



Title (GillSansMT-Bold 14)

Sub-title (if any: (GillSansMT-Bold 14)

The Title and sub title, should not be more than 15 words

(The title must represent the entire content of the article, while Subtitles represent detailed information and describe the main title)

Writer¹, Writer², Writer³

[Write full name of author without a degree, the institution where the writer works or studies, and the author's e-mail address]

(Align Text Left, GillSansMT-Italic, 11 spasi 1)

Phone Number: +62xxxxxxxxxx

Abstract (Text Justify, Bold, Book antiqua 11)

Abstract should be between 150-200 words, written in English with Book Antiqua font 1 spacing, Text Justify. Abstract should be clear, descriptive, and should provide a brief overview of the problem studied. Such as the discourses of the discipline area; the aims of article; methodology (if any); research finding; and contribution to the discipline of areas study. Abstract is written in the two language versions (Indonesian in italic form and English) or just in English for the foreinger, with single spacing.

Keywords: *written in the five maximum important concepts that explain the main ideas of the article*

Introduction: *Written in English with Bold format and Book antiqua 12 font, without numeric or alphabetical*

- This section, systematically introduces the background of the research/study. There are two ways to display the background; *first*, to show the research context: why the problem arose and what research gaps produced the problem. The author can provide new research by mapping previous research/studies. The research question can be explicitly stated in this paragraph, while the thesis argument must be clearly stated in this paragraph.

Title

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Sub title (Context/Method if any): *Written in English with Bold format and Book antiqua 12 font, without numeric or alphabetical*

- In this section, the author can explain the context of the discourse in detail. This may dispute the main concepts discussed in research writing. However, it is important to note that this section does not provide such a theoretical framework. While at the same time, this section can provide data collection and analysis methods that enable data to take a qualitative or quantitative approach. However, this section does not have to be (not mandatory, because it can also be directly combined in the introduction).

Sub title (Finding(s) and Analysis): *Written in English with Bold format and Book antiqua 12 font, without numeric or alphabetical*

- This section shows the research findings and its analysis. Data is not displayed in the form of raw materials; but may discuss with related references. The author can provide a table, but must explain in detail what the table means. Please do not display multiple tables without an explanation of them.
- After presenting the research findings, please discuss the findings by inserting the data into today's discourse. The author will be advised to analyze the main problem using a certain perspective which is then contextualized with today's reality, so that the findings will be reflected. Contributions to the field can also be clearly recommended in this paragraph.

Conclusion: *Written in English with Bold format and Book antiqua 12 font, without numeric or alphabetical*

- The conclusion contains a summary of the research problem and its findings. The writer can recommend to the next researcher to discuss and debate the missing discussion from this research/study.

References: *Written in English with Bold format and Book antiqua 12 font, without numeric or alphabetical*

- Citation's style used is the American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition (we use APA 6th start from Volume 2, Number 2, December 2018) and should be written in the model of body note (author(s), year), following to these below examples:

a.Book

In the bibliography:

Title**Writer's Name**

Tagliacozzo, E. (2013). *The Longest Journey: Southeast Asian and the Pilgrimage to Mecca*. New York: Oxford University Press.

In the citation:

(Tagliacozzo, 2013)

b. Edited book(s)

In the bibliography:

Pranowo, M. B. (2006). *Perkembangan Islam di Jawa Menjadi Indonesia 13 Abad Eksistensi Islam di Bumi Nusantara*, Komaruddin Hidayat dan Ahmad Gaus AF, eds., 406-444. Jakarta: Mizan dan Yayasan Festival Istiqlal.

In the citation:

(Pranowo, 2006)

c. E-book(s)

In the bibliography:

Sukanta, P.O., ed. (2014). *Breaking the Silence: Survivors Speak about 1965-66 Violence in Indonesia* (translated by Jemma Purdey). Clayton: Monash University Publishing. Diakses dari

<http://books.publishing.monash.edu/apps/bookworm/view/Breaking+the+Silence%3A+Survivors+Speak+about+1965%E2%80%9366+Violence+in+Indonesia/183/OEBPS/cop.htm>, tanggal 31 Maret 2016.

In the citation:

(Sukanta, 2014)

d. Article of the Journal

1) Printing Journal

In the bibliography:

Reid, A. (2016). *Religious Pluralism or Conformity in Southeast Asia Cultural Legacy*. *Studia Islamika* 22, 3: 387-404. DOI:.....

In the citation:

(Reid, 2016)

2) E-Journal

In the bibliography:

Crouch, M. (2016). *Constitutionalism, Islam and the Practice of Religious Deference: the Case of the Indonesian Constitutional Court*. *Australian Journal of Asian Law* 16, 2: 1-15.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2744394 diakses 31 Maret 2016. DOI:.....

In the citation:

(Crouch, 2016)