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**Title of Article: Write a Sentence That Describes the Substance of the Article.
Formatting: Center Align. Use Garamond 13 Bold with 1 cm Line Spacing
(before/after paragraph). Maximum 12 words.**

Ihsan Ilahi Dhohir^{1*}, Rully Nasrullo², ... (Without title)

Institut Agama Islam Persis Bandung, Indonesia.¹

STAI Persis Bandung, Indonesia.²

Email correspondence: dhohirihsan@yahoo.com*

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ABSTRACT

The abstract must be written in English and adhere to the specified formatting requirements: it should use Garamond font, size 10, single spacing (1.0), and be justified (aligned to both the left and right margins). The abstract should consist of approximately 150–200 words. It must clearly and concisely include the following components: (1) the research problem, (2) the objective of the study, (3) the methodology, including the approach to data collection, (4) the main findings that address the research questions, (5) the practical and/or theoretical implications of the findings, and (6) a brief conclusion summarizing the results of the study.

Keywords: use Garamond 11, write 3-5 words concepts are core/essential/fundamental from the article, arranged alphabetically.

ABSTRAK

Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan mengikuti persyaratan format yang telah ditentukan: menggunakan font Garamond ukuran 11, spasi tunggal (1.0), serta rata kiri-kanan (justified). Abstrak harus terdiri dari sekitar 150–200 kata dan mencakup komponen-komponen berikut secara jelas dan ringkas: (1) masalah penelitian, (2) tujuan penelitian, (3) metodologi, termasuk pendekatan pengumpulan data, (4) temuan utama yang menjawab pertanyaan penelitian, (5) implikasi praktis dan/atau teoretis dari temuan tersebut, serta (6) kesimpulan singkat yang merangkum hasil penelitian.

Kata kunci: Gunakan font Garamond 11, tuliskan 3–5 kata kunci yang merupakan konsep inti/penting/mendasar dari artikel, diurutkan secara alfabetis.

Keywords:

Character, Curriculum, Islamic Education

Kata Kunci

Karakter, Kurikulum, Pendidikan Islam

INTRODUCTION

The introduction serves as a mini-thesis statement, briefly outlining the what (the research problem), why (the significance of the study), and how (the methodological approach) before

delving into detailed explanations. This section acts as a roadmap, guiding readers through the argument's structure, the types of evidence used, and the theoretical framework underpinning the study. Additionally, the introduction must convince readers that the topic is critical—whether quantitatively, qualitatively, or both—and worthy of publication.

As a foundation, the introduction should identify gaps in existing research. Researchers must clarify what has already been studied and what remains unexplored (novelty), thereby highlighting the paper's unique contribution. For instance, does this study aim to address limitations, offer a new perspective, or test an unproven hypothesis? This claim should be supported by up-to-date literature (e.g., journals from the last 10 years) to reinforce originality.

Next, the introduction must articulate the specific objectives of the research concisely, avoiding clichéd phrases like "Based on the above background...". Focus on the research questions or hypotheses to be tested, along with the expected theoretical/practical implications.

METHOD

The methods section must be presented clearly and concisely in narrative paragraph form, not bullet points. Authors are required to include: (1) the research type and approach used (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods) with references to relevant methodological literature, (2) specific time period and location of the study, (3) data collection techniques (interviews, observations, questionnaires, or documentation) including the number of respondents/informants and their selection criteria, and (4) data analysis techniques employed.

For commonly used methods such as specific statistical tests, simply state the name without detailed explanation but always include appropriate references. Research procedures should be written in declarative sentences (not imperative form). Authors need to operationally describe how data were collected, processed, analyzed, and presented while maintaining validity at each stage.

The methods section should comprehensively depict the entire research process from preparation to final analysis. Avoid overly technical writing while maintaining essential information that would enable other researchers to replicate the study. All methodological claims must be adequately supported by references from methodological literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings (can be in the form of subheading)

Inform a number of important data (original) fields obtained from questionnaires, surveys,

documents, interviews, observations, and other data collection techniques. It can be completed with a table or graphic to clarify the result.

Discussion

Presenting the data that has been interpreted and analyzed by a specific technique and has been processed by the specific theory (also from the researcher's idea).

Your discussion is the most anticipated part of the journal because you will discuss and elaborate on previous research and theory so that your research has implications and recommendations for future research.

CONCLUSION

The research conclusion serves as a final summary containing three key elements: main findings, methodological limitations encountered during the study, and theoretical and practical implications of the research results. This section should be presented concisely and focused, directly addressing the research questions posed in the introduction without repeating content from the abstract or discussion. Authors must clearly present their final interpretation of the data, avoiding new arguments while acknowledging study limitations such as sample size, geographic coverage, or restricted variables. Through reading the conclusion, readers should understand the research's unique contributions and recommendations for future studies, even without knowing the technical details of the research implementation.

REFERENCES

Authors are responsible for using reference management applications such as **Mendeley**. Journal of Islamic Education uses **The Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note)** as writing style of citation.

ARTICLE WRITING GUIDELINES

General Writing Format

The entire manuscript must be written in Garamond font size 12 consistently throughout all sections, including the main text, chapter titles (main headings), subheadings, article content, captions and content of tables and figures, and references. An exception is made for quotations of Quranic verses and Hadith, which must be written in Arabic Typesetting font size 18.

Chapter titles should be written without indentation, using bold uppercase letters, while subheadings should be written in Title Case (with the first letter of each important word capitalized) and in bold. Neither chapter titles nor subheadings should be numbered. Each subheading should be preceded by a two-line space to provide a clear visual gap from the preceding text.

Page Format and Layout

The manuscript should be written on A4 paper (8.27 × 11.69 inches), with the following margin settings: top 3 cm, bottom 3 cm, left 3 cm, and right 2.5 cm. The line spacing within the manuscript should be 1.5, except for references, tables and direct quotations which should use single spacing. Page numbering is not required.

Article Length and Language

The length of the submitted article should be between 4,500 and 7,000 words, including all supporting elements such as figures, tables, nomenclature, and references. The article can be written in either Indonesian or English.

Article Structure

The article's content should systematically include: Article Title, Author's Name and Institution/Affiliation, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgements (if any), and followed by the References.

Writing Tables and Figures

All tables and figures in the article must be placed symmetrically, i.e., centered on the page, and numbered sequentially according to their appearance in the text.

For table writing, the table title should be placed above the table with the format: Table 1. Table Title. The title must be descriptive and reflect the content of the table clearly and concisely. The table should only use horizontal lines at the top and bottom, without vertical lines or horizontal lines in the middle. The source of the table should be written below the table, aligned to the right. Titles, content, and table sources should be written in Garamond font size 12 with a 1-line spacing, example:

Table 1. Guidance Schedule			
No	Name	Male/Female	Rate
1.	Aisyah	Female	Beginner
2	Ahmad	Male	Advance

Source: Islamic Students Book of MTS Al-Durasah

For figures, the numbering is done similarly to tables. The figure title should be written below the figure with the format: Figure 1. Figure Title. The title must be informative and briefly explain the content of the figure. Titles, content, and figure sources should be written in Garamond font size 12 with a 1-line spacing, example:



Source: Film "Negeri 5 Menara"

Figure 1. Scene Depicting a Democratic Parenting Style

Direct Quotations and Religious References

Direct quotations should be written without quotation marks and with single line spacing, example:

According to Zakiah Daradjat, Islamic education has a strategic role in shaping a complete personality. She states:

Islamic education aims not only to create individuals who are intellectually intelligent but also those with noble character and capable of being useful members of society. Islamic education nurtures all aspects of human life: physical, intellectual, and spiritual, in accordance with the comprehensive and balanced teachings of Islam.¹

Quotations from the Quran should begin by mentioning the name of the Surah and verse number, followed by the text of the verse and its translation. The Quranic text should be written

in Arabic Typesetting font size 18, and the translation should be written in Garamond font size 12, both with single spacing, example:

Islamic Sharia is universal and applies to all of humanity, as stated in the Quran in Surah Saba' verse 28:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا كَافَّةً لِّلنَّاسِ بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ (سبأ: ٢٨)

"And We have not sent you except to all of mankind as a bringer of good tidings and a warner, but most of the people do not know."

Hadits quotations should start with the Hadith text written in Arabic Typesetting font size 18 and single spacing, followed by the translation and narrator information in Garamond font size 12, both with single spacing, example:

وَرَوَى الشَّيْخَانِ عَنْ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: أَيُّ الْأَعْمَالِ أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى؟ قَالَ: الصَّلَاةُ عَلَى وَفْتِهَا، قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيُّ؟ قَالَ بِرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيُّ؟ قَالَ الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.

"And narrated by both Bukhari and Muslim from Ibn Mas'ud who said: I asked the Prophet (SAW), 'Which deeds are most beloved to Allah?' He said: 'Prayer at its prescribed time.' I asked again, 'Then what?' He said: 'Being kind to one's parents.' I asked again, 'Then what?' He said: 'Jihad in the cause of Allah.'" (HR. Bukhari and Muslim from Ibn Mas'ud).

REFERENCES

Write a number of references that are cited and really written/quoted in the text from primary sources, (80% taken from scholarly journals, 20% other supporting sources). Please The Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note),

Books

Single Author

Shihab, M. Quraish. *Wawasan Al-Qur'an: Tafsir Maudhu'i atas Pelbagai Persoalan Umat*. Jakarta: Mizan, 1998.

Two or Three Authors

Creswell, John W., and J. David Creswell. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 5th ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2018.

Editor as Author

Nasr, Seyyed Hossein, ed. *Islamic Spirituality: Foundations*. New York: Crossroad, 1987.

Book Chapter

Halstead, J. Mark. "An Islamic Concept of Education." In *Comparative Education*, edited by Robert F. Arnove and Carlos Alberto Torres, 307–323. New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2007.

Journal Article (Print)

Rachmawati, D., & Hidayat, S. M. (2024). 'Transformasi pendidikan Islam dalam era digital: Tantangan dan solusi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 33(1), 78-92.

Journal Article (Online with DOI)

Syarif, M. F., & Hasan, Z. (2024). Evaluasi kurikulum pendidikan Islam di tingkat sekolah dasar: Perspektif guru dan siswa. *Jurnal Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran Pendidikan Islam*, 10(1), 75-89. <https://doi.org/10.3456/jkpi.2024.015478>

Thesis or Dissertation

Fathurrohman, Pupuh. "Pendidikan Karakter dalam Perspektif Islam." Master's thesis, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2016.

Website (Web Page)

Ministry of Religious Affairs of Indonesia. "Panduan Implementasi Kurikulum Merdeka pada Madrasah." Last modified March 12, 2023. <https://kemenag.go.id/kurikulum-merdeka>.

News Article

Suryana, Dede. "Tantangan Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam di Era Digital." *Kompas.com*, August 21, 2022. <https://www.kompas.com/edukasi/read/2022/08/21/tantangan-guru-pai>.

Unpublished Interview

Hasan, Ahmad. Interview by author. Bandung, February 14, 2025.

TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

Arabic – Indonesian Transliteration Guidelines

Arab	Latin	Arab	Latin	Arab	Latin
ا	a	س	s	ل	L
ب	b	ش	sy	م	M
ت	t	ص	sh	ن	N
ث	ts	ض	ḍ	و	W
ج	j	ط	ṭ	ه	H
ح	ḥ	ظ	ẓ	ء	‘
خ	kh	ع	‘	ي	Y
د	d	غ	gh		
ذ	dz	ف	f		
ر	r	ق	q		
ز	z	ك	k		

Notes:

- Consonants with Shaddah are written doubled. For example: the word “رَبَّنَا” is written as Rabbânâ.
- Long vowels (*madd*) for *fathah* (line above), *kasrah* (line below), and *dhammah* (line in front) are written as a, i, u. For example:
 - الْمَسَاكِينُ is written as al-masâkîn.
 - الْمُفْلِحُونَ is written as al-muflihûn.
- Diphthongs are written as:
 - أَوْ = au,
 - أُو = u,
 - أَيَّ = ai,
 - إِي = i.
- The definite article alif and lam (ال), whether followed by Qamariyah letters or Syamsiyah letters, is written as "al" at the beginning. For example:
 - النِّسَاءُ is written as al-Nisâ’.
 - الْمُؤْمِنُ is written as al-mu’min.
- Ta’ al-marbuthah (ة) at the end of a word is written as h, such as البقرة written as al-Baqarah. When it appears in the middle of a word, it is written as t, such as الْمَالِ زَكَاةُ written as zakât al-mâl.