At-Tarbawi: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial dan Kebudayaan
e-ISSN: 2086-9754/p-ISSN: 2086-9754
Volume XX Number Y ZZZ
doi: 10.32505/tarbawi.

The title should be concise, informative, and clear, and include a subtitle (Center, Bold, Cambria 12, No more than 14 words)

Received: Accepted: Published:

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Abstract
The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. Abstract in italics, spacing 1, size 11, Font Cambria also includes keywords. The number of words for the abstract is min. 150-200 words, which contain the problem, objectives, methods, and results. Keywords are a maximum of five words that reflect the content of the manuscript. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of five keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Keyword: maximum 5 (of five) words that reflect the content

Abstrak
Abstrak harus menyatakan secara singkat tujuan penelitian, hasil utama, dan kesimpulan utama. Abstrak sering kali disajikan secara terpisah dari artikel, sehingga harus dapat berdiri sendiri. Abstrak dicetak miring, spasi 1, ukuran 11, Font Cambria, dan dilengkapi dengan kata kunci. Jumlah kata untuk abstrak adalah min. 150-200 kata, yang berisi masalah, tujuan, metode, dan hasil. Kata kunci maksimal lima kata yang mencerminkan isi naskah. Segera setelah abstrak, berikan maksimal lima kata kunci, hindari istilah umum dan jamak serta konsep ganda (hindari, misalnya, 'dan', 'dari'). Hematlah dalam menggunakan singkatan: hanya singkatan yang sudah mapan dibidangnya yang memenuhi syarat. Kata kunci ini akan digunakan untuk tujuan pengindeksan

Kata Kunci: maksimal 5 (lima) kata yang mencerminkan konten

Introduction

The manuscript should be written in English and Indonesian, no more than 6000 words (or a maximum length of 6000 words including text, notes, and references), but not include all tables, figures, and appendices intended for publication. All of the content's papers are written using the font Cambria, size 12, and spaced 1.5.

The introduction must present the specific problems under study and describe the research strategy. A good introduction must summarise the relevant arguments and data, to give the reader a firm sense of what was done and why or the introduction contains an exposition and existing conditions so that visible gaps in ideal conditions should be supported with the facts. This section also explains the reasons for the authors to investigate or discuss the problems. This section should not exceed 20% of the body of the article.

References must be taken from various reputable national and international scientific journals (**indexed by SCOPUS, WOS, or SINTA**) published no more than ten years from the submission or article. except textbook. **And cite at least one article that has been published in the previous edition**.

Methods

This section should be clearly and concisely written. It provides practical information concerning the research methods, procedures, tools, materials, or instruments. The method section describes how the study was conducted. Such a description enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of methods and the reliability and validity of the results. Please bear in mind that readers must be able to recreate your study from the level of detail that you give. This section should not exceed 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the manuscript.

Result

The result section is provided before the discussion section. Each section stands alone as a subtitle. The result and discussion should be written in not less than 60% of the entire body of the manuscript. You must explain the important points of your results so that there is a correlation with the discussion. The analysis of the paper must be clear and comprehensive. The author must explain the results in the specific sub-topic. Strengthen statements or your results with data evidence from the data collection techniques used. The result section summarizes the data collected and the statistical or data analytical treatments used. Report the data in sufficient detail to justify the conclusions. Mention all relevant results. If the result contains the form of tables, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three, they should not be too long and too large.

The writing style for the tables and figures is presented in Table 1. The table should not contain vertical lines (upright), while horizontal (flat) lines are only on the head and tail of the table. Font sizes for table and picture entries may be reduced.

Table 1 Recommended length of each section in the manuscript

No.	Section	Length (%)	Note
1.	Introduction	20	Maximum, include Title and Abstract
2.	Method	10	If quantitative studies may be up to 15%.
3.	Result and Discussion	60	Minimum
4.	Conclusion (include References)	10	Approximately

Discussion

This section is the core and most important part of the contents of the journal that will be loaded for publication. The discussion section is intended to interpret the results of the study by the theories used and not merely explain the author's findings. The discussion must be enriched by referring to the results of previous studies that have been published in scientific journals. A conceptual framework needs to be made clear to get the appropriate discussion.

References in the manuscript are written in brackets. Here are the examples for one author, e.g., (Buseri, 2017), and two authors, e.g., (Badarch & Zanabar, 2017). If there are three to five authors, all authors are written in the first mention, e.g., (Casey, Kudeva, & Rausson, 2018) and the next mention is written as (Casey et al., 2018). References can also be written with a name outside the brackets, e.g., Buseri (2017) by the writing style. If the statement referred to is a direct quote or a specific fact, page number/s must be included, e.g., (Badarch & Zanabar, 2017: 143), or if substances are taken from several pages, e.g., (Badarch & Zanabar, 2017: 141-156). Indirect citations are more recommended than direct ones.

All citations in the manuscript must appear in the references list, and all the references must be cited in the text. The reference list must be arranged in alphabetical order following the APA style 7th ed.

Conclusion

A conclusion needs to be discussed comprehensively. A conclusion is the core point of research findings and discussion. This section needs to be synthesized comprehensively, especially in terms of the author's critical evaluation of research findings. It is not merely a restatement of the data or findings, but a synthesis of key points as mentioned in the “Introduction” which eventually produces the "Results and Discussion" chapter so that there is compatibility. The prospects for developing research findings and the prospects for future research applications (based on findings and discussion) can also be added.

References

The reference entry is arranged in alphabetical order. All that is referred to in the text must be listed in the reference list and all that is written in the reference list must be referred to in the text (80% taken from national and international reputable scientific journals indexed by **SCOPUS, WOS, or SINTA**, 20% of other supporting sources). The minimum number of references is 25 references. The author is obliged to list all the references

validly according to the sources and DOI (digital object identifier), particularly for entries from journals. All references and citations use the **APA style 7th edition**. It is suggested to use a reference manager to style the citations and bibliography, such as **Mendeley or Zotero**. Example:

Basri, B., Sari, R., Nazar, M., & Putra, A. J. (2022). Acehnese women's move in academic leadership in 2020. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun, 10*(1), 251-266. doi:https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v10i1.703

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