



Title of Article: Write A Sentence That Describes the Substance of the Article; Use Center Alignment; Use Garamond 14 Bold; Use Capital Letters

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	Abstract
Article Information: Received Revised Accepted Published Keywords: 3–5 Keywords	Abstract must reflect the overall substance of the article content. The abstract must be clear, descriptive, and provide a brief description of the problem under study, including the reasons for the study, or the importance of the research topic, research methods, and summary of the results. The abstract ends with a response regarding the significance of the findings or a brief conclusion. The abstract should be written in English, in 1 paragraph, single-spaced, containing 150-200 words.
How to Cite this Article: Author's Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle if any. <i>Jurnal Pendidikan Islam</i> , V(I), first page number-last page number. DOI	

INTRODUCTION

Introduction should be started without indentation using Garamond 12 bolded capital letters. Subheading is limited by two spaces within body of article. Please make the page setting of your word processor to A4 format (8.27x 11.69 inches); with the margins: bottom 3 cm (1.18 in) and top 3 cm (1.18 in), left 3 cm (1.18 in) and right 3 cm (1.18 in). For the body of the paper, please use Garamond 12, single spacing.

In introduction inform the problem of study, use theories. The contents of the paper should be in the following: (1) title of paper, (2) author names and address, (3) abstract, (4) keywords, (5) introduction, (6) discussion and analysis, (7) conclusion, (8) acknowledgement (if any), (9) bibliography.

Do not number your paper. All text, figures and tables must be in English for English article, and must be in Arabic for Arabic article. Should always be written in with the fonts Garamond 12, especially also in the figures and tables. The length of article is 3,500-5,000 words including all pictures, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method consists of description of research type, data collection, data source, data type, and data analysis. It is written in a paragraph form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers need to inform several important (original) field data obtained from interviews, observations, questionnaires, surveys, documents, and other data collection techniques. The findings are presented in full and are related to the pre-determined scope

of research. Findings can be supplemented with tables, graphs, and/or diagrams. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. Example:

Table 1: Table title should be placed at the top

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data

Pictures, graphs, charts, schemes, or diagrams are numbered consecutively and the title below, with Garamond 12;



Figure 1: Lecturer Quality Coaching

The result of data analysis is explained correctly in the article. The discussion part logically explains the findings, associated with the relevant sources.

CONCLUSION

Write succinctly and clearly the result of research then describe the logical consequence in developing science and praxis of Islamic education. (Conclusion is not indented and uses bolded Garamond 12).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is used as a thanking expression from authors to official institution or persons that act as a donor, or contribute in the research. It is completed by research letter of contract. Example: this research is supported by Ministry of Religious Affair through scheme of Research Excellence grant year 2017 number PUIK-2017-123.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Write a number of references that are cited and really written/quoted in the text from primary sources, (80% taken from scholarly journals, 20% other supporting sources). Please use APA style sixth edition, for example:

Books

Edited Book with an Author or Authors, example:

Tan, C. (2011). *Islamic Education and Indoctrination the Case in Indonesia*. New York: Routledge.

A translation, example:

Gardner, R., dan Cowell, N. (1995). *Teknik Mengembangkan Guru dan Siswa; Buku Panduan untuk Pemilik Sekolah Dasar*. Jakarta: Grasindo. Penerjemah: Setyani D. Sjah.

Articles in Periodicals, example:

Nasr, S. V. R. (2005). *The Rise of Muslim Democracy*. Journal of Democracy 2, 40-60.

Electronic Sources (Web Publications), example:

Thomson, A. (1998). *The Adult and The Curriculum*. Retrieved from <http://www.uiuc.edu/SPS/FES-Yearbook/1998/thomson.hotmail-2012-February15th>

Other Print Sources

Dissertation/Thesis, unpublished

Chaerul, Wahidin., (1999). *Pembaruan Pendidikan Islam*. Dissertation, unpublished. UIN Jakarta

Manuscript Content

Transliteration. Transliteration of Arabic to Latin refers to the model of the *Library of Congress*. Here is the guideline:

TRANSLITERATION GUIDLINES

Arabic-Latin transliteration was used in the Jurnal Pendidikan Islam based on the *Library of Congress* model;

b	=	ب	dh	=	ذ	ṭ	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	ẓ	=	ظ	m	=	م
th	=	ث	z	=	ز	‘	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	gh	=	غ	w	=	و
ḥ	=	ح	sh	=	ش	f	=	ف	h	=	ه
kh	=	خ	ṣ	=	ص	q	=	ق	‘	=	ء
d	=	د	ḍ	=	ض	k	=	ك	y	=	ي

Sh	a	=	ـَ ;	I	=	ـِ	u	=	ـُ
ort			ـَ						
vo			ـِ						
wel			ـُ						

Lo	ā	=	اَ ;	Ī	=	يَ	ū	=	وُ
ng									
vo									
wel									

Di	ay	=	أ ;	Aw	=	أَوْ
pht			يْ			

ho

ng

Note:

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūṭḥah* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūṭḥah* is transliterated into “t”.
2. An article *alif-lām* (ال) is transliterated into *al-*; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alif-lām* is transliterated into *l-*.
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.

Example:

- a. Arabic word in general:

أهلية	= <i>Abliyyah</i> atau <i>abliyya</i>
سورة البقرة	= <i>Sūrat al-Baqarah</i>
أهل السنة والجماعة	= <i>Ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā’ah</i>

- b. Qur’anic verses:

يأيها الناس	= <i>Yā ayyuha ‘n-nās</i>
ذلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ	= <i>Dhalika l-kitābu lā raiba fih</i>