

**Template of Bunayya: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah STIT Al-Ittihadiyah Labuhanbatu Utara**

**[16 PT, Book , Bold]**

(The Title Should be Simple around 15-20 words, Concise and informative  
Sub title 12 pt, Book Antiqua Bold, spacing after 6 pt)

**First Author's Name, Second Author's Name, Third Author's Name**

(14 pt, Book Antiqua, Bold)

First Author's Affiliation, Second Author's Affiliation, Third Author's Affiliation  
email.address@mail.ac.id,

(Author's Affiliation and email, 11 pt, Book Antiqua, Normal)

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**Abstract:** (Book Antiqua 12 pt, 1 space, normal) The abstract is written in Indonesian and English, the abstract contains a maximum of 150-200 words. The abstract content contains a brief description of the problem, research objectives, research methods, and research results. Especially for conceptual articles or thought leaders, the abstract contains the main issues or issues discussed as well as, implications or findings of the problem discussed, how the problem is analyzed and the key points of the answer to the problem being studied. The abstract is written on the inside of this green column.

**Keywords:** Consists of 3-5 keywords that are relevant to the content of the research.

**Abstrak:** (Book Antiqua 12 pt, 1 spasi, normal) abstrak di tulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, abstrak berisi maksimal 150-200 kata. Konten abstrak berisi deskripsi singkat tentang masalah, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, dan hasil penelitian. Khusus untuk artikel konseptual atau pemikiran tokoh-tokoh, abstrak berisi isu-isu utama atau isu-isu yang dibahas serta, implikasi atau temuan dari masalah yang dibahas, bagaimana masalah dianalisis dan poin-poin penting jawaban untuk masalah yang sedang dipelajari. Abstrak ditulis pada bagin ini. Sementara kata kunci ditempatkan di bagian bawah setelah bagian ini.

**Kata Kunci:** Terdiri dari 3-5 kata kunci yang relevan dengan isi penelitian

## **PENDAHULUAN**

**INTRODUCTION** (Book Antiqua, Font Size 12 pt, spacing before 0, after 0)

This section uses the 12 pt Book Antiqua font, 1.15 line-spacing; don't add space before and/or after paragraph. Introductory titles are written without the precedence of A. or 1. Also included with other section titles written in the same way. The research article in this section contains: background in which it describes clearly the reasons why you are interested in conducting your research study. Describe the citation from the literatures (previous related studies from reputable journals or reference other) that support your research study. You also have to describe the gap that you found in the literature between what has happened and the differences to Your research should highlight the novelty of your study. At the end, you must describe the research problems or research questions of your study.

Next, also describe the main research objectives. For a non-research article, this section should contain the background, thesis statement, urgency, and a brief overview of the literature and its implications.

## **METODE PENELITIAN**

**METHOD** (Book Antiqua, Font Size 12 pt, spacing before 0, after 0)

This section follows the formatting guidelines of using Book Antiqua font with a size of 12 pt and a line spacing of 1.15. No additional space should be added before or after paragraphs to maintain consistency throughout the document.

In this section, the research design should be clearly stated, whether it is qualitative, quantitative, or a mixed-method approach. The selected research design must align with the purpose of the study, ensuring that the methodology effectively supports the research objectives. A qualitative approach focuses on exploring phenomena in depth through interviews, observations, or textual analysis. Meanwhile, a quantitative approach involves statistical, numerical, and measurable data, often using surveys or experiments. A mixed-method approach combines both qualitative and quantitative techniques to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem.

Additionally, a brief description of the research setting is required. This includes details such as the location, context, and conditions under which the study is conducted. The study population, sampling techniques, and criteria for selecting participants should also be mentioned.

Furthermore, the data collection methods should be explicitly stated. These may include interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, experiments, or document analysis. Each method should be justified in terms of its relevance and effectiveness in addressing the research questions.

Finally, the data analysis techniques must be described concisely. Qualitative research often employs thematic analysis, coding, or discourse analysis, while quantitative research typically involves statistical tests and data modeling. For mixed-method studies, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques should be outlined.

## **TEMUAN PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS** (Book Antiqua, Font Size 12 pt, spacing before 0, after 0)

This section follows the formatting guidelines using Garamond font, size 12 pt, with 1.15 line spacing. No additional space should be added before or after paragraphs to maintain consistency throughout the document.

The results section presents the research findings clearly and systematically. These findings must directly address the research problem and be organized in accordance with the research questions formulated at the beginning of the study. If the research method used is qualitative, the results should describe the themes and codes derived from data analysis, providing a clear explanation of patterns and categories that emerge from the collected data. In contrast, if the research method is quantitative, the results should include statistical analysis, such as mean values,

standard deviations, correlation coefficients, or regression models, depending on the nature of the study. Visual representations, such as tables, graphs, or charts, may be used to support the presentation of data and enhance clarity.

The discussion section provides a critical analysis of the research findings. Here, the results are compared with existing models, theories, or prior studies that serve as the foundation of the research. The discussion should not merely describe the data but offer a deeper interpretation of the findings, identifying their implications, strengths, and possible limitations. Additionally, this section should highlight how the results contribute to the field of study, demonstrating the novelty and significance of the research.

Furthermore, the author should propose solutions or recommendations based on the findings, addressing any gaps or challenges identified during the study. If the study contradicts existing theories, a thorough explanation should be provided to justify the discrepancies.

For non-research articles, this section can be divided into several sub-sections tailored to the needs of the discussion. The author must highlight the novelty of the theme, provide a critical analysis, and suggest practical solutions, ensuring the discussion goes beyond mere description and offers valuable insights into the topic.

## **KESIMPULAN**

**CONCLUSIONS** (Book Antiqua, Font Size 12 pt, spacing before 0, after 0)

The conclusion should provide a concise summary of the study by directly addressing the research problem based on the main research findings. It should highlight the key insights derived from the study, emphasizing their significance in answering the research questions. Additionally, the conclusion must reflect on the theoretical contributions and conceptual construction developed throughout the research. The discussion should also include the study's implications for future research, potential applications, and any limitations encountered. A well-structured conclusion reinforces the study's impact and provides a strong closing statement that connects the findings to broader academic and practical contexts.

## **DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

**REFERENCES** (Book Antiqua, Font Size 12 pt, spacing before 0, after 0)

All cited sources in the article must be listed in the reference section, and conversely, all references in the list must be mentioned in the article text. References should be derived from books, accredited national journal articles, and reputable international journals. It is strongly recommended that sources be up-to-date, preferably within the last three years. Each article must include at least 20 references. For citation writing, it is recommended to use reference management software such as Mendeley or Zotero to ensure accuracy and consistency. The citation format follows the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note)**.

**Examples of Footnotes and Bibliography Using Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note)**

## 1. Book

### Footnote:

1. John Smith, *The History of Education* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2020), 45.

### Bibliography:

Smith, John. *The History of Education*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2020.

## 2. Chapter in an Edited Book

### Footnote:

2. Jane Doe, "Islamic Education in the Modern Era," in *Islamic Studies Today*, ed. Michael Brown (London: Routledge, 2019), 120.

### Bibliography:

Doe, Jane. "Islamic Education in the Modern Era." In *Islamic Studies Today*, edited by Michael Brown, 100–130. London: Routledge, 2019.

## 3. Journal Article

### Footnote:

3. David Johnson, "Teaching Strategies for Religious Studies," *Journal of Islamic Pedagogy* 15, no. 2 (2021): 75, <https://doi.org/10.xxxxx>.

### Bibliography:

Johnson, David. "Teaching Strategies for Religious Studies." *Journal of Islamic Pedagogy* 15, no. 2 (2021): 60–80. <https://doi.org/10.xxxxx>.

## 4. Conference Proceeding

### Footnote:

4. Richard White, "Enhancing Learning through Technology," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Educational Innovation* (Jakarta: IEEE, 2022), 89.

### Bibliography:

White, Richard. "Enhancing Learning through Technology." In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Educational Innovation*, 85–100. Jakarta: IEEE, 2022.

## 5. Newspaper Article

### Footnote:

5. Emily Carter, "The Future of Digital Education," *The New York Times*, July 5, 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/xxxx>.

### Bibliography:

Carter, Emily. "The Future of Digital Education." *The New York Times*, July 5, 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/xxxx>.

## 6. Website Article

### Footnote:

6. Mark Wilson, "E-Learning Trends in 2023," *Education Today*, January 10, 2023, <https://www.educationtoday.com/e-learning-trends>.

### Bibliography:

Wilson, Mark. "E-Learning Trends in 2023." *Education Today*, January 10, 2023. <https://www.educationtoday.com/e-learning-trends>.

By adopting the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note)**, all references will be systematically structured, ensuring clarity and consistency in academic writing. To facilitate the accurate and efficient management of references, it is highly recommended to use reference management software such as **Mendeley** or **Zotero**. These tools help organize citations, generate bibliographies automatically, and ensure that all references follow the required formatting style. Additionally, using citation managers minimizes errors and saves time in the referencing process, making scholarly writing more effective and professional.