

Title: the title should be short, clear, and informative, but does not exceed 20 words

First name Last name¹, First name Last name²

¹ Affiliation 1; country

² Affiliation 1; country

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

keyword 1;

keyword 2;

keyword 3

(List three to five pertinent keywords specific to the article; yet reasonably common within the subject discipline; use lower case except for names).

ABSTRACT

A single paragraph of about 250 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) Purpose of the Study: Identify the purpose and objective of the study; (3) Methods: Describe briefly the main methods or theoretical framework applied; (4) Results: Summarize the article's main findings; and (5) Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations.

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INTRODUCTION

Length 15-20% of the total length of the article. Manuscript to be sent for publication in the *Didaktika* should be based on results of recent research, either of the quantitative approach or qualitative. Manuscripts can be written in Indonesian or English. However, articles written in English are prioritized. The writer is advised to maintain accuracy including, for example, the use of a proofreader's services. Authors are strongly suggested to carefully check the manuscript and send the manuscript to a reliable language editor prior to the submission of the manuscript. Secondly, authors have the responsibility to avoid plagiarism at all cost. The editor of *Didaktika* examines resemblance of texts using a computer software, allowing tolerance not more than 20%. In general, an article is between 5,000 and 8,000 words in length including the title, abstract, tables, and references. The article is typed on the Microsoft Word with a line space of 1, font type Palatino Linotype, font size 10, in one column of the .doc format, .docx, or .rtf (not of the pdf. format). Page numbers are not needed. The

body of the article consists of four main sections; namely: introduction, method, findings and discussion, and conclusion. . It is advisable to include only internationally accessible, reliable and reputable references.

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 reviewed carefully, 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. References should be cited as (Kamba, 2018) or (Marchlewska et al., 2019) or (Cichocka, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002) or (Miller & Josephs, 2009, p. 12) or Rakhmat (1989). See the end of the document for further details on references. Technical terms should be defined. Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms should be defined the first time they are used. All tables and figures should be cited in numerical order.

METHODS

The method contains an explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, the conduct of the research procedure, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. Length 10-15% of the total length of the article.

Subsection 1

Subsection 2

Heading 1: use this style for level one headings

Heading 2: use this style for level two headings

Heading 3: use this style for level three headings

Heading 4: create the heading in italics.

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.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. For ease of reading and comprehension, findings are presented first followed by

discussion. The Findings sub-title and Discussion sub-title are presented separately. This section should occupy the most part, length 40-60% of the total length of the whole body of the article.

Findings

For qualitative research, findings should substantially be presented in a condensed report based on the results of a rigorous qualitative data analysis. Tables, diagrams, charts, or other data visualizations maybe presented to facilitate ease of reading. Authentic evidence from empirical data (e.g., excerpts from interview transcripts, field-notes, documents) should be presented in a reasonable amount of texts that do not surpass the authors' statements on their findings.

Discussion

Intended to give interpretation and meaning to the results of the study in accordance with the theories and references that are used. It is not merely used to present findings. Interpretation should be enriched with referencing, comparing, or contrasting with findings of previous research published in reputable, not predatory, journal. It is advisable to integrate findings into collection of theories or established knowledge, development of a new theory, or modification of existing theories. Implications of the research findings are given.

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

Figures, Tables and Schemes

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

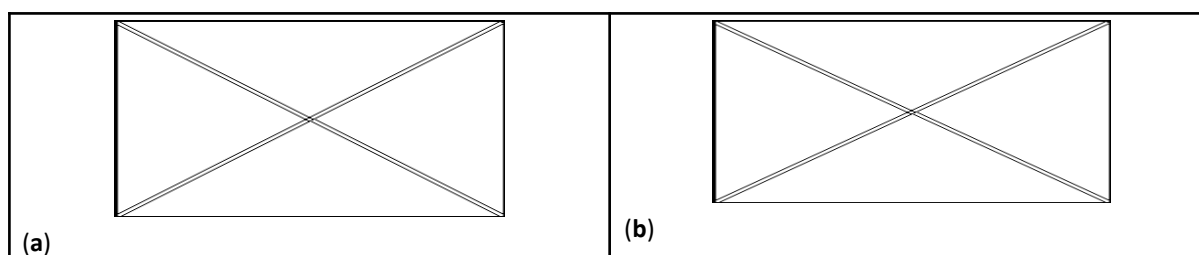


Figure 1. This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (b) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 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 1

¹Tables may have a footer.

with the initials of the state; e.g.: for Boston of Massachusetts: Boston, MA.

Example:

Journal Article

Cichocka, A. (2016). Understanding defensive and secure in-group positivity: The role of collective narcissism. *European Review of Social Psychology, 27*(1), 283–317.

Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., Łozowski, F., Górska, P., & Winiewski, M. (2019). In search of an imaginary enemy: Catholic collective narcissism and the endorsement of gender conspiracy beliefs. *The Journal of Social Psychology, 159*(6), 766–779.

Internet Website

Hidayat, R., & Khalika, N. N. (2019). Bisnis dan Kontroversi Gerakan Indonesia Tanpa Pacaran. Retrieved October 17, 2019, from tirto.id website: <https://tirto.id/bisnis-dan-kontroversi-gerakan-indonesia-tanpa-pacaran-cK25>

Book

Kamba, M. N. (2018). *Kids Zaman Now Menemukan Kembali Islam*. Tangerang Selatan: Pustaka IIMaN.

Madjid, N. (2002). *Manusia Modern Mendamba Allah: Renungan Tasawuf Positif*. Jakarta: IIMaN & Hikmah.

Book Section

Ikhwan, M. (2019). Ulama dan Konservatisme Islam Publik di Bandung: Islam, Politik Identitas, dan Tantangan Relasi Horizontal. In I. Burdah, N. Kailani, & M. Ikhwan (Eds.), *Ulama, Politik, dan Narasi Kebangsaan*. Yogyakarta: PusPIDeP.

REFERENCES

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Miller, A. E., & Josephs, L. (2009). Whiteness as pathological narcissism. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis, 45*(1), 93–119.

Rakhmat, J. (1989). *Islam Alternatif*. Bandung: Mizan.

