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**Abstrak:** Satu paragraf maksimal sekitar 200 kata. Untuk artikel penelitian, abstrak harus memberikan gambaran umum yang relevan tentang penelitian tersebut. Kami sangat menganjurkan penulis untuk menggunakan gaya abstrak terstruktur berikut, tetapi tanpa judul: (1) Latar Belakang: Tempatkan pertanyaan yang dibahas dalam konteks luas dan soroti tujuan penelitian; (2) Metode: jelaskan secara singkat metode atau pengobatan utama yang diterapkan; (3) Hasil: merangkum temuan utama artikel; (4) Kesimpulan: menunjukkan kesimpulan atau interpretasi utama. Abstrak harus merupakan representasi obyektif dari artikel dan tidak boleh memuat hasil yang tidak disajikan dan dibuktikan dalam teks utama serta tidak boleh melebih-lebihkan kesimpulan utama.

**Abstract:** A single paragraph of about 200 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: (1) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; (2) Methods: briefly describe the main methods or treatments applied; (3) Results: summarize the article's main findings; (4) Conclusions: indicate the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article and it must not contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions.

**Keywords:** keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.)

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## **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 carefully reviewed 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. All the references mentioned in the text should be cited in the "Author-Date" format—e.g., (Tri et al., 2019), (Herliandry et al., 2020) (Setiawan et al., 2019) See the end of the document for further details on references.

## **LITERATUR REVIEW**

The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. We will also consider how one should go about finding appropriate literature on which to base a literature review and how this information should be managed. Finally, we will answer four questions that first-time researchers often battle with when compiling a literature review.

These questions are: which aspects should I include in a literature review?. how should I go about synthesizing information in a literature review?; how should I structure a literature review? what writing style should I use when compiling a literature review?

The purpose of a literature review is to "look again" (re + view) at what other researchers have done regarding a specific topic (Leedy & Ormrod, 70). A literature review is a means to an end, namely to provide background to and serve as motivation for the objectives and hypotheses that guide your research (Perry et al. 2003)

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method section describes the steps followed in the execution of the study and also provides a brief justification for the research methods used Perry et al., 2003). It should contain enough detail to enable the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and validity of your findings. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate your study (American Psychological Association, 2001).

The methodology section typically has the following sub-sections:

- ✓ Sampling (description of the target population, research context, and units of analysis; sampling; and respondent profile)
- ✓ Data collection
- ✓ Measures (Alternatively: Measurement)

## RESULTS

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

### 2.1. Subsection

#### 2.1.1. Subsubsection

Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet;
- Second bullet;
- Third bullet.

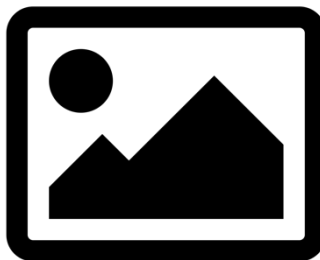
Numbered lists can be added as follows:

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.



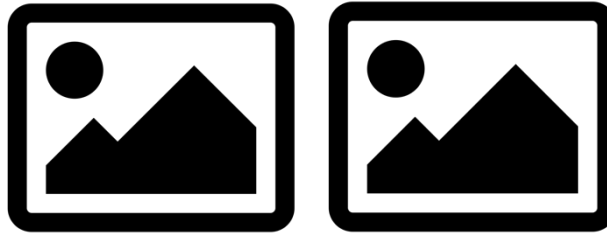
**Figure 1.** This is a figure. Schemes follow the same formatting.

**Table 1.** This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tables may have a footer.

The text continues here (Figure 2 and Table 2).



**Figure 2.** This is a figure. Schemes follow another format. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (b) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

**Table 2.** This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3	Title 4
entry 1	data data data	data data data	data data data
entry 2	data data	data data	data data
entry 3	data data data data	data data data data	data data data data
entry 4	data data	data data	data data

### 3.3. Formatting of Mathematical Components

This is example 1 of an equation:

$$a = 1,$$

the text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

This is example 2 of an equation:

$$a = b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k + l + m + n + o + p + q + r + s + t + u + v + w + x + y + z$$

the text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

Theorem-type environments (including propositions, lemmas, corollaries, etc.) can be formatted as follows:

**Theorem 1.** *Example text of a theorem. Theorems, propositions, lemmas, etc. should be numbered sequentially (i.e., Proposition 2 follows Theorem 1). Examples or Remarks use the same formatting but should be numbered separately, so a document may contain Theorem 1, Remark 1, and Example 1.*

The text continues here. Proofs must be formatted as follows:

**Proof of Theorem 1.** Text of the proof. Note that the phrase “of Theorem 1” is optional if it is clear which theorem is being referred to. Always finish a proof with the following symbol.

The text continues here.

## DISCUSSION

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

## CONCLUSIONS

This section is not mandatory but can be added to the manuscript if the discussion is unusually long or complex.

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions from the results of the research with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion.

Not only does the author write down the major flaws and limitations of the study, which can reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in his studies may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require critical judgment and interpretation of their impact. The author should provide the answer to the question: is this a problem with error, method, validity, and or otherwise?

Writing an academic article is a challenging but very fulfilling endeavor. Hopefully, the guidelines presented here will enable you to write your first academic article with relative ease. Students, however, often underestimate the time required to produce a “polished” first effort. You cannot write a proper research article in a weekend or even a week. It is, therefore, extremely

important to allow yourself enough time –at least three to four weeks—to work on the successive draft.

## PATENTS

This section is not mandatory but may be added if there are patents resulting from the work reported in this manuscript.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following are available online at [www.akts.ac.id/xxx/s1](http://www.akts.ac.id/xxx/s1), Figure S1: title, Table S1: title, Video S1: title.

**Author Contributions:** For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used “Conceptualization, X.X. and Y.Y.; methodology, X.X.; software, X.X.; validation, X.X., Y.Y. and Z.Z.; formal analysis, X.X.; investigation, X.X.; resources, X.X.; data curation, X.X.; writing—original draft preparation, X.X.; writing—review and editing, X.X.; visualization, X.X.; supervision, X.X.; project administration, X.X.; funding acquisition, Y.Y. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.” Please turn to the CRediT taxonomy for the term explanation. Authorship must be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the work reported.

**Funding:** Please add: “This research received no external funding” or “This research was funded by NAME OF FUNDER, grant number XXX” and “The APC was funded by XXX”. Check carefully that the details given are accurate and use the standard spelling of funding agency names at <https://search.crossref.org/funding>. Any errors may affect your future funding.

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**Informed Consent Statement:** Any research article describing a study involving humans should contain this statement. Please add “Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.” OR “Patient consent was waived due to REASON (please provide a detailed justification).” OR “Not applicable.” for studies not involving humans. You might also choose to exclude this statement if the study did not involve humans.

Written informed consent for publication must be obtained from participating patients who can be identified (including the patients themselves). Please state “Written informed consent has been obtained from the patient(s) to publish this paper” if applicable.

**Acknowledgments:** In this section, you can acknowledge any support given that is not covered by the author contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments).

### Appendix A

The appendix is an optional section that can contain details and data supplemental to the main text—for example, explanations of experimental details that would disrupt the flow of the main text but nonetheless remain crucial to understanding and reproducing the research shown; figures of replicates for experiments of which representative data is shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or as Supplementary data. Mathematical proofs of results not central to the paper can be added as an appendix.

### Appendix B

All appendix sections must be cited in the main text. In the appendices, Figures, Tables, etc. should be labeled starting with “A” —e.g., Figure A1, Figure A2, etc.

### References

References must be arranged in alphabetical order of the first author in the Reference list and listed individually at the end of the manuscript. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as EndNote, Mendeley Reference Manager, or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references.

Citations and references in the Supplementary Materials are permitted provided that they also appear in the reference list here.

Al-Qahtani, Norah Dhafer Alshehri, S. S., & Aziz, Dr. A. Abd. (2015). The Impact of Total Quality Management on Firm’s Organizational Performance. *American Journal of Management*, 15(4), 69–85.

Fardiana, I. U. (2014). *Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran IPA berbasis integrasi sains dan Islam pada kelas IV Tahun 2014 Mamba’ul Huda Ngabar Ponorogo*. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim.

Herliandry, L. D., Nurhasanah, N., Suban, M. E., & Kuswanto, H. (2020). Pembelajaran Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *JTP - Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, 22(1), 65–70. <https://doi.org/10.21009/jtp.v22i1.15286>