



Title is written in Goudy Old Style font, 14, bold, maximum 15 words, centered

Full name without title is written in Goudy Old Style 11, Bold

Affiliated institution or agency is written in Capitalize Each Word, Goudy Old Style 11, Italic

Correspondence address (especially email) is written in Goudy Old Style 11, Italic

DOI :

Submitted: (YYYY-DD-MM) | Revised: (YYYY-DD-MM) | Approved: (YYYY-DD-MM)

Abstract

Abstract english version, written using Goudy Old Style-11, italic font. Abstract contains research aim/purpose, method, and reseach results; written in 1 paragraph (100-200 words), single space among rows.

Keywords: *Important, specific, or representative two to four word(s) or phrase(s) for the article*

Abstrak

Abstract indonesian version, written using Goudy Old Style-11. Abstract contains research aim/purpose, method, and reseach results; written in 1 paragraph (100-200 words), single space among rows.

Kata kunci: Important, specific, or representative two to four word(s) or phrase(s) for the article

INTRODUCTION

Introduction should be started without indention using Goudy Old Style 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 2.5 cm (1.47 in). For the body of the paper, please use Garamond 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 Garamond 12, especially also in the figures and tables. The length of article is 3,500-5,000 words including all pictures, tables, nomenclature, references, etc.

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

Findings (can be in form of subheading)

Inform a number of important data (original) field which obtained from the questionnaires, surveys, documents, interviews, observations and other data collection techniques. It can be completed with table or graphic to clarify the result.

All figures and tables should be centered and numbered consecutively. Tables (refer with: Table 1, Table 2,...) should be presented above the table contain in center alignment. A descriptive title should be placed after table title (refer with: Table 1, table 2,...) above each table. The source of the table should be placed below the table in right alignment. Example:

Table 1. Summary of Islamic Education Student

No	Name	Male/Female	Rate
.			
1.	Aisyah	Female	Beginner
2	Ahmad	Male	Advance

Source: Islamic Students Book of MTS Al-Durasah

Figures (refer with: Figure 1, Figure 2,...) should be presented below each figures and followed by the descriptive of the figure.



Figure 1. The Oval Picture

Equations (refer with: Eq.1, Eq.2,...) should be presented in the right side of the equation and in the bracket (Eq.1). There should be one line of space above the equation and one line of space below it before the text continues. Example:

$$C^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (1)$$

Analysis



Presenting the data that has been interpreted and analyzed by a specific technique and has been processed by the specific theory (also from researcher idea).
Citations in Text use APA style sixth edition using manager reference (mendeley/zotero/endnote).

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 Garamond 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



CATATAN:

Penerbit dapat mengembalikan artikel anda untuk koreksi, jika anda tidak memformat referensi anda dengan benar. Perhatikan bahwa ini akan menunda proses publikasi jurnal. Referensi harus berhubungan dengan materi yang anda kutip dalam artikel anda (ini bukan bibliografi), dan mereka harus terdaftar dalam urutan abjad (jangan sertakan singkatan).

Beberapa contoh referensi dalam *APA Style* terdapat di bawah ini, sangat disarankan agar anda merujuk pada manual *APA Style* yang sebenarnya (edisi ke-6). Jika Anda tidak memiliki manual *APA Style*, Anda dapat: 1) berkonsultasi dengan perpustakaan anda, atau 2) mengunjungi situs web APA untuk mengatur salinan anda sendiri: <http://www.apastyle.org/pubmanual.html>. Mungkin bermanfaat bagi anda untuk berkonsultasi dengan halaman-halaman berikut di situs web APA untuk pertanyaan umum dan tips lainnya: <http://www.apastyle.org/faqs.html> & <http://www.apastyle.org/previoustips.html>.



Pedoman Transliterasi Arab-Latin

Konsonan Tunggal

Huruf Arab	Nama	Huruf Latin	Keterangan
ا	Alif	<i>tidak dilambangkan</i>	tidak dilambangkan
ب	Bā'	<i>b</i>	-
ت	Tā'	<i>t</i>	-
ث	Śā'	<i>s</i>	s (dengan titik di atas)
ج	Jim	<i>j</i>	-
ح	Hā'	<i>ha'</i>	h (dengan titik di bawah)
خ	Khā'	<i>kh</i>	-
د	Dal	<i>d</i>	-
ذ	Żal	<i>z</i>	z (dengan titik di atas)

ر	Rā'	r	-
ز	Zai	z	-
س	Sīn	s	-
ش	Syīn	sy	-
ص	Ṣād	ṣ	s (dengan titik di bawah)
ض	Dād	ḍ	d (dengan titik di bawah)
ط	Tā'	ṭ	t (dengan titik di bawah)
ظ	Zā'	ẓ	z (dengan titik di bawah)
ع	'Ayn	'	koma terbalik ke atas
غ	Gayn	g	-
ف	Fā'	f	-
ق	Qāf	q	-
ك	Kāf	k	-
ل	Lām	l	-
و	Mīm	m	-
ن	Nūn	n	-
و	Waw	w	-
ي	Hā'	h	-
ء	Hamzah	'	Apostrof
ي	Yā	y	-

Konsonan rangkap karena *tasyīd* ditulis rangkap:

مُعَدَّدَةٌ	Ditulis	<i>Muta'addidah</i>
عِدَّةٌ	Ditulis	'iddah

Tā' marbūtah di akhir kata.

a. Bila dimatikan, ditulis *h*:

حِكْمَةٌ	Ditulis	<i>ḥikmah</i>
جِزْيَةٌ	Ditulis	<i>jizyah</i>

(Ketentuan ini tidak diperlukan terhadap kata-kata Arab yang sudah terserap ke dalam bahasa Indonesia seperti zakat, shalat dan sebagainya, kecuali dikehendaki lafal aslinya).

b. Bila *Tā' Marbūtah* diikuti dengan kata sandang “al” serta bacaan kedua itu terpisah, maka ditulis dengan *h*

كَرَمَةُ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ	Ditulis	<i>karāmah al-auliyā'</i>
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c. Bila *Tā' Marbūtah* hidup atau dengan harakat, fathah, kasrah dan dammah ditulis t

زَكَاةُ الْفِطْرِ	Ditulis	<i>zākat al-fitr</i>
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Vokal Pendek

—	<i>fathah</i>	ditulis	a
—	<i>kasrah</i>	ditulis	i
—	<i>dammah</i>	ditulis	u

Vokal Panjang

1.	<i>Faṭḥah + alif</i>	ditulis	<i>Ā</i>
	جَاهِلِيَّة	ditulis	<i>jāhiliyyah</i>
2.	<i>Faṭḥah + ya' mati</i>	ditulis	<i>Ā</i>
	تَنْسِي	ditulis	<i>tansā</i>
3.	<i>Kasrah + ya' mati</i>	ditulis	<i>Ī</i>
	كَرِيم	ditulis	<i>Karīm</i>
4.	<i>ḍammah + wawu mati</i>	ditulis	<i>Ū</i>
	فُرُوض	ditulis	<i>Furūd</i>

Vokal Rangkap

1.	<i>Faṭḥah + ya' mati</i>	ditulis	<i>Ai</i>
	بَيْنَكُمْ	ditulis	<i>bainakum</i>
2.	<i>Faṭḥah + wawu mati</i>	ditulis	<i>Au</i>
	قَوْل	ditulis	<i>Qaul</i>

Vokal Pendek yang berurutan dalam satu kata, dipisahkan dengan apostrof

أَنْتُمْ	Ditulis	<i>a'antum</i>
أَعِدَّتْ	Ditulis	<i>u'iddat</i>
لَإِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ	Ditulis	<i>la'in syakartum</i>

Kata sandang Alif + Lām

a. Bila diikuti huruf *Qamariyyah*

الْقُرْآن	ditulis	<i>al-Qur'ān</i>
الْقِيَّاس	ditulis	<i>al-Qiyās</i>

b. Bila diikuti huruf *Syamsiyyah*, ditulis dengan huruf *Syamsiyyah* yang mengikutinya serta menghilangkan huruf l (el)-nya.

الْأَسْمَاءُ	ditulis	<i>as-samā'</i>
الْشَّمْسُ	ditulis	<i>asy-syams</i>

Penulisan kata-kata dalam rangkaian

Ditulis menurut bunyi atau pengucapannya.

ذَوِي الْفُرُوضِ	ditulis	<i>zawi al-furūd</i>
أَهْلُ السُّنَّةِ	ditulis	<i>ahl al-sunnah</i>

