



## Title of manuscript with sentence case and low justify (Font Cambria 14 pt)

**First Author<sup>1a\*</sup>, Second Author<sup>2b</sup>, ..., Maximum of 5 authors<sup>xx</sup> (Cambria, 10)**

<sup>1</sup>First Affiliation, Country (Cambria, 9)

<sup>2</sup>Second Affiliation, Country (Cambria, 9)

<sup>x</sup>Last Affiliation, Country (Cambria, 9)

<sup>a</sup>Email, <sup>b</sup>Email, <sup>x</sup>Last Email (Cambria, 9)

Received: dd mm yyyy

Revised: dd mm yyyy

Accepted: dd mm yyyy

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4; Keyword 5.	<p>The abstract must be written in English in a single paragraph consisting of 250 words, using Cambria 10 pt, single-spaced, and justified. The abstract should clearly and concisely present the background of the study by describing the educational context, current issues, and the relevance of artificial intelligence in education, highlighting the problem or research gap addressed in the manuscript. The abstract should then state the main objective or research focus of the study. Furthermore, it should explain the research method or approach used, including the type of study, data sources, participants or materials, and analytical techniques where applicable. The abstract should summarize the main results or key findings objectively and briefly, followed by an explanation of the significance or implications of these findings for theory, practice, or policy in the field of artificial intelligence in education. Finally, the abstract should conclude with a clear statement of the main conclusion and the overall contribution of the manuscript to the advancement of artificial intelligence in educational research and practice.</p> <p>This is an open-access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-SA</a> license.</p> 

## Introduction

The introduction provides a clear explanation of the purpose of the study and the rationale for conducting the research. This section serves as the opening part of the manuscript and should present sufficient background information to enable readers to understand the context, significance, and contribution of the study. The introduction should briefly explain the motivation of the research, the general research approach, and the expected contribution of the findings, while remaining nontechnical and accessible to informed readers.

All manuscripts submitted to this journal must be written in English and formatted in a single-column layout using Cambria font, size 11, with single line spacing. This template is designed to assist authors in preparing manuscripts in accordance with the journal's formatting and editorial standards. Authors are advised to use this template directly by saving the file as a new document and inserting their manuscript content using unformatted text to ensure consistency of style and layout.

Authors are required to ensure that their manuscripts are written in clear, accurate, and academically appropriate English. Authors whose first language is not English are strongly encouraged to have their manuscripts reviewed for grammatical accuracy and clarity prior to submission. The manuscript must be original, must not have been previously published, and must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In the introduction section, authors should provide an adequate background of the study and a concise review of relevant literature to describe existing theories, methods, or solutions related to the research topic. This review should highlight the strengths of previous studies as well as their limitations, thereby establishing the research gap addressed in the current study. Authors should clearly explain how the present work responds to these limitations and demonstrate the scientific merit, novelty, or originality of the study. The introduction should conclude with a clear statement of the research objectives. A detailed literature review or a summary of research results should be avoided in this section.

## Method

The materials and methods section describes how the study was conducted and provides sufficient information to allow the research to be reproduced. Only essential details should be included to ensure clarity and replicability. Methods that have been previously published should be cited, and only relevant modifications should be explained. Detailed descriptions of established methods should be avoided.

This section should be organized into clearly labeled subsections to help readers understand the research process. Common subsections include descriptions of participants or subjects and the procedures used in the study. The method description may also include information on experimental interventions, sampling techniques and sample size, measurement instruments, and the overall research design. When the study design or procedures are complex, additional subsections may be used to improve clarity.

### Participants or Subjects

This subsection should describe the characteristics of the participants or subjects involved in the study. Authors should report eligibility and exclusion criteria, including any demographic restrictions, to support interpretation and generalization of the findings.

### Research Design

This subsection should specify the research design used in the study. Authors should indicate whether the study involved experimental manipulation or naturalistic observation. If multiple conditions were applied, the method of assigning participants to each condition should be explained, as well as whether the study used a between-subjects or within-subjects design.

## Result

The results section presents the findings of the study in a clear and concise manner. This section should summarize the main scientific findings without providing excessive detail or raw data. The presentation of results should focus on the most relevant outcomes that address the research objectives.

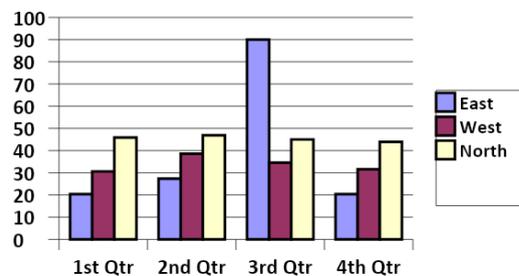
Authors should highlight key patterns, trends, or differences observed in the findings and explain how these results differ from or extend previous studies conducted by

other researchers. Tables and figures may be used when necessary to support the results, but they should be clearly labeled and referenced in the text. Interpretation of the findings should be kept minimal in this section and reserved for the discussion.

**Table 1. Table Title**

N	Description	Information
0		
1	Description 1	Information 1
2	Description 2	Information 2
3	Description 3	Information 3

**Figure 1. Figure Title**



## Discussion

The discussion section explains the significance and meaning of the research findings rather than repeating the results. This section should begin with a brief statement summarizing the main scientific findings and then focus on interpreting their implications in relation to the research objectives outlined in the introduction.

Authors should explain how the findings address the original research questions and provide scientific interpretation for each major result. The discussion should relate the findings to relevant theories, concepts, or previous studies, indicating whether the results are consistent with or differ from earlier research. Any similarities or differences should be clearly explained.

This section should also evaluate the implications of the findings, particularly in relation to the original hypotheses or assumptions of the study. Authors are encouraged to highlight the

theoretical and practical contributions of the research and explain the benefits or significance of the results for the field.

The discussion should conclude with a clear and well-reasoned statement on the importance of the findings. This concluding part may briefly revisit the significance of the research problem, highlight broader implications beyond the immediate scope of the study, and indicate how the findings contribute to advancing knowledge or practice. When appropriate, the results and discussion may be presented in a single combined section to ensure clarity and avoid unnecessary repetition.

## Conclusion

The conclusion section answers the research objectives and summarizes the main contributions of the study. This section should clearly explain how the findings advance knowledge or practice beyond the current state of the field. The conclusion should enable reviewers and readers to understand the value and relevance of the research and to assess its suitability for publication.

Authors should avoid repeating the abstract or listing the results. Instead, this section should provide a concise scientific justification of the work, highlighting its theoretical or practical significance. Where appropriate, possible applications of the findings and their implications for future research should be indicated. Authors are also encouraged to suggest directions for future studies or mention ongoing research related to the topic.

## References (use a minimum of 25 references in the last 10 years)

The references section contains all sources cited in the manuscript. The primary references should be drawn from international journals and conference proceedings. Authors are encouraged to use the most relevant and up-to-date sources published within the last ten years. The minimum number of references is twenty-five entries for field research articles and fifty entries for review articles.

All references must be written consistently using the American Psychological Association sixth edition style. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software such as Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote to ensure accuracy and consistency of citations. Only sources cited in the text should appear in the references list.

### (Examples)

Abdul Muqit. (2020). Makna Zuhud Dalam Kehidupan Prespektif Tafsir Al-Qur'an. *Ta'wiluna: Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an, Tafsir Dan Pemikiran Islam*, 1(2), 36–51. <https://doi.org/10.58401/takwiluna.v1i2.235>

Coussens, M., Maes, J., Desoete, A., Vanderstraeten, G., Van Waelvelde, H., & Van de Velde, D. (2022). Participation According to Clinicians Working with Young Children with Developmental Disabilities: A Long Way to Go. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 52(11), 4883–4896. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-021-05374-1>

Fuad, A. F. N. (2021). Female Religious Authority among Tarbiyah Communities in Contemporary Indonesia. *Archipel*, 102, 187–207. <https://doi.org/10.4000/archipel.2657>

Heri, T. (2018). Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Berbasis Tauhid. *Rausyan Fikr : Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pencerahan*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.31000/rf.v14i1.674>

Hidayati, T. W. (2016). Perwujudan Sikap Zuhud dalam Kehidupan. *Journal of Islamic Studies and*

*Humanities*, 1(2), 91–106. <https://doi.org/10.18326/millati.v1i1.243-258>

Kulbi, S. Z. (2020). Penerapan Psikologi Kognitif Dalam Mengolah Berita Hoax Di Media Sosial Selama Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kampung Santren Surabaya. *IJIP : Indonesian Journal of Islamic Psychology*, 2(2), 171–198. <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijip.v2i2.171-198>

Lita Siti Latifah, Yumna, N. (2023). Konsep Zuhud dalam Pemikiran Hamka dan al-Qushayri: Studi Komparatif Perspektif Modern dan Klasik. *Gunung Djati Conference Series*, 24, 161–180.

Pransiska, T. (2017). Meneropong Wajah Studi Islam dalam Kacamata Filsafat: Sebuah Pendekatan Alternatif. *Intizar*, 23(1), 163. <https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v23i1.1270>

Sari, M., & Asmendri, A. (2020). Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research) dalam Penelitian Pendidikan IPA. *Natural Science*, 6(1), 41–53. <https://doi.org/10.15548/nsc.v6i1.1555>

Tsoraya, N. D., Khasanah, I. A., Asbari, M., & Purwanto, A. (2023). Pentingnya Pendidikan Karakter Terhadap Moralitas Pelajar di Lingkungan Masyarakat Era Digital. *Literaksi: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan*, 1(01), 7–12.

Henry Manampiring, *Filosofi Teras: Filsafat Yunani-Romawi Kuno Untuk Mental Tangguh Masa Kini*, (Cet. Ke 12, Jakarta: Buku Kompas, 2019)

Bakker, Anton dan Achmad Charris Zubair. *Metodologi Penelitian Filsafat*. cet. Ke19. Yogyakarta: Kanisius. 2021.

Sandbach, F. H. *The Stoics*. London: Bristol Classical Press. 1989.

Epictetus. 2017. *The Enchiridion*. Independently published.

Epictetus. 2016. *The Discourses of Epictetus: Epictetus*. California: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.

---

#### NOTES FOR AUTHORS

1. References must be written consistently according to the journal reference format using reference management software such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote.
2. Manuscripts must be submitted in OpenOffice, Microsoft Word, RTF, or WordPerfect document file formats. Each manuscript must include an abstract with a maximum length of 250 words. The length of the manuscript should be between 8 and 10 pages, or approximately 4,500 words.
3. The manuscript must be a research-based or thought-based study in the field of education and must not have been previously published or submitted for publication elsewhere, either in print or online. The manuscript should be typed in a Word document using Cambria font, size 11, single-spaced, on A4 paper size, with margins set to top 2.5 cm, bottom 2.5 cm, left 2.5 cm, and right 2.0 cm.
4. Reference sources should consist of at least 80 percent primary literature, including journals, conference proceedings, research reports, standards, and scholarly books, and no more than 20 percent secondary sources such as general books and internet materials. All references should be published within the last ten years.
5. For manuscripts written in Arabic, the text should be typed using Sakkal Majalla font, size 16, with 1.15 line spacing, on A4 paper size.