
Title Maximum 12 Words (Cambria, 13pt Bold)

Author Name¹, Author Name² (Cambria, 12pt Bold)

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WhatsApp Number: 0000 (Not for publication, only for correspondence with the editor)

Keywords

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

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 with Cambria font 11 pt, single space, and justify.

Kata kunci

Cantumkan tiga hingga lima kata kunci terkait yang spesifik untuk artikel tersebut dan urutkan secara alfabet. (3-5 kata/frase)

Abstrak

Abstrak dibuat dalam satu paragraf (150-200 kata) yang terdiri dari latar belakang, tujuan, metode penelitian, hasil, dan kesimpulan. Abstrak harus secara ringkas menggambarkan seluruh tulisan anda dan ditulis dalam dua bahasa (Inggris dan Indonesia) dengan font Cambria 11 pt, spasi tunggal, dan justify.

Introduction (Cambria 12 pt bold)

This section contains sufficient background information and a brief literature review to record existing solutions or methods, to indicate the best previous research, to point out the main limitations of previous research, to indicate what you want to achieve (overcoming the limitations of previous studies), and to indicate the scientific merits or novelty of your paper. Avoid detailed literature surveys or summaries of results. At the end, the author must state the purpose of writing the article. This section is written using 12 pt Cambria regular font with 1.15 cm spacing.

Method (Cambria 12 pt bold)

The Research Methodology section contains an explanation of the research approach, research subjects, implementation of research procedures, use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. This section should inform readers about the types and methods used by the author. In this section, avoid quoting

definitions directly from books or other sources. This section is written using Cambria regular font size 12 pt with 1.15 cm spacing.

Results and Discussion (Cambria 12 pt bold)

Research results should be presented clearly and concisely. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than presenting data in great detail. Please highlight the differences between your research results or findings and previous publications by other researchers. The discussion should explore the significance of the research results, not repeat them. It is often appropriate to combine the results and discussion sections. Avoid excessive citations and discussion of published literature. The discussion section is the most important part of your paper. Make the discussion relevant to your research results, but do not repeat the results. It should often begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not the experimental results).

The following components must be discussed: How do your research results relate to the initial questions or objectives outlined in the introduction (what)? Do you provide a scientific interpretation for each result or finding that you present (why)? Are your results consistent with what other researchers have reported (what else)? Or are there differences? This section can be supplemented with tables, figures, or graphs. All of these must be centered, numbered sequentially (Table/Figure/Graph/Diagram 1, Table/Figure/Graph/Diagram 2, and so on), named, and placed at the top. This section must also be mentioned in the relevant text and written using 12 pt Cambria Regular font with 1.15 cm spacing. Meanwhile, tables/figures/graphs/schemes should be written using 11 pt Cambria Regular font with single spacing.

Table 1. Percentage of Article Structure

No	Item	Persentase	Description
1.	Introduction	20%	Maximum
2.	Method	10%	Maximum
3.	Results and Discussion	60%	Maximum (Results) 20%, Minimum (Conclusion) 40%
4.	Conclusion	10%	more or less

Conclusion (Cambria 12 pt bold)

The conclusion should address the research objectives and findings. This section should be written concisely, clearly, and succinctly based on the findings and discussion of the research presented in paragraphs (not numerically). The conclusion should not merely repeat the results and discussion or abstract. You should also provide suggestions or recommendations for future research projects. This section should be written using 12-point Cambria font with 1.15 cm spacing.

Acknowledgments (Cambria 12 pt, bold)

The author may also acknowledge those who have contributed to the research. This section is written using Cambria regular font size 12 pt with 1.15 cm spacing.

References (Cambria 12 pt bold)

The literature listed in “References” only includes sources that are 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 selecting the Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note) or Turabian 9th Edition (full note) The entire reference list must provide 80% of journal articles, proceedings, or relevant research results published in the last five years. Example:

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)**

Fuad, A. Jauhar. Wawancara. Interview by Zaenal Arifin, April 21, 2021. **(Interview)**

Ghofur, Abd, Joel C. Kuipers, and Askuri. “Instructional Design: Multi-Site Study of the Integration of Islam in Science Teaching in Java, Indonesia.” *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Education Studies (IJIES)* 4, no. 1 (June 29, 2021): 70–84. <https://doi.org/10.33367/ijies.v4i1.1652>. **(Journal Article)**

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)**

Rabasa, Angel. “Islamic Education in Southeast Asia.” Hudson Institute, September 12, 2005. <http://www.hudson.org/research/9814-islamic-education-in-southeast-asia>. **(Web Page)**

Vorobyova, I. V., and O. V. Kruzhkova. “Student Vandalism as Spontaneous Risk-Communication in the Context of Digitalization,” 82–86. Atlantis Press, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.291/assehr.k.209.016>. **(Conference Paper, Proceedings)**

Zahid, Reza Ahmad. “Keberagamaan Kaum Waria: Studi Kehidupan Beragama Kaum Waria Di Kota Kediri.” PhD. Dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel, 2020. <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/45378/>. **(Ph.D. Dissertation)**.

Rogers, s. (2015, June 28). Data journalism in China. [Web log post] <https://simonrogers.net/2015/06/28/data-journalism-in-china/>. **(Blog)**.

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