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Judul Penelitian Ditulis dengan Gaya Capitalize Each Word dengan Font Cambria (Tidak Lebih dari 12 Kata)

Research Title Written in Capitalize Each Word Style with Cambria Font (No More Than 12 Words)

Artikel dikirim (Submitted) :

xx – xx – 20xx

Artikel diterima (Accepted) :

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 Author Name^{1*}, Author Name²



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Corresponding Email¹

Kata Kunci:

Buat kata kunci minimal 3 kata

Abstrak: Dalam abstrak mencantumkan latarbelakang permasalahan, tujuan penelitian, jenis metode penelitian yang digunakan, tempat penelitian, sampel dan populasi atau data primer dan sekunder, teknik pengumpulan dan analisis data, hasil penelitian dan kesimpulan. Abstrak berisikan 150-350 kata. Abstrak dibuat dalam dengan singkat jelas dan lugas.

Keywords:

Create keywords of at least 3 words

Abstract: The abstract includes the background of the problem, research objectives, types of research methods used, research sites, samples and populations or primary and secondary data, data collection and analysis techniques, research results and conclusions. Abstract contains 150-350 words. Abstracts are made in short, clear and straightforward.

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PENDAHULUAN (INTRODUCTION)

The introduction is made using Cambria font size 12, spacing 1.15, right and left aligned (justify) and the beginning of each line in each paragraph protrudes inward about 1 cm. the introduction is about 950-1700 words. The number of pages is about 2-4 pages.

Describe systematically the flow of thought in identifying research problems and arguing the importance of the research problem being studied (formulation, hypothesis and objectives). Add a discussion of previous studies related to the topic.

In the introduction, there must be a GAP between current conditions and previous conditions. Also contain a literature review, especially about the latest information around the problem underlying the research (State of the Art & Novelty).

In one paragraph there should be at least 2 or 3 different types of arguments (research results from journals) to support the State of the Art.

The introduction should really show the importance of this research and the novelty it provides compared to previous research.

METODE (METHODOLOGY)

Describe the research approach and methods chosen in the study. Include the research location, population and research sample or participants including primary and secondary data. Describe the stages of the research conducted. Then explain what data collection techniques and data analysis techniques were used. If the data analysis technique uses an application, mention the application.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN (RESULTS AND DISCUSSION)

This section is the main part of the research article and is usually the longest part of the article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. Its main function is to answer the question posed in the introduction, explaining how the results support the answer and how the answer fits existing knowledge about the topic. The discussion should always explain how your research has enhanced the reader's understanding of the research problem you left at the end of the introduction. Discussions should be as brief as possible while stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers clearly and completely, as well as discussing other important and relevant issues.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret the findings; (4) connecting research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) reject new or existing theories.

In answering problem formulations and questions, research results must be presented clearly. Interpretation of findings is carried out using existing logic and theories. Findings in the form of facts in the field are combined/controlled with the results of previous research or existing theories. For that there must be a reference. In new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to confirm old theories.

In an article, sometimes it is unavoidable to organize research results into "children's subtitles". The following is how to write an organizational format which shows how to write specific things in the results and discussion chapters.

1. Explain the results of research findings;
2. Explain the significance of the findings;
3. Explain the relationship between research results and literature sources in books or other people's research results;
4. Explain, relate the findings to similar research in the form of support or refutation;
5. Explain research implications;

Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the oral presentation of research results. Tables and charts should be commented on or discussed.

Provision of Table

1. Tables are given a table title and also a table number
2. The width of the table does not exceed the left and right margins of the paper
3. The length of the table does not cut across the next page
4. The table header is written in bold
5. The size of the letters in the table can be adjusted between sizes 8-11
6. Table lines are only horizontal lines
7. The table presented must be discussed/explained both below and above the table
8. Tables are not made in image form

Here is an example:

Table 1. Table Title			
No.	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1	Row 1		
2	Row 2		
3	Row 3		

Provision of images or graphics:

1. Images or graphics are given a title and also a sequence number
2. The width of the image or graphic does not exceed the left and right margins of the paper
3. The length of the image or graphic does not cut into the next page
4. The image must have clear image resolution
5. The numbers and descriptions in the graph must be clearly visible, not overlap with the graph bar, the size of the numbers or letters is not too small or too large
6. The image or graph presented must be discussed/explained both below and above the image or graph

Here is an example:



Figure 1.
Title Image

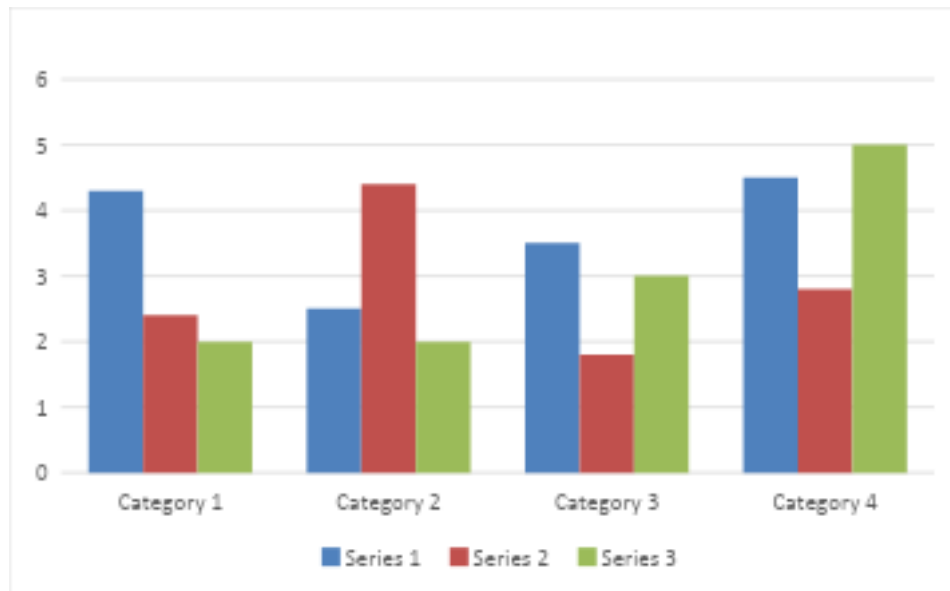


Diagram 1.
Title Chart

Whenever including data from figures, tables, graphs and other data sources, mention the figure, table or graph again, for example: “based on the table above” or if referring to the graph” and various other forms of redaction.

KESIMPULAN (CONCLUSION)

Conclusions should refer to the formulation of problems that are relevant to the objectives of the research. The conclusion does not restate the results of the research but rather a concise statement that describes the entire research process. The conclusion is not allowed to use the point system.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA (REFERENCE)

The bibliography is recommended to use the most relevant references or publications from the past 7 years and use the American Psychological Association 7th Edition (APA) citation style with the following citation example. (Ulfat, 2020) (Saada & Magadlah, 2021)

To make it easier to write a bibliography, it is recommended that in writing articles use the Mendeley or Zotero application. The presentation of the bibliography is as follows:

Saada, N., & Magadlah, H. (2021). The Meanings and Possible Implications of Critical Islamic Religious Education. *British Journal of Religious Education*, 43(2), 206-217.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01416200.2020.1785844>

Ulfat, F. (2020). Empirical Research: Challenges and Impulses for Islamic Religious Education. *British Journal of Religious Education*, 42(4), 415-423.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01416200.2020.1711513>