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Abstract: A single paragraph of about 200 words maximum. This section should provide an outline of all your article components. For uniformity, the author can directly write the article using this template. The abstract contains research objectives, methods, results, and conclusions reported in english. This abstract is written using single spacing, size 10, Book Antiqua font.

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INTRODUCTION

Full article written and saved in *.doc, or *.docx format and not in *.pdf, paper size A4 (210 mm x 297 mm) with a height of 3 cm, bottom 3 cm, left 3 cm and right 3 cm, at least ten pages, and no more than 15 pages, Book Antiqua font, size 11, single space.

The author's name is written entirely under the title without mentioning the title. Underneath, write the institution's name and the full address where the author works, and the first author's email address for correspondence is listed. If more than one author works at the same institution, the inclusion of one author's address is sufficient to represent the addresses of other authors.

The manuscript consists of 4 subtitles: Introduction, Research Methods, Research Results and Discussion, and Conclusions. The subtitles are written in capital, Book Antiqua font, size 12, bold, and not numbered. Then, the references are stated sequentially after the conclusion with the same format as subtitles.

The introduction section contains a description of the problem, the importance of the research, research objectives, and hypotheses (if any). Research objectives are usually written in 1-3 paragraphs. Avoid putting the research objectives in the last paragraph of the introduction section. Besides, it also reveals various theories and opinions from previous studies and ideas proposed.

It is necessary to add more references to the latest relevant journals in the last 5-10 years, at least 20 sources with 80% of research results such as journals, theses, dissertations, and 20% books. In the introduction section, it is necessary to show the "state of the art" through the comprehensiveness of relevant primary sources. Then, the author reveals the novelty of the research content, which is the specialty of the study. Also, the literature review focuses more on explaining theoretical achievements and previous research results, theoretical dynamics, and existing theoretical gaps. It must be critically explained, not just copy-pasted and descriptive.

The author writes an argument to indicate the gap analysis between the research conducted with previous research. The gap shows undiscussed/undiscovered/unresearched things of the prior study. So, this gap will be accomplished by the study conducted by the author. Gap analysis is usually written in the last paragraph before the hypothesis.

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RESEARCH METHOD

This section provides research methods in detail, including types and research methods, research subjects (population and sample), data collection techniques, data collection tools, and data analysis techniques (qualitative). For quantitative research, avoid writing excessive statistical formulas. For theoretical studies, describe the flow of the study briefly (Kwon, 2002). The research method must be described scientifically: rational, empirical, and systematic. It is advisable to state the time and place of the study clearly.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

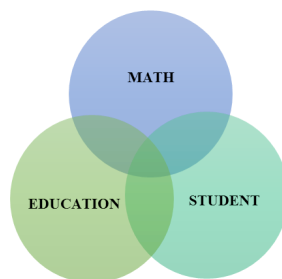
This section describes the research data and discusses the research result and relevant theories and research in the introduction section. For mathematical formulas are numbered if they are to be referred. If you make tables and graphs in your article, the title must be written in the top position, while the image/chart is written at the bottom. Figures and tables should be cited in the article.

If you use a table in the article, it is necessary to write "Table X." X= the order of the table numbers you use. Example:

**Table 1. Give a brief description of the table
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Distance (m)	Speed (ms ⁻¹)
150	23,56
200	34,64
250	27,9

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Provide an explanation based on the figure or table. The description is not just describing the content represented from the picture/table in writing but describing the writing discussed in more detail.

At the end of the discussion, it is necessary to make a comprehensive comparison between your research and the previous research. The emphasis on analysis and discussion is needed to have a clear research discussion and get the research objectives.

CONCLUSION

This section contains conclusions based on the research objectives, not a summary of the contents. Write the research results briefly and clearly, then explain their relation to Islamic teaching and education development to answer the research objectives. Avoid a copy of the discussion and use numbering.

REFERENCES

Minimum 20 references with the composition of 80% journals, 20% books in the last 5-10 years, preferably the last 3-5 years. References only contain cited libraries. Citations are written using the American Psychological Association 6th Edition (APA Style) model. You must use the Mendeley Reference Manager application for better and maximum results. The examples are as follows: (make sure the references are in alphabetical order).

Journal

a. Scientific article journals should be written by volume and number (an author)

Handayani, A.S. (2010). Model Pembelajaran PAI di Masyarakat Minoritas Sumatera Utara, *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 11 (1), 52-57

b. Scientific article journals should be written by volume and number (two - six authors)

Suryanto, W., Nurdyanto, B., & Pakpahan, S. (2010). Implementasi Pembelajaran PAI Berbasis E- Learning. *Al-Tadris; Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 11 (1), 66-72.

c. Scientific article journals should be written by volume and number (more than six authors)

Subagyo, K., Sugiharto, B., Purwani, E.T., Susilokarti, D., Las, I., Unadi, A., et. Al. (2010). Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for Climate Change Mitigation in Agriculture Sector: Criteria, Prioritizing and Barriers. *Al-Tadris; Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 11(2), 96-105.

Online Journal with DOI

Posner, G. J., Strike, K. A., Hewson, P. W., & Gertzog, W. A. (1982). Accommodation of a scientific conception: Toward a theory of conceptual change. *Science Education*, 66 (2), 211-227. doi: 10.1002/sci.3730660207

Online Journal without DOI

Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2 (2), 38-48. Accessed from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>

Books

a. Book (an author)

Shearer, P.M. (1999). *Introduction to Seismology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

b. Book (2 - 6 authors)

Trewartha, G.T., & Horn, L.H. (1980). *An introduction to Climate*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

c. Book (more than six authors)

Johnson, L., Lewis, K., Peters, M., Harris, Y., Moreton, G., Morgan, B., et al. (2005). *How Far is Far?* London: McMillan.

Article Presented at Conference/Seminar

Kwon, O. N. (2002). Conceptualizing the Realistic Mathematics Education Approach in the Teaching and Learning of Ordinary Differential Equations. *Presented at International Conference on the Teaching of Mathematics (at the Undergraduate Level)*, Hersonissos, Crete, Greece, July 1-6, 2002.

Article in the Online Proceedings

Dewanthi, S. S. (2015). Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Geometri Analitik Berbasis Guided Discovery untuk Memfasilitasi Berpikir Kritis. In Murtadho, Ali (Eds.) *Peran Matematika dan Pendidikan Matematika Dalam Menghadapi Isu-isu Global: Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika dan Pendidikan Matematika*, Held by the Study Program of Math Education, UMS, 7 March 2015 (p. 187-199). Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press. Accessed from <https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/handle/11617/5988>

Article in the Printed Proceeding

Nugroho, Z. B. & Harta, I. (2013). The Backgrounds of Female Student's Enrollment at The Mathematics Education Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Dalam Murtadho, Ali., Wardoyo, Ali & Setyawan, Yusuf M (Eds.), *Kurikulum Matematika 2013: Berpikir tingkat tinggi dan berakhlak mulia: Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Matematika*, Held by the Study Program of Math Education, UMS, 15 May 2013 (p. 182-188). Surakarta: Fairuz Media.

Papers, Seminars, or Workshops

Ibnu, S. (2011, Maret). *Isi dan Format Jurnal Ilmiah*. The paper is presented in Lokakarya Nasional Pengelolaan dan Penyuntingan Jurnal Ilmiah, Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.

Thesis or Dissertation

Title

Riyadi, M. (1996). *Model Pembelajaran PAI di Masyarakat Pesisir Pantai*. Thesis, Islamic Education Department: UIN Sunan Gunung Djati.

Research Report

Sumaryanto. (2008). *Pembelajaran PAI di Pesantren Agrotek*. Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat. Bandung: UIN Sunan Gunung Djati.

Article from the Internet

Interactive Weather and Wave Forecast Maps. (2011). (<http://www.bom.gov.au/Australia/charts/viewer/index.shtml>), accessed on 7 April 2011.

SUBMITTING ARTICLE DRAFT

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