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Title of Article: Write A Sentence That Describes the Substance of the Article; Maximum 10 Words; Use Center Alignment; Use Times New Roman 14 Bold; Use Capital Letters

First Author[1*], Seccond Author[2] (Times New Roman 12)
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ABSTRACT

Write abstract in English. Use Times New Roman 11 for body of the abstract with one spacing between lines, justified, 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 research question), impact and conclusion (summary of the finding and the result of the research).

Keywords: use Times New Roman 11, write 3-5 words concepts are core/essential/fundamental from the article, arranged alphabetically.

ABSTRAK

Tulis abstrak dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Gunakan jenis huruf Times New Roman 11, dengan spasi 1, rata kiri dan kanan, terdiri dari 150-200 kata. Abstrak berisikan tujuan, metoda, hasil/temuan penting, dan simpulan.

Kata Kunci: Gunakan huruf Times New Roman 11, 3-5 kata penting yang mewakili tulisan, disusun urut secara alphabetic.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction should be started without indention using Times New Roman 12 bolded capital letters. Subheading is limited by two spaces within body of article. Please make the page setting of your word processor to A4 format (8.27x 11.69 inches); with the margins: bottom 3 cm (1.18 in) and top 3 cm (1.18 in), left 3 cm (1.18 in) and right 3 cm (1.18 in). For the body of the paper, please use Times New Roman 12, single spacing.

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

Do not number your paper. All text, figures and tables must be in English for English article, and must be in Arabic for Arabic article. Should always be written in with the fonts Times New Roman 12, especially also in the figures and tables. The

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length of article is 3,500-5,000 words including all pictures, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method consists of description of research type, data collection, data source, data type, and data analysis. It is written in a paragraph form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers need to inform several important (original) field data obtained from interviews, observations, questionnaires, surveys, documents, and other data collection techniques. The findings are presented in full and are related to the pre-determined scope of research. Findings can be supplemented with tables, graphs, and/or diagrams. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. Example:

Table 1: Table title should be placed at the top

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data

Pictures, graphs, charts, schemes, or diagrams are numbered consecutively and the title below, with Times New Roman 12;



Figure 1: Lecturer Quality Coaching

The result of data analysis is explained correctly in the article. The discussion part logically explains the findings, associated with the relevant sources.

CONCLUSION

Write succinctly and clearly the result of research then describe the logical consequence in developing science and praxis of Islamic education. (Conclusion is not indented and uses bolded Times New Roman 12).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is used as a thanking expression from authors to official institution or persons that act as a donor, or contribute in the research. It is completed by research letter of

contract. Example: this research is supported by Ministry of Religious Affair through scheme of Research Excellence grant year 2017 number PUIK-2017-123.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Write a number of references that are cited and really written/quoted in the text from primary sources, (80% taken from scholarly journals, 20% other supporting sources). Please use APA style sixth edition, for example:

Books

Edited Book with an Author or Authors, example:

Tan, C. (2011). *Islamic Education and Indoctrination the Case in Indonesia.* New York: Routledge.

A translation, example:

Gardner, R., dan Cowell, N. (1995). *Teknik Mengembangkan Guru dan Siswa; Buku Panduan untuk Pemilik Sekolah Dasar.* Jakarta: Grasindo. Penerjemah: Setyani D. Sjah.

Articles in Periodicals, example:

Nasr, S. V. R. (2005). *The Rise of Muslim Democracy*. Journal of Democracy 2, 40-60.

Electronic Sources (Web Publications), example:

Thomson, A. (1998). *The Adult and The Curriculum.* Retrieved from http://www.uiuc.edu/SPS/FES-Yearbook/1998/thomson.hotmail-2012-February 15th

Other Print Sources

Dissertation/Thesis, unpublished

Chaerul, Wahidin., (1999). *Pembaruan Pendidikan Islam.* Dissertation, unpublished. UIN Jakarta

Manuscript Content

Transliteration. Transliteration of Arabic to Latin refers to the model of the *Library of Congress.* Here is the guideline:

TRANSLITERATION GUIDLINES

Arabic-Latin transliteration was used in the JurnalPendidikan Islambased on the *Library of Congress*model;

b	=	ب	dh	=	ذ	ṭ	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	ẓ	=	ظ	m	=	م
th	=	ث	z	=	ز	‘	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	gh	=	غ	w	=	و
ḥ	=	ح	sh	=	ش	f	=	ف	h	=	ه

kh	=	خ	ṣ	=	ص	q	=	ق	‘	=	ء
d	=	د	ḍ	=	ض	k	=	ك	y	=	ي

Sh	a	=	ـَ	;		I	=	ـِ	u	=	ـُ
ort vo we l			ـَ								

Lo ng vo we l	ā	=	ـَا	;		Ī	=	ـِي	ū	=	ـُو

Di ph th on g	a y	=	أ يّ	;		A w	=	ـَو			

Note:

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūthah* (ـة)is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūthah* is transliteratedinto“t”.
2. An article *alif-lām* (ال) is transliterated into*al-;* if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alif-lām* is transliteratedinto*l-.*
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.
   Example:
   a. Arabic word in general:
      أهلية = *Ahliyyah* atau*ahliyya*

سورةالبقرة = *Sūrat al-Baqarah*

أهلالسنةوالجماعة =*Ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā'ah*

b. Qur'anic verses:

ياأيهاالناس = *Yā ayyuha ́n-nās*

ذلكالكتابلاريبفيه = *Dhālika l-kitābu lāraiba fīh*