

Author Contact :

ARTICLE TITLE, ABOUT 14 WORDS, GIVING THE RESEARCH DESCRIPTION

(Centre, Bold, Kozuka Mincho Pro L, Font 12, and Capitalize Each Word, Single Space)

Author's Name¹, 2nd Author's Name²

¹1st Authors Affiliation, ²2nd Authors Affiliation

¹E-mail Authors, ²E-mail Authors

(Kozuka Mincho Pro L 12, Font 12, Line spacing 1)

Abstract:

The abstract must be written in English using single spacing. It should briefly explain the purpose of the study, the methods used, key research findings, and the importance of the results. The abstract should be concise, clear, and presented in a single paragraph (approximately 150-200 words, single space, Garamond font, size 12 pt)

Keywords: *consists of 5 phrases (sorted alphabetically, italic)*

Introduction (Written in Normal-Bold, Garamond, 12 pt)

The introduction must include the background, a relevant literature review to justify the novelty, and the objectives of the research. References from previous studies must be up-to-date, relevant, and original (primary sources). However, the literature review should not be excessively long.

The article should be written in Garamond font, size 12 pt, with 1.0 line spacing. Each new paragraph must be indented approximately 1 cm from the left margin. Footnotes should be written in Garamond font, size 10 pt, with 1.0 line spacing.

Literature Review (Written in Normal-Bold, Garamond, 12 pt)

A literature review presents a critical and systematic examination of various scholarly source relevant to the research topic, such as books, journal articles, conference proceedings, or previous research reports. This section aims to map the body of knowledge related to the subject under study and to strengthen the theoretical

and conceptual foundation of the current research. The author may identify and compare previous findings, highlight differences and similarities in approaches or results, and relate them to the focus and objectives of the ongoing study, so that the context and contribution of the new research can be clearly understood.

Research Method (Written in Normal-Bold, Garamond, 12 pt)

This section contains detailed information on the identification of variables, research subjects, instruments used, as well as the research methods, including the statistical analysis techniques applied. The description should be presented clearly and concretely, reflecting the actual steps taken by the researcher during the study, in order to allow other researchers to replicate or verify the research.

Result and Discussion (Written in Normal Bold, Garamond, 12 pt)

This section should explore research result. Result are presented systematically in accordance with research objectives. It must be supported with data analysis and good illustrations. Each picture or table must be numbered and with brief description. When referring to images or tables, avoid using the words like "above" or "below". Format for writing tables can be seen from the following example:

Table 1. List of Arabic Learning Achievements of Class VII

Names	Scores	Notes
Ahmad	78	<i>passed</i>
Zaid	85	<i>passed</i>
Budi	92	<i>passed</i>

Conclusion (Written in Normal-Bold, Garamond, 12 pt)

The conclusion must directly address the primary objectives of the research. It should be presented as a cohesive, single paragraph written in narrative form, without the use of bullet points or numbering. This section should no longer include any discussion or elaboration of findings. Conclusion may be added with suggestions for further related studies. The suggestions are written in a separate paragraph after the conclusion.

References

Bibliography lists only the sources referenced in the article. It consists of at least 40% of the latest scientific journal articles (the last 10 years). Arabic references must be transliterated into Indonesian by referring to the SKB of the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture No. 158 of 1987.

Letters used in bibliography are Garamond 12 pt. Technically, each reference in bibliography is written without indent for the first line and with 1 cm indent for the next line(s). There must be line spacing 1 within one reference, and line spacing 2 between references. References in bibliography are alphabetically sorted. It is suggested the use of a references manager, [MENDELEY](#) or [ZOTERO](#).

Abu Hamid Muhammad bin Muhammad al-Ghazali Terj. Ahmad Fahmi. “Siri Bimbingan Remaja Islam, Ayyuhal Walad, Wahai Anakku Tercinta,” 1st ed. Malaysia: Khazanah Banjariah, 2018.

Balanyà Rebollo, Judith, and Janaina Minelli De Oliveira. “Teachers’ Evaluation of the Usability of a Self-Assessment Tool for Mobile Learning Integration in the Classroom.” *Education Sciences* 14, no. 1 (December 19, 2023): 1. <https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci14010001>.

Lubis, Dahlia, and Husna Sari Siregar. “Bahaya Radikalisme Terhadap Moralitas Remaja Melalui Teknologi Informasi (Media Sosial).” *Aplikasia: Jurnal Aplikasi Ilmu-Ilmu Agama* 20, no. 1 (January 23, 2021): 21–34. <https://doi.org/10.14421/aplikasia.v20i1.2360>.

Romdaniah, Leli. “Konsep Akhlak Dalam Kitab Ayyuhal Walad Dan Relevansinya Terhadap Pendidikan Karakter Anak Usia Dini.” UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2022.

Ulfatun Nasifah. “Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter Menurut Al-Ghazali Dalam Kitab Ayyuha Al-Walad Dan Relevansinya Dengan Pendidikan Karakter Pada Anak Sekolah Dasar Di Era Digital.” IAIN Kudus, 2020.

Wulandari, Amelia Putri, Annisa Anastasia Salsabila, Karina Cahyani,

Tsani Shofiah Nurazizah, and Zakiah Ulfiah. "Pentingnya Media Pembelajaran Dalam Proses Belajar Mengajar." *Journal on Education* 5, no. 2 (January 22, 2023): 3928–36. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v5i2.1074>.

