
TITLE OF YOUR ARTICLE IN ENGLISH (GARAMOND 13), IN ARABIC (SAKKAL MAJALLA 18 BOLD AND WITH SINGLE SPACE) BOLD AND WITH SINGLE SPACE)

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Abstract (Garamon 11 PT or Sakkal Majalla 14 PT Space 1)

An abstract is a brief and comprehensive summary of the content of an article; it allows readers to review the content of the article quickly and, like the title, allows people interested in the document to retrieve it from abstraction and indexing databases. Most scientific journals require an abstract. Consult the instructions of the author or the journal website to which you will submit your article for any journal-specific instructions. A well-prepared abstract can be the single most important paragraph in an article. Most people have first contact with an article only through the abstract, usually in comparison to several other abstracts, when they conduct a literature search. Readers often decide whether to read the entire article based on the abstract. Abstracts need to be dense with information. By embedding keywords in your abstract, you increase the user's ability to find it. Do not exceed the word limit of the abstract of the journal to which you are submitting your article. Write the abstract in English. Use Garamond 11 for the body of the abstract with one spacing between lines, justified, and consists of 150-200 words. Inform the issue, purpose (contains objectives of the research), method (delivers data collection of the research), results of the research (refers to collected data as an effort to answer the research question), impact and conclusion (summary of the finding and the result of the research).

Abstrak (Garamon 11 PT Sakkal Majalla 14 PT Space 1)

Abstrak adalah ringkasan singkat namun komprehensif dari isi sebuah artikel; abstrak memungkinkan pembaca meninjau isi artikel dengan cepat dan, sebagaimana judul, membantu orang yang tertarik menemukan dokumen tersebut melalui basis data abstraksi dan indexasi. Sebagian besar jurnal ilmiah mewajibkan adanya abstrak. Periksa petunjuk penulisan dari penulis atau situs web jurnal tempat Anda akan mengirimkan artikel untuk mengetahui instruksi khusus yang mungkin berlaku. Abstrak yang disusun dengan baik dapat menjadi paragraf paling penting dalam sebuah artikel. Kebanyakan orang pertama kali berinteraksi dengan sebuah artikel melalui abstrak, biasanya dengan membandingkannya dengan beberapa abstrak lain ketika melakukan penelusuran literatur. Pembaca sering memutuskan apakah akan membaca seluruh artikel berdasarkan abstrak. Karena itu, abstrak harus padat informasi. Dengan memasukkan kata kunci ke dalam abstrak, Anda meningkatkan kemungkinan artikel ditemukan oleh pengguna. Jangan melebihi batas jumlah kata yang ditetapkan jurnal tempat Anda mengirimkan artikel. Tulis abstrak dalam bahasa Inggris. Gunakan font Garamond ukuran 11 untuk isi abstrak, spasi tunggal, rata kiri-kanan (justified), dan terdiri dari 150–200 kata. Abstrak harus memuat isu yang diangkat, tujuan penelitian, metode (menjelaskan teknik pengumpulan data), hasil penelitian (mengacu pada data yang diperoleh untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian), dampak, serta kesimpulan (ringkasan temuan dan hasil penelitian).

Keyword: Authors must provide **three keywords** in English and arabic. The keywords should be **separated by semicolons (;)**, written in normal font (not italic), and reflect the main topics of the paper. For example:

Keywords: Arabic language education; Arabic literature; Language teaching methodology
(Garamon 12 PT Sakkal Majalla 16 PT Space 1)

INTRODUCTION/ المقدمة/PENDAHULUAN

The introduction should be started without indentation using Garamond 12 bolded capital letters. Two spaces within the body of the article limit the subheading. Please change the page setting of your word processor to A4 format, with the margins: bottom 1,5 cm (1.15 in) and top 1,5 cm (1.15 in), left 2 cm (1.15 in) and suitable 2 cm (1.15 in). For the body of the paper, please use Cambria 12, single spacing.

In the introduction, inform the reader of the problem of study and use theories. The contents of the paper should be in the following: (1) title of the paper, (2) author names and address, (3) abstract, (4) keywords, (5) introduction, (6) method, discussion and analysis, (7) conclusion, (8) acknowledgement, (9) author contributions statement (10) references.

Do not number your paper. All Text, figures, and tables must be in English for English articles and Arabic for Arabic articles. It should always be written in the font Cambria 12, especially in the figures and tables. The article length is 5000-7000 words, including all pictures, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

This template is designed to assist the author in preparing the manuscript; it accurately represents the format expected by the editor. To use this template, please *save this MS Word file to your document, then copy and paste it here*. To copy and paste the Text to this template document, please use “Special Paste” and choose “Unformatted Text”.

All papers submitted to the journal should be written in good English/Arabic. Authors for whom English is not their native language are encouraged to have their papers checked before submission for grammar and clarity. International Editing and Asia Editing can provide English language and copyediting services. The work should not have been published or submitted for publication elsewhere. The official languages of the manuscript to be published in the El-mahara journal are Indonesian, Arabic and English.

In the introduction, the Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of the introduction section. Before the objective, the Authors should provide an adequate background and concise literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous research, to show the main limitation of the previous research, to show what you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation) and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

METHOD/ طريقة البحث/METODE PENELITIAN

Materials and methods should allow readers to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. A reference should indicate published methods; only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Identify Subsections

It is conventional and expedient to divide the Method section into labeled subsections. These usually include a section with descriptions of the participants or subjects and a section describing the procedures used in the study. The latter section often includes a description of (a) any experimental manipulations or interventions used and how they were delivered—for example, any mechanical apparatus used to deliver them; (b) sampling procedures and sample size and precision; (c) measurement approaches (including the psychometric properties of the instruments used); and (d) the research design. If the study design is complex or the stimuli

require detailed descriptions, additional subsections or subheadings to separate the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information.

Include in these subsections the information essential to comprehend and replicate the study. Insufficient detail leaves the reader with questions; too much detail burdens the reader with irrelevant information. Consider using appendices and a supplemental website for more detailed information.

Participant (Subject) Characteristics

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research syntheses and secondary data analyses. If humans participated in the study, report the eligibility and exclusion criteria, including any restrictions based on demographic characteristics.

Research Design

Specify the research design in the Method section. Were subjects placed into manipulated conditions, or were they observed naturalistically? How were participants assigned to conditions through random assignment or some other selection mechanism if multiple conditions were created? Was the study conducted as a between-subject or a within-subject design?

RESULT AND DISCUSSION / محصولات البحث وتحليلها / HASIL DAN DISKUSI

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than provide data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Findings (can be in the form of subheading)

Inform many important data (original) fields obtained from the questionnaires, surveys, documents, interviews, observations, and other data collection techniques. It can be completed with a table or graphic to clarify the result.

All figures and tables should be centered and numbered consecutively. Tables (refer to Table 1, Table 2,...) should be presented above the table in center alignment. A descriptive title should be placed after the table title (refer to Table 1, table 2, etc.) above each table. The source of the table should be placed below the table in the right alignment. Example:

Table 1. Summary of Islamic Education Student

No.	Name	Male/Female	Rate
1.	Aisyah	Female	Beginner
2.	Ahmad	Male	Advance

Source: Islamic Students Book of MTS Al-Durasah

Figures (refer to Figure 1, Figure 2,...) should be presented below each figure and followed by the description of the figure.



Figure 1. The Oval Picture

Equations (refer to Eq.1, Eq.2,...) should be presented on the right side of the equation and the bracket (Eq.1). There should be one line of space above the equation and one line of space below it before the Text continues. Example:

$$C^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

Analysis

We present the data that has been interpreted and analyzed by a specific technique and processed by the specific theory (also from the researcher's idea). Citations in Text use APA style sixth edition using manager reference (Mendeley/Zotero/endnote).

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive, provided it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is essential (as stated in the introduction), what more significant issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings, and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

CONCLUSION/ الاستنتاج /KESIMPULAN

Conclusions should answer the objectives of the research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the abstract or list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and highlight those underway.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT/ الشكر والتنويه /UCAPAN TERIMAKASIH

Acknowledgement is addressed to a person, group, or institution that helps research directly and indirectly. An acknowledgement is a recognition or expression of gratitude directed towards an individual, group, or institution that has provided assistance or support, whether directly or indirectly, in the process of conducting research.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT/ مساهمات إفادة الباحث/PERNYATAAN KONTRIBUSI PENULIS

The Author Contributions Statement can be up to several sentences long and should briefly describe the tasks of individual authors. Please list only two initials for each author, without full stops, but separated by commas (e.g., JC, JS). For two authors with the same

initials, please use their middle initial to differentiate between them (e.g., REW, RSW). The Author Contributions Statement should be included at the end of the manuscript before the References.

REFERENCES/ المراجع/DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Hermawan, Acep. (2011). *Metodologi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
← **Book**
- Nasarudin. (2018). “Tathbīq Manhaj Ta’līm Al-Lughah al ‘Arabīyyah ‘ala Asās al-Tahshīl al Dirāsī fi al-Jāmi’āt al Islāmiyyah bi Mataram Indonesia”, *Arabiyāt: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban*, 5(2), 374-391. <https://dx.doi.org/10.15408/a.v5i2.8940>
← **Journal**
- Ardiansyah, A. A., & Kosim, N. (2022). Arabic Language Learning Based on Android Apps. *Proceeding Arabic Language Learning International Conference (ALLICO)*, 1, 14–30. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jpba.v4i2.8601> ← **Conference Proceeding**.
- Taufiqurrochman. 2015. "Busuu.com: Model Belajar Bahasa Arab Mandiri Berbasis Website”, *Laporan Penelitian UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang*. ← **Report**
- Ardiansyah, A.A. (2019). *Al Hiwār fī Qishati al Nabī Yūsuf fī al Qurān al Karīm (Dirāsah Balāghīyyah wa Ilm al Lughah al Ijtima’i)*. [Tesis] UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
← **Thesis (Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi)**
- Busuu Developer. “Manfaat busuu Premium”, <https://www.busuu.com/id>. Diakses pada 25 Mei 2022. ← **Website**

Note:

1. References should be written according to the format of the reference. Articles are required to use reference management (Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote).
2. The article is research-based or thought-based in Arabic Teaching and Learning, and the research is not published elsewhere, either in print or online. The manuscript should be typed in a Word document with Garamond sized 12, 1.15 space, on A4 sized paper.
3. It must be used as a footnote. Type of citation APA 7 Style
4. 90% of primary referrals are at least 40 journals (30 national journals, 10 international Scopus / Thomson / Clarivate indexed international journals) published in less than 5 years. Primary references can be from journals, proceedings, research reports, patents, standards, historical documents, research books, etc.. 10% secondary literature (internet, books published not more than 10 years)
5. The Arabic manuscript should be typed in Sakkal Majalla with 18 and 1.15 spaces font on A4-sized paper.

TRANSLITERATION

Transliteration of Arabic to Latin refers to the model of the *Library of Congress*.

TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

Arabic-Latin transliteration was used in the Jurnal Kajian Khazanah Pesantren based on the *Library of Congress* model;

b	=	ب	dz	=	ذ	t	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	Dh	=	ظ	m	=	م

ts	=	ث	z	=	ز	‘	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	Gh	=	غ	w	=	و
h	=	ح	sy	=	ش	F	=	ف	h	=	ه
kh	=	خ	sh	=	ص	Q	=	ق	‘	=	ء
d	=	د	dl	=	ض	K	=	ك	y	=	ي
Short vowel	a	=	َ	;	I	=	ِ	u	=	ُ	
Long vowel	ā	=	آ	;	Ī	=	إِ	ū	=	أُو	
Dipotong	ay	=	أَيَّ	;	Aw	=	أَوَّ				

Note:

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūthah* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūthah* 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 edit *o-l-*.
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.

Example:

- a. The 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:

يا أيها الناس	=	<i>Yā ayyuha ‘n-nās</i>
ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه	=	<i>Dhālika l-kitābu lā Raiba fih</i>