

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than provide data in great detail. Highlight the differences between the 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 the discussion, it is the most significant section of the article. Here you get the chance to make your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a 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 an 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 concerning 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 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. A knowledge of 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.

Results and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. The discussion part should contain the benefit of the research result, not the repeat result part. The result and discussion part can be written in the same part to avoid extensive quotations.

**Table 1.** Table Title

| No | Description | Information |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Description 1 | Information 1 |
| 2 | Description 2 | Information 2 |
| 3 | Description 3 | Information 3 |

## CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION/KESIMPULAN DAN IMPLIKASI

This can be written as many as **200 to 250 words**. This part provides a brief summary of the research aim, findings, and conclusions and implications drawn from it. It also should provide the study's limitations and suggested direction for future research on a related topic. In total, the content of the paper should be the length of **4000 to 6000 words.**

## DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

In the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) utilized [NAME OF TOOL / SERVICE] to assist with [PURPOSE]. All outputs were subsequently reviewed and revised by the author(s), who assume full responsibility for the final content of the publication.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Authors should briefly state the specific contribution of each author to the research and preparation of the manuscript.


## FUNDING STATEMENT

Authors must disclose all financial or non-financial support received for the research.

- Single funding source: This research was supported by [Full Name of Funding Institution] [grant number: XXXXX].
- Multiple funding sources: This research was supported by [Full Name of Funding Institution] [grant number: XXXXX]; [Full Name of Funding Institution] [grant number: XXXXX]; and [Full Name of Funding Institution] [grant number: XXXXX].


## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Authors should state whether the data supporting the findings are publicly available, available upon reasonable request, or restricted for ethical, privacy, legal, or institutional reasons.

## DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Authors must disclose any financial, personal, professional, or other competing interests related to the study.

## REFERENCES / DAFTAR PUSTAKA

**(Examples:)**


[1] Y. Song, "System Design for Online Foreign Language Education Based on Blockchain Technology," vol. 2022, 2022.

[2] A. Alamer, F. Almulhim, and A. Sawyer, "The Interrelation Between Language Anxiety and Self-Determined Motivation ; A Mixed Methods Approach," vol. 6, no. April, pp. 1–12, 2021, doi: 10.3389/feduc.2021.618655.

[3] J. Fleckenstein, S. Keller, M. Krüger, R. J. Tannenbaum, and O. Köller, "Linking TOEFL iBT® writing rubrics to CEFR levels: Cut scores and validity evidence from a

standard setting study," *Assess. Writ.*, vol. 43, no. July 2018, p. 100420, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.asw.2019.100420.

[4] J. Gregory, *Research Methods for the Behavioral Sciences Second Edition*. St. Bonaventure University Los Angeles: ®SAGE, 2021.

**Note:**

Bibliography The referenced libraries are at least 30, The literature listed in the References contains only the sources referenced or included in the article. Please use Reference Manager Applications like Mendeley. Referral sources should provide 80% of journal articles, proceedings, or research results from the last five years. References follow the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

The Arabic manuscript should be typed in Sakkal Majalla with font size 16, Exactly 20, on A4-sized paper.