

Title (Written Using Times New Roman 12 pts Font Size, Bold, Align Center)
Max. 15 words

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Abstract

Abstract is made in one paragraph (150-200 words) which consists of the background or a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, research method, results, and conclusions. The abstract should succinctly describes your entire paper and written in English and Bahasa with Times New Roman font 11pt, single space, and justify.

Keywords: List three to five pertinent keywords specific to the article and sorted them alphabetically (**3-5 words/phrases**).

Introduction (Times New Roman 12 pt, Bold, space 1.5 cm)

This section contains an adequate background and a 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 you are trying to achieve (to solve the limitation of previous studies), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. In the end, the author must state the purpose of his article.

Method (Times New Roman 12 pt, Bold, space 1.5 cm)

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. This section should inform the reader about the types and methods used by the authors. In this section, avoid citing definitions directly from the book or other sources.

Results and Discussion (Times New Roman 12 pt, Bold, space 1.5 cm)



Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (*scientific*) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. 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 an 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? This section can be completed with a table, picture, graphics, or scheme. All tables, pictures, graphics, or schemes should be centered, numbered consecutively (Table 1, Table 2, etc), name, and should be presented above the table. Tables, pictures, graphics, or schemes should be mentioned in the related text. This section is written using times new roman regular 12 pt font size with a space of 1.5 cm. While writing tables/pictures/graphics/schematics using Times New Roman Regular 11 pt font with single spacing.

Table 1. Article Structure Percentage

No.	Item	Percentage	Description
1.	Introduction	20%	Maximum
2.	Method	10%	Maximum
3.	Result and Discussion	60%	Maximum (result) 20%, Minimum (discussion) 40%
4.	Conclusion	10%	More or less

Conclusion (Times New Roman 12 pt, Bold, space 1.5 cm)

The conclusion should answer the objectives of the research and research discoveries. This section should be written briefly, clearly, and concisely based on the research findings and discussions presented in paragraph form (not numerical). The concluding remark should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions or abstract. You should also suggest future research and point out those that are underway.

Acknowledgments “optional” (Times New Roman 12 pt, Bold, space 1.5 cm)

In this section, you can acknowledge any support given, which is not covered by the author's contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments).

References

The literature listed in the “References” contains only the sources referenced or included in the article. The writing technique must use reference management applications such as Zotero, Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager, and the like to avoid typing errors and duplication of references by choosing the type **of Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note)**. All reference sources must provide 80% of relevant journal articles, proceedings, or research results published in the last five years.

- Drake, Susan M., and Joanne L. Reid. “21st Century Competencies in Light of the History of Integrated Curriculum.” *Frontiers in Education* 5 (July 14, 2020): 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/feduc.2020.00122>. **(Journal Article)**
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- Klein, Julie Thompson. “Learning in Transdisciplinary Collaborations: A Conceptual Vocabulary.” In *Transdisciplinary Theory, Practice and Education: The Art of Collaborative Research and Collective Learning*, edited by Dena Fam, Linda Neuhauser, and Paul Gibbs. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-93743-4>. **(Book Section)**
- Qomar, Mujamil. *Pendidikan Islam Multidisipliner, Interdisipliner, dan Transdisipliner*. Malang: Madani Media, 2020. **(Book)**
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Transliteration System For Arabic-Indonesian

Arab	Indonesian	Arab	Indonesian
ا	'	ط	t
ب	b	ظ	z
ت	t	ع	'
ث	th	غ	gh
ج	j	ف	f
ح	h	ق	q
خ	kh	ك	k
د	d	ل	l
ذ	dh	م	m
ر	r	ن	n
ز	z	و	w
س	s	ه	h
ش	sh	ء	'
ص	ṣ	ي	y
ض	ḍ		

To show long sound vowel (madd), the method is: write horizontal scratch (macron) above letter, such as *ā*, *ī*, and *ū* (ا, ي, and و). Arabic double vowel sound (diphthong) is written by merging two letters “ay or aw”, such as *layyinah*, *lawwāmah*. Letter which is ending by *tā’ marbūṭah* and function as *ṣifah(modifier)* or *muḍāf ilayh* written by “ah”, whereas functioning as *muḍāf* written by “at”.