
Article Title Maximum 12 Words, Times New Roman, Size 14, Not Bold

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ABSTRACT

Abstract in English. Maximum 250 words. Abstracts are in the form of one paragraph without references, without abbreviations/acronyms, and without footnotes. Abstracts are written not in the form of mathematical, questions and conjectures. The abstract uses a Times New Roman font size 11, single-spaced, and italicised. The abstract contains the research objectives, types of research, research methods, research subjects/objects, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, research results, and implications of research results.

Keywords: Keywords One; Keywords Two; Keywords Three; (Maximum 5, alphabetically adjusted)

ABSTRAK

Abstract in Indonesian or Arabic. Maximum 250 words. Abstracts are in the form of one paragraph without references, without abbreviations/acronyms, and without footnotes. Abstracts are written not in the form of mathematical, questions and conjectures. The abstract uses a Times New Roman font size 11, single-spaced, and italicised. The abstract contains the research objectives, types of research, research methods, research subjects/objects, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, research results, and implications of research results.

Kata-kata Kunci: Keywords One; Keywords Two; Keywords Three; (Maksimal 5, disesuaikan abjad)

INTRODUCTION

Times New Roman font, size 11, and single-spaced. The body of the article or the entire content of the article is 4,000-8,000 words, including the bibliography. The introduction contains: 1) the background of the problem, 2) the deepening of the problem, 3) the gap between what the researcher expects and the reality in the field supported by theories, supporting facts, and cutting-edge research relevant to the problem, 4) a description that states that the article written has a novelty value (or benefit) which is an innovation or gap with previous research.

The research is outlined, indicating whether the author intends to correct, argue, or support previous research. The introduction ends by outlining the purpose of the research. This section has a proportion of approximately 20% of the body of the article.

Bullets and numbering or symbols and numbering are not allowed, unless they have been changed to one of the following three forms:

First form: There are 4 *mahārah* that must be mastered by students, namely: 1) *mahārah istimā'*, 2) *mahārah kalām*, 3) *mahārah qirā'ah*, and 4) *mahārah kitābah*.

Second form: There are 4 *mahārah* that must be mastered by students, namely: a) *mahārah istimā'*, b) *mahārah kalām*, c) *mahārah qirā'ah*, and d) *mahārah kitābah*.

Third form: There are 4 *mahārah* that students must master. First, *the isthmus mahā*. Second, *the Mahārah kalām*. The third is *the mahārah qirā'ah*, and the fourth is *the mahārah kitābah*.

METHOD

Times New Roman font, size 11, and single-spaced. The method is written in a concise, clear, and sufficient manner, so that it can be replicated. The method contains 1) the type of research, 2) the research approach, 3) the research design, 4) the research subject, 5) the implementation procedure, 6) the use of tools, materials, and instruments, 7) data collection techniques, and 8) data analysis techniques. The content of the method is not in the form of theory, but the application of research conducted by researchers.

If deemed necessary, include attachments related to the instrument grid or a fragment of the material used. If there is a statistical formula used, the common formula does not need to be written. All the specific provisions set by the researcher in order to collect and analyse the data are described in this section. The method has a proportion of approximately 10% (for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) of the body of the article.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Times New Roman font, size 11, and single-spaced. **Results** and **Discussion** are the most part of the article, at least 60% of the body of the article. Bullets and numbering are not allowed in articles. Both can be replaced with the choice of the word "first, second, third", and so on. You can also use a number or a contiguous number format. Examples: 1) *maharah*, 2) *maharah*, 3) *maharah*, and so on.

Result

The results of the research are described first to make it easier to understand and read the data, and then continue with **the discussion**. The Results sub-chapter **and** the Discussion **sub-chapter** are presented separately. The results of the study contain answers to research problems.

The results of the research can be presented in the form of a table of numbers, graphs, pictures, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the four. Tables, graphs, or figures presented must be described in the description below and referenced in the description.

Example of table layout and writing:

Table 1. Example of Table Shape

Group	Pre test	Treatment	Post test
Experiment (E)	O1	X1	O3
Control (K)	O2	X2	O4

Examples of layout and writing graphics, and images:

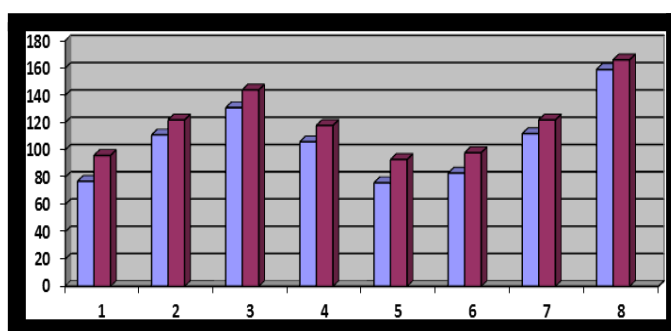


Figure 1. Improvement of Students' Social Skills on Total Score

The results of the research from qualitative approaches, sourced from interviews, observations, interpretation of text content, etc., are condensed, extracted, or made into substantial summaries. In the end, the data displayed are substantial findings that can be presented in the form of a concise description, and or a descriptive table to make it easier for readers to understand.

Discussion

The discussion consists of: 1) interpreting and interpreting the research results in accordance with the theory used, not just displaying data, 2) comparing the research results with previous studies that have been published in reputable or nationally accredited scientific journals, 3) integration of research results

into an established set of theories or knowledge, the preparation of new theories, or modification of existing theories, and 4) the implications of the research results.

CONCLUSION

Times New Roman font, size 11, and single-spaced. The conclusions are in the form of: 1) the substance of the research meaning, 2) a statement about what is expected (as stated in the **Introduction** chapter) that can ultimately produce findings (as stated in the **Results and Discussion** chapter) so that there is compatibility, 3) limitations and opportunities for further research (**based on the Results and Discussion**), and 4) the prospects for the development of research results.

REFERENCES

Times New Roman font, size 11, and single-spaced. Provisions in the bibliography: 1) contain 20 or more of the sources referenced in the article, 2) the first letter of each word is capitalized (uppercase), 3) everything referenced in the article must be written in the bibliography and vice versa, everything written in the bibliography must be referenced in the article, 4) the source of the reference bibliography should be more from journal articles than books or proceedings, with a proportion of at least 80% of the last 5 years of publications, 5) the reference list is written in accordance with the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th edition, 6) the writing of the situation referred to in the manuscript, using the reference manager application (reference manager) of Mendeley or Zotero.

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Example of writing references from national seminar/international conference articles:

Sanaya, D. & Sulaikho, S. (2024). Critical Analysis of Chatsonic Accuracy in the Interpretation of Maḥūl Bih Rules: Comparative Study with the Jāmi' ad-Durus al-Arabiyyah Book. *ICOE: International Conference on Education*, 175-195. <https://jurnalfaktarbiyah.iainkediri.ac.id/index.php/proceedings/article/view/3827>

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