

MOTIVATION IN THE CONCEPT OF THE QURAN AND HADITH (Times New Roman, 14) Judula Bhs Inggris

First Author¹*, Second Author², ..., Last Author^{xx} (Times New Roman, Font. 11)

¹First Affiliation (Times New Roman, Font. 10)

²Second Affiliation (Times New Roman, 10)

^{xx}Last Affiliation (Times New Roman, 10)

Keywords:

Maximum of 5 keywords, separate with the commas and alphabetical order. (Font 9)

***Correspondence Address:**

xxxxxxxxxx@xxxxx.xxx

Abstract: All information about the formatting requirements is contained in this document. Please review it carefully. You may use the document as a template and copy/paste your paper content here – this is probably the easiest option. Several styles have been included in this template to facilitate formatting – you may find it easier to use them instead of formatting each segment differently. Note that it is important to adhere to the requirements exactly, as this will form the camera-ready version that will be used to produce the Proceedings. The limitations on the length of the document are as follows. The abstract should **150 – 250** words and written in English. (**Abstrak Bahasa Inggris**) Font 10.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the purpose of the research and why you are doing the research. The main body of the article should begin with an introductory section that provides further details on the purpose of the paper, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively non-technical, yet clear enough for an insightful reader to understand the manuscript's contribution

In general, articles in the Indonesian Journal of Sabilarasyad. This article also consists of 1 column, using "(Times New Roman", Ukuran font 12, Spasi, 1.15".

THEORETICAL STUDY

Theoretical support or literature review is the theoretical core of an article. The purpose of a literature review is to “look back” at what other researchers have done on a particular topic (Leedy & Ormrod 2005:45). A literature review is a means to an end, providing background and serving as motivation for goals and hypotheses that guide your own research (Perry et al. 2003).

A good literature review does not only summarize relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, reorganizes and synthesizes the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:34)

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used should be accompanied by references, the relevant modifications should be described. Data analysis procedures and techniques should be emphasized in literature review articles.

DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULTS

Results and discussion should be presented in the same section, clearly and concisely. The discussion section should contain the benefits of the research results, not the results of the test. The results and discussion sections can be written in the same section to avoid excessive citations.

Table 1. Table Title

No	Description	Information
1	Description 1	Information 1
2	Description 2	Information 2
3	Description 3	Information 3

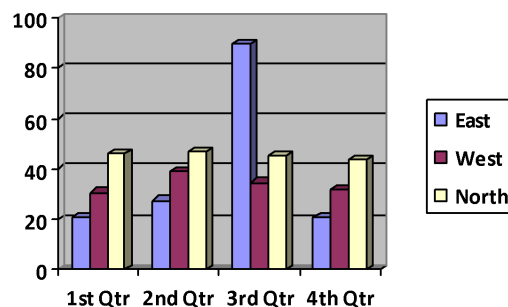


Figure 1. Figure Title

CONCLUSION

Conclusions must be able to answer the research question. Suggestions related to results can be added.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions related to results can be added.

REFERENCES

Reference should be written according to the format of reference. Articles are required to use reference management (Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote) with style APA 6th edition. Unpublished reference is not suggested to be cited in the article.

EXAMPLE:

Akpan, J. ., & Beard, L. . (2014). Assistive Technology and Mathematics Education. *Journal of Educational Research*, 2(3), 219–222.

Asfaroh, J. ., Rosana, D., & Supahar. (2017). Development of CIPP Model of Evaluation Instrument on the Implementation of Project Assessment in Science Learning. *International Journal of Environmental and Science Education*, 12(9), 1999–2010.

Hadjichristou, C. (2008). A Comparative Study on Math's Education Rendered in the Two Communities on the Island of Cyprus. *International Journal Of Environmental & Science Education*, 2(2), 38–43.

- Hasselbring, T. ., & Bausch, M. . (2006). Assistive Technologies for Reading. *Educational Leadership*, 63(4), 72–75.
- Hasselbring, T. ., & Glaser, C. H. . (2000). Use of Computer Technology to Help Students with Special Needs. *Children and Computer Technology*, 10(2), 102–122.
- McCarthy, P., & Shevlin, M. (2017). Opportunities and challenges in secondary education for blind/vision-impaired people in the Republic of Ireland. *Disability and Society*, 32(7), 1007–1026. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2017.1337564>
- Mensah, F. . (2017). Ghanaian Senior High School Students' Error in Learning of Trigonometry. *International Journal Of Environmental & Science Education*, 12(8), 1709–1717.
- National Council of Teachers of Mathematic (NCTM). (2000). *Principle and Standards for School Mathematics*. NTCM.
- Wong, M. ., & Cohen, L. (2011). School, family and other influences on assistive technology use: Access and challenges for students with visual impairment in Singapore. *British Journal of Visual Impairment*, 29(2), 130–144.

CATATAN:

Banyak halaman untuk Tulisan Jurnal di Al Mufida 8 Halaman.