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Title of Article Provide a Tittle of 15-20 Words that Should Concise and Informative

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Abstract

The abstract contains a brief description of the problem (optional), the purpose of research, methods of research, results of the research (refer to the data collected in an attempt to answer the research question), the impact, and the conclusion (summary of research findings). The pressure of writing abstracts is primarily on the research results—abstracts written in two languages, Indonesian and English. Abstract typing is done with a single space with narrower margins than the right and left margins of the main text.

Keywords: Keywords need to be included to describe the realm of the problem under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. The number of keywords is 3-5 words. Keywords can be single words or compound words. These keywords are needed for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts with these keywords is made easy. The abstract is no more than 200 words long.

Abstrak

Abstrak berisi uraian singkat tentang masalah (pilihan), tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil penelitian (merujuk pada data yang dikumpulkan dalam upaya menjawab pertanyaan penelitian), dampak dan kesimpulan (ringkasan penelitian). temuan). Tekanan penulisan abstrak terutama pada hasil penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa, yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Pengetikan abstrak dilakukan dengan spasi tunggal dengan margin yang lebih sempit dari margin kanan dan kiri teks utama.

Kata Kunci: Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah utama yang melatarbelakangi pelaksanaan penelitian. Jumlah kata kunci adalah 3-5 kata. Kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau kata majemuk. Kata kunci ini diperlukan untuk komputerisasi. Pencarian judul dan abstrak penelitian menjadi mudah dengan kata kunci ini. Abstrak tidak lebih dari 200 kata.

INTRODUCTION (PENDAHULUAN): Times New Roman 12Pt, Bold, Align Text Left

The introduction contains the purpose of the article/research formulated and presents an adequate background. The introduction should include the urgency of the study, supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, research status, novelty, and

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research objectives. Gap analysis means the gap found in earlier studies, while the status of the study is the position of prior research, whether it is correcting, debating, or supporting. (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1.5 Spacing).

Pendahuluan berisi tentang tujuan artikel/penelitian yang dirumuskan dan disajikan dengan latar belakang yang memadai. Pendahuluan harus mencakup urgensi penelitian, fakta pendukung dari penelitian sebelumnya, analisis kesenjangan, status penelitian, kebaruan, dan tujuan penelitian. Analisis kesenjangan berarti kesenjangan yang ditemukan pada penelitian sebelumnya, sedangkan status penelitian adalah posisi penelitian sebelumnya, apakah itu mengoreksi, memperdebatkan, atau mendukung. (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1.5 Spasi).

METHODS (METODE PENELITIAN): Times New Roman 12Pt, Bold, Align Text Left

This section explains how the research was carried out, including research designs, populations, samples (research targets), data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques for qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and others. It is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, and informants who helped along with ways to explore research data, location, duration of research, and data analysis, as well as a description of checking the validity of research results.

The method must be accompanied by a reference, and relevant modifications must be explained. Data analysis procedures and techniques must be emphasized in the literature review article, including data interpretation. The stages of the research must be clearly stated. The research method must be written in paragraph form. (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1,5 Spacing).

Bagian ini menjelaskan bagaimana penelitian itu dilakukan, meliputi desain penelitian, populasi, dan sampel (sasaran penelitian), teknik pengumpulan data, dan teknik analisis data. Untuk penelitian kualitatif seperti penelitian tindakan kelas, studi kasus, dan lain-lain, perlu menambahkan kehadiran peneliti, subjek penelitian, dan informan yang membantu beserta cara menggali data penelitian, lokasi, durasi penelitian, dan analisis data serta deskripsi pemeriksaan keabsahan hasil penelitian.

Metode yang digunakan harus disertai dengan referensi, modifikasi yang relevan harus dijelaskan. Prosedur dan teknik analisis data harus ditekankan dalam artikel tinjauan pustaka, termasuk interpretasinya. Tahapan penelitian harus dinyatakan dengan jelas. Metode penelitian harus ditulis dalam bentuk paragraf. (Times New Roman 12Pt, Reguler, Spasi 1,5).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN): Times New Roman 12Pt, Bold, Align Text Left

The results of the study presented are important data obtained from data collection in the field (test results, questionnaires, interviews, documents, etc. Tables, figures, or graphs can supplement research results to clarify the study's results. Avoid

presenting similar data in separate tables. Tables, figures, and graphics must be commented on or discussed. All tables, figures, and graphics must be centered and numbered consecutively. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics directly related to the research focus and categories.

The discussion in the article aims to (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions, (2) show how the findings were obtained, (3) interpret research findings, (4) link research findings to established knowledge structures, and (5) bringing up new theories or modification of existing theories. This part of the discussion should contain the benefits of the research results, not the repetition results. The analysis must address the stated gap.

The study's results must be concluded explicitly by answering the formulation of the problem and research questions. Interpretation of findings is carried out using logic and existing theories. In the form of reality in the field, findings are integrated/linked with the results of previous studies or existing theories. For this purpose, there must be a reference. In bringing up new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, and some may need to modify theories from old theories (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1.5 Spacing).

Hasil penelitian yang disajikan merupakan data penting yang diperoleh dari pengumpulan data di lapangan (hasil tes, angket, wawancara, dokumen, dll. Tabel, gambar, atau grafik dapat melengkapi hasil penelitian untuk memperjelas hasil penelitian. Hindari penyajian data serupa dalam bentuk tabel terpisah. Tabel, gambar, dan grafik harus dikomentari atau dibahas. Semua tabel, gambar, dan grafik harus diletakkan di tengah dan diberi nomor urut. Untuk penelitian kualitatif, bagian hasil memuat bagian-bagian rinci berupa sub-topik yang berkaitan langsung dengan topik. fokus dan kategori penelitian.

Pembahasan dalam artikel bertujuan untuk: (1) menjawab rumusan masalah dan pertanyaan penelitian; (2) menunjukkan bagaimana temuan diperoleh; (3) menginterpretasikan temuan penelitian; (4) menghubungkan temuan penelitian dengan struktur pengetahuan yang mapan; dan (5) memunculkan teori-teori baru atau modifikasi dari teori-teori yang sudah ada. Bagian pembahasan ini harus memuat manfaat hasil penelitian, bukan hasil pengulangan. Analisis harus mengarah pada kesenjangan yang dinyatakan.

Hasil penelitian harus disimpulkan secara eksplisit dengan menjawab rumusan masalah dan pertanyaan penelitian. Interpretasi temuan dilakukan dengan menggunakan logika dan teori yang ada. Dalam bentuk kenyataan di lapangan, temuan-temuan tersebut diintegrasikan/dikaitkan dengan hasil-hasil penelitian sebelumnya atau teori-teori yang ada. Untuk tujuan ini, harus ada referensi. Dalam memunculkan teori-teori baru, teori-teori lama dapat dikonfirmasi atau ditolak, dan beberapa mungkin perlu memodifikasi teori-teori dari teori-teori lama (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1.5 Spasi).

Tables, Images, and Graphics (Tabel, Gambar, dan Grafik)

Place the title/label of the table above the table (*center*) and number it in the order of the table, while the title/label of the image and graphic is at the bottom of the picture/graphic. Write down specific tables/figures/graphics, for example, Table 1/figures 1/graph 1, when referring to a table/picture/graphic. Examples of writing tables, figures, and graphs are as follows:

Letakkan judul/label tabel di atas tabel (tengah) dan beri nomor sesuai urutan tabel, sedangkan judul/label gambar dan grafik berada di bagian bawah gambar/grafik. Tuliskan tabel/gambar/grafik tertentu, misalnya Tabel 1/gambar 1/grafik 1, jika mengacu pada tabel/gambar/grafik. Contoh penulisan tabel, gambar, dan grafik adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 1

Correlations Among and Descriptive Statistics For Key Study Variables

Variables	*M* (*SD*)	Sex	Age	Income	Educ.	Relig.	Dist. Intol.
Sex	1.53 (.50)		.07	-.09	.02	.14	.06
Age	31.88 (10.29)			.08	.19*	.20*	.01
Income	2.60 (1.57)				.04	-.14	-.09
Educ.	3.44 (1.06)					-.29*	-.06
Relig.	1.21 (.30)						-.19*
Dist. Intol.	3.75 (1.19)						

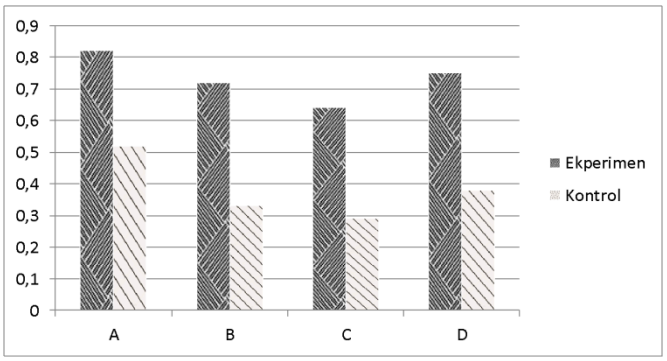
Notes. *N*'s range from 107 to 109 due to occasional missing data. For sex, 0 = male, 1 = female. Educ. = education. Dist. Intol. = distress intolerance. Relig. = religiosity.

Table 1. Criteria for N Gain Level *(Normalized Gain)*

Score N Gain	Criteria
(g) ≥ 0,70	High
0,30 ≤ (g) < 0,70	Medium
(g) < 0,30	Low



Figure 1. Learning Activities at Islamic University of Lamongan



Graph 1. Increase in N-Gain

CONCLUSION (KESIMPULAN): Times New Roman 12Pt, Bold, Align Text Left

The research conclusions are presented briefly, narratively, and conceptually, describing the research findings and their impact. Avoid using numbering and symbols (bullet and numbering). (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1.5 Spacing).

Kesimpulan penelitian disajikan secara singkat, naratif, dan konseptual yang menggambarkan temuan penelitian dan dampaknya. Hindari penggunaan penomoran dan simbol (bullet dan penomoran). (Times New Roman 12Pt, Reguler, Spasi 1,5).

REFERENCES (REFERENSI): Times New Roman 12Pt, Bold, Align Text Left

Write down all references cited and written/quoted in the text from primary sources (80% taken from national and international reputable scientific journals, 20% from other supporting sources). The minimum number of references is **20 references**. Writing a bibliography/reference using Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (fullnote) footnote format, use applications such **Zotero**, **Mendeley**, etc. (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, 1.0 Spacing, spacing before 0pt, spacing after 6pt).

Catat semua referensi yang dikutip dan ditulis/dikutip dalam teks dari sumber primer (80% diambil dari jurnal ilmiah bereputasi nasional dan internasional, 20% dari sumber pendukung lainnya). Jumlah referensi minimal 20 referensi. Penulisan daftar pustaka/referensi menggunakan Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (fullnote) footnote format gunakan aplikasi seperti ZOTERO, Mendeley, dll (Times New Roman 12Pt, Regular, Spasi 1.0, spasi sebelum 0pt, spasi setelah 6pt).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (PENGAKUAN): Times New Roman 12Pt, Bold, Align Text Left

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Transliteration System For Arabic-Indonesian

Arab	Indonesian	Arab	Indonesian
ا	a	ط	ṭ
ب	b	ظ	ẓ
ت	t	ع	’
ث	th	غ	gh
ج	j	ف	f
ح	ḥ	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* (ي ,ا, and و). Arabic double vowel sound (diphthong) is written by merging two letters “ay or aw”, such us *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*”.