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The [Main] Title of the Article, Times New Roman Size 16 and Bold (Maximum 20 Words) : The Second Title, If Needed, for Narrowing the Issues Discussed in the Article

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Abstract

The abstract should be written in English and Indonesian, consisting of 150–250 words, single-spaced, using 12 pt Times New Roman font. The abstract is neither an introduction nor a conclusion of the discussion. In this section, the abstract should include: 1. the objective of the article, 2. the article's argument, 3. the methodology, 4. the findings or analysis of the article, 5. the significance and novelty of the article, 6. arguments and recommendations

Keywords: Mention only specific concepts [word or phrase], 3-5 concepts, truly conceptual words, and not too general ones.

[*Put here the Indonesian version of your abstract*.]
Kata Kunci:

INTRODUCTION

The introduction explains the background of the problem, built from dassolen and daissein. Afterward, the author needs to present the theoretical and factual arguments related to the topic being studied or analyzed. Next, the author should provide a literature review (covering at least the last five years, except for foundational or classical books, and including at least two sources from *At-Turats* journals, preferably from reputable international journals). After presenting the literature review, the author should explain the novelty and the objective of the article. Finally, clarify the significance and the scientific contribution of the article to research or studies in Islamic education.

Do not mention the article's title when explaining its objective. There is no need to use subheadings in the introduction section. The text should be written in 12 pt Times New Roman, single-spaced, with each new paragraph indented by 1 cm.

METHODS

This section presents the research approach and type, the location and duration of the study, and the research subjects. It further explains the procedures and techniques for data or information collection, followed by the data analysis methods employed. The methods used to verify the validity of the data are also presented, along with the theories applied as the basis for analysis and discussion in the study.

RESULT

Results (Times New Roman, 12 pt font, left-justified). This section presents the main research findings with full justification of the scientific results obtained. For quantitative research, numerical data should be clearly presented using well-organized tables, graphs, or diagrams, accompanied by statistical analyses such as mean, median, standard deviation, or p-values. Numerical results should be rounded according to standard statistical rules, considering standard errors, confidence intervals, or value distributions. Each table or figure must be numbered consecutively, with table titles placed above and figure captions below, including notes and sources directly underneath. All tables and figures should be discussed in the main text according to their numbering, without repeating the entire data verbatim.

For qualitative research, results should be presented narratively based on themes, categories, or phenomena emerging from data analysis, such as interviews, observations, or documents. Explanations can include direct quotations or summarized findings from participants, while maintaining anonymity if required. Visual data, such as code tables, concept diagrams, or thematic maps, may be used to clarify findings. All results must be linked to relevant theories and research objectives so that readers can understand the relevance and scientific contribution of the study.

Table 1 Example of The Table

Algorithm	Process Time	Thoroughness	Memory
A	120 ms	98 %	200 KB
B	105 ms	95 %	415 KB

Source: research interview data



Figure 1 New Logo of At-Turats Journal

DISCUSSION

Discussion (Times New Roman, 12 pt font, bold, left-justified). The discussion section emphasizes the interpretation and analysis of research findings by linking them to relevant theories, literature, or previous studies, highlighting novelty, scientific contribution, and practical relevance. For quantitative research, the discussion should compare numerical findings with previous studies, explaining consistencies or differences, and interpreting the statistical meaning in the context of the research problem. Authors may also highlight practical implications of quantitative findings, including evidence-based recommendations.

For qualitative research, the discussion should analyze themes, categories, or phenomena emerging from the data and relate them to relevant literature and research objectives. Authors should demonstrate how the findings expand understanding of the topic, highlight patterns, relationships, or contradictions, and emphasize both theoretical and practical contributions. Direct quotations or summarized data may be used to support arguments, but should be employed judiciously.

In general, for both quantitative and qualitative studies, the discussion should be focused, logical, and supported by sufficient evidence. Authors must avoid personal opinions, subjective judgments, verbatim repetition of data from the results section, and the use of personal pronouns. All arguments should strengthen the scientific contribution of the article, emphasizing novelty, methodological rigor, and the practical value of the research.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion does not simply summarize the article from the introduction to the analysis; rather, it emphasizes the main points or key findings of the research. Therefore, the conclusion should include the primary findings, supporting arguments, the contribution of the study, its limitations, and recommendations for future research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author may express gratitude to those who have provided support and assistance in completing this research. This may include supervisors or advisors for their valuable guidance and feedback, institutions or funding bodies for financial or logistical support, and participants or colleagues who contributed to data collection, discussions, and review. This section is optional and can be adjusted according to the author's preferences.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (at least 30 sources, including a minimum of two citations from our journal and bibliography usage for a maximum of the last 10 years)

Sugiyono. 2016. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Tarigan, H. G. 2021. *Menulis Sebagai Suatu Keterampilan Berbahasa.* Bandung: CV Angkasa.