

MUADDIB: Studi Kependidikan dan Keislaman

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ABSTRACT

The abstract contains a brief description of the problems and research objectives, the methods used, and the results of the research. The pressure for writing abstracts is mainly on the results of the research (research). If in the form of written ideas, emphasize the concept and discussion. Abstract written in English. Abstract typing is done with a single space with narrower margins than the right and left margins of the main text. Keywords need to be included to describe the field of study discussed and the main terms that underlie the study. Key words can be single words or word combinations. Number of key words 3-5 words. These keywords are required for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easy with these keywords..

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1. INTRODUCTION

The introductory section mainly contains: (1) research problems; (2) insights and problem solving plans; (3) formulation of research objectives; (4) a summary of the theoretical studies related to the problem under study. This section sometimes also includes expectations for the results and benefits of the research. The length of the introductory section is around 2-3 pages and is typed with 1.5 spaces (or following the provisions of writing in the scientific journal where the article is to be published).

For articles in the form of scientific ideas, the introductory section contains: The background that underlies the emergence of these ideas/concepts.

For articles that will be published in the MUADDIB ejournal: Educational and Islamic Studies, the detailed rules for the article format follow the article format provisions in the ejournal. The format of the articles in this Handbook is the generally agreed format for the ejournal MUADDIB: Educational and Islamic Studies, which is the archetypal style of the ejournal MUADDIB: Educational and Islamic Studies.

The template for this article format was made in MS Word 2007/2010, and then saved in rtf/ms word 2003-2007 format. The template file is in the format of this article and can be downloaded at journal.umpo.ac.id/index.php/muaddib. This template allows article writers to prepare articles according to the rules relatively quickly and accurately, especially for the needs of electronic articles uploaded to the MUADDIB ejournal: Islamic and Islamic Studies.

The body of the text uses the font: Times New Roman 12, regular, 1.5 spacing, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt)

2. METHODS

Basically this section describes how the research was conducted. The main materials of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research objectives);

(3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used while material specifications describe the types of materials used.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help along with ways to collect research data, location and duration of research as well as a description of checking the validity of the research results.

It is best to avoid organizing writing into "sub-headings" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, how to write it can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section.

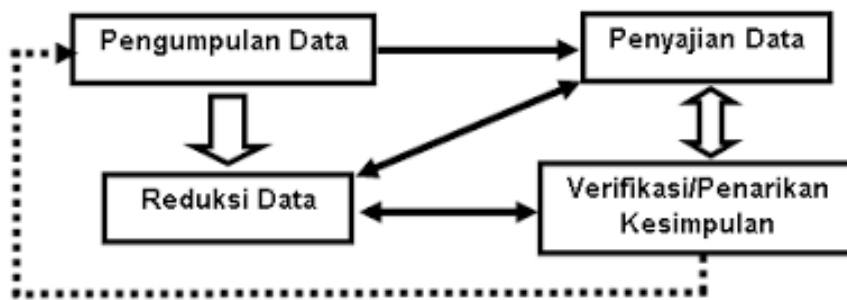


Figure 1. data analyss



Figure 2. Photo

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result

This section is the main part of the research article and is usually the longest part of an article. The research results presented in this section are “net” results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes do not need to be presented. Only the results of analysis and results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

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) shows how the findings were

obtained; (3) interpret/interpret the findings; (4) linking research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories.

In answering the problem formulation and research questions, the research results must be concluded explicitly. Interpretation of the findings is done by using logic and existing theories. Findings in the form of facts in the field are integrated/related to the results of previous research or with existing theories. For this purpose there must be a reference. In generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories from old theories.

In an article, it is sometimes unavoidable to organize the writing of research results into "subheads". The following is how to write the organizing format, which shows how to write special things that cannot be separated from an article.

Table 1. Table.

The main theme of the table	The main theme of the table		
	Sub theme of the table	Sub theme of the table	Sub theme of the table
Content	Content	Content	Content

4. CONCLUSION

Conclusions present a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two things, new main ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings. *venenatis. Quisque pellentesque pretium justo, nec congue nisl convallis sed. Etiam volutpat venenatis tortor, in tincidunt justo tristique non.*

There are no easy assets. In fact, who just wants to flatter the cartoon but not. But now it will be followed unless it's a freight course.

6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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*** The entire text in the article is a maximum of 5000 words**