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Introduction (مقدمة)

The introduction contains the purpose of the study and why the study is conducted. The main section of an article should start with an introductory section which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

In general, the article in Post Axial Journal is written in English and Arabic. The article also consists of 1 column, using "Book Antiqua", font size 11, and space 1.

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In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and brief literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what is the achievement (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Method (منهج)

Materials and methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. It should be provided sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods that already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Identify Subsections

It is both conventional and expedient to divide the method section into labeled subsections. These usually include a section with descriptions of the participants or subjects and a section describing the procedures used in the study. The latter section often includes description of (a) any experimental manipulations or inter-ventions used and how they were delivered-for example, any mechanical apparatus used to deliver them; (b) sampling procedures and sample size and precision; (c) measurement approaches (including the psychometric properties of the instruments used); and (d) the research design. If the design of the study is complex or the stimuli require detailed description, additional subsections or subheadings that divide the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information.

These subsections include the essential information to comprehend and replicate the study. Insufficient detail will make the reader confused; too much detail will burden the reader with irrelevant information. It should be considered when using appendices and/or a supplemental website for more detailed information.

Participant (Subject) Characteristics

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research syntheses and secondary data analyses. If humans participated in the study, report the eligibility and exclusion criteria, including any restrictions based on demographic characteristics.

Research Design

Specify the research design in the method section. Were subjects manipulated, or were they observed naturalistically? If multiple conditions were created, how were participants assigned to conditions, through random assignment or some other selection mechanism? Was the study conducted as a between-subjects or a within-subject design?

Result (نتائج)

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Highlight the differences between the results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

Table 1. Table Title

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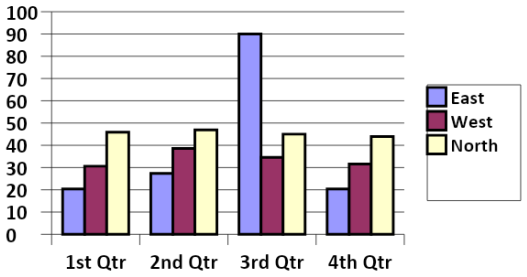


Figure 1. Figure Title

Discussion (مناقشة)

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. In the discussion, it is the most significance section of the article. Here you get the chance to make your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results).

The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? 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?

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End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

Result and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. Discussion part should contain the benefit of research result, not repeat result part. Result and discussion

part can be written in the same part to avoid extensive quotation.

Conclusion (خاتمة)

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

Acknowledgment (شكر وتقدير)

Acknowledgment is addressed to a person and/or groups and also the institution that helps research both in a direct and indirect way.

Bibliography ((مراجع

The main references are **international journals and proceedings**. All references should be to the most pertinent, **up-to-date sources (last 10 years)** and **the minimum of references are 25 entries** (for field research paper) and **50 entries** (for review paper). Please use a consistent format for references-see examples (Book Antiqua, 10 pt):

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Ubaidillah, Ismail, 'Kata Serapan Bahasa Asing dalam Al-Qur'an dalam Pemikiran At-Thobari', *Jurnal At-Ta'dib*, 8 (2023)

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