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**bSecond Affiliation, Country**

**cThird Affiliation, Country**

1First Author’s Email, 2Second Author’s Email, 3Third Author’s Email\*

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| **ARTICLE INFO** |  | **ABSTRACT** |
| **Article History:**Received: Revised:Accepted:Published:**\*Corresponding Author:**Name:Email:Phone/WA: |  | Abstract is written in two languages, English and Arabic. An abstract is a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the article. it allows readers to survey the contents of an article quickly and, like a title, it enables persons interested in the document to retrieve it from abstracting and indexing databases. The abstract contains the main problem and/or research objectives, and showing the approach or method used to solve it, and presenting important findings, conclusions, and implications of research results. The abstract summarizes the reasons for the research being undertaken, the approach or method chosen, the key results, and the key conclusions. Abstracts are written in both English and Arabic language. Abstracts are presented in a paragraph containing 100-150 words. There should be no spelling, grammar, and expression errors in the language used.Copyright © 20xy, First Author et al https://licensebuttons.net/l/by-sa/3.0/88x31.pngThis is an open access article under the [CC–BY-SA](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license |
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| **Keyword** |  | Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4 |

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| **مستخلص البحث** |
| مستخلص البجث مكتوب باللغتين : الإنجليزية والعربية. مستخلص البحث هو ملخص موجز وشامل لمحتويات المقال. يسمح للقراء بمسح محتويات مقال بسرعة ، مثل العنوان ، يمكّن الأشخاص المهتمين بالمستند من استعادته من خلاصة قواعد البيانات وفهرستها. يحتوي مستخلص البحث على أهم مشكلة و / أو أهداف بحثية ، ويوضح النهج أو الطريقة المستخدمة لحلها ، ويقدم نتائج واستنتاجات ونتائج مهمة من النتائج. يلخص الملخص أسباب البحث الجاري ومنهجية البحث أو الطريقة المختارة والنتائج الرئيسية والاستنتاجات الرئيسية. مستخلص البحث مكتوب باللغة الإنجليزية والعربية. يتم تقديم مستخلص البحث في فقرة تحتوي على 100-150 كلمة. يجب ألا يكون هناك أخطاء إملائية وقواعد وتعبيرات في اللغة المستخدمة. |
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| **كلمة أساسية 1؛ كلمة أساسية 2؛ كلمة أساسية 3؛ كلمة أساسية 4** |  | **كلمات أساسية** |

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| **INTRODUCTION**  |

The language of manuscript is English. Manuscript is written in Tahoma font size 12. The introduction should cover 5 subs. Sub 1 outlines a general introduction to the topic. The author must also describe the importance of the topic. General introduction and importance of the topic refer to several sources. Sub 2 outlines some previous research related to the topic. We recommend that you use an updated reference (last 5 years). References are referenced from internationally reputed databases (we prefer). These databases include Sciencedirect (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/>), Splinger link (<https://link.springer.com/>), Taylor and Francis (<https://tandfonline.com/>), Sage Publishing (<https://journals.sagepub.com/>) etc. In sub-3 outlines the gap (gap analysis) of previous studies. The author must also write the difference between the submitted article and the previous article (previous research). In sub 4, the author must describe the research objectives. research contributions must also be written in this sub-4. The last sub (5) contains the organization of articles in each section.

Previous research (state of the art) must be in sub 2. The author must write some previous research. From the comparison, the reader knows the gap between the theory or the results of previous research with the current state. Thus, the contribution of the resulting research will be seen. Filling the gap between the results of previous studies and the researchers' findings is 'delta'. Delta shows the contribution of research results to science and technology. So, the writer needs to clearly formulate the research problem to be solved.

To show possible gaps, start by reviewing the latest literature and synthesizing the problem. Acknowledgment of previous research is very important to support the writer's ideas and arguments. To write a good paragraph, don't cite the library as the first sentence. Express your thoughts or ideas as topic sentences, the first sentence in a paragraph. Plagiarism must be avoided by giving recognition to other people's ideas, opinions or theories, facts, statistics, graphics, pictures and or pieces of information. Recognition is given by citing and writing the source of origin. Although there is no harm in quoting verbatim, citation sentences should be made in a paraphrase. **The citations and citations model used in the article is APA 7th Edition by displaying a doi and / url / ISSN.** [**Check the APA 7th style**](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/in_text_citations_the_basics.html)**.**

In sub 4, the authors describe the differences of previous research with this study. One example of gap analysis is "several studies have examined methods X, Y, Z. However, research with the K method has never been found." The introduction can end with one or several statements of researchers and end with a statement of research objectives. In addition, describe the contribution of research to the development of science.

In sub 5 (last), the authors describe the organization of the articles presented. Foreign terms in papers are written in italics. The writer is advised to write the organization of his paper systematically. Examples of paper organizations are as follows; Part 1 describes the Introduction. Section 2 outlines the literature review, supporting theoretical framework, relevant studies (Part 2 may or may not exist). Section 3 describes (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. Section 4 outlines the Results and Discussion, and conclusions are presented in section 5.

Introduction section comes after the abstract. Introduction section should provide the reader with a brief overview of your topic and the reasons for conducting research. The introduction is a perfect place to set the scene and make a good first impression. Regarding word count, introduction typically occupies 10-15% of your paper, for example, if the total word count of your paper is 3000, then you should aim for an introduction of around 600 words. It is often recommended that the introduction section of the paper is written after finishing the other sections of the paper. This is because it is difficult to figure out what exactly to put in the introduction section of the paper until you have seen the big picture. Sound very confident about your chosen subject area and back up your arguments with appropriate references. After reading the introduction, the reader must have a clear idea of what to expect from the rest of your research paper.

The introduction section of your research paper should include the following:

* General introduction
* Problem definition
* Gaps in the literature
* Problems solution
* Study motivation
* Aims & objectives
* Significance and advantages of your work

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| **METHOD** |

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) sample collection techniques and instrumental development; and (4) data analysis techniques. The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the researches have been conducted by using them.

The qualitative research, such as classroom action research, case studies, and so forth, need to mention the researcher attendance, research subject, and participated informants, as well as the methods used to explore the data, research location, research duration, and the description of research results validation.

It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the “Results and Discussion” section. In this Part, authors should follow the direction:

1. Use Past Tense
2. Justify why each one of your methodological choices is appropriate and scientifically sound.
3. Sampling: target population, research context, units of analysis, respondent demographic and behavioral profile, sampling method (disadvantages for generalizability, target sample size and how to determine, realized sample size, response rate, number of questionnaires and why this is not that.

The methods section that follows the introduction section should provide a clear description of the experimental procedure, and the reasons behind the choice of specific experimental methods. The methods section should be elaborate enough so that the readers can repeat the experimental procedure and reproduce the results. The scientific rigor of the paper is judged by your materials and methods section, so make sure you elaborate on all the fine details of your experiment. Explain the procedures step-by-step by splitting the main section into multiple sub-sections. Order procedures chronologically with subheadings. Use past tense to describe what you did since you are reporting on a completed experiment. The methods section should describe how the research question was answered and explain how the results were analyzed. Clearly explain various statistical methods used for significance testing and the reasons behind the choice. The methods section of your research paper should include the following:

* Experimental setup
* Data collection
* Data analysis
* Statistical testing
* Assumptions
* Remit of the experiment

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| **RESULTS & DISCUSSION** |

This section is the main part of the research result article in which the “fix” results are served. The data analysis processes, such as statistical computing and hypothesis testing, are not necessary to be served. The materials reported are the analysis results and hypothesis testing results. In addition, tables and graphics are also can be showed to enunciate the verbal narration. Tables and images must be given a comment or discussion. The details of qualitative research written in some sub-topics which directly related to the focused category.

The discussion of article aims to: (1) answer the problems and research questions; (2) show the ways the findings obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the finding results to the settled-knowledge structure; and (5) bring up new theories or modify the exist theories.

Research results must be clearly concluded in answering the research questions. Interpreting the findings should be done by using logics and present theories. The findings in form of facts found in the research fields are integrated to previous researches or present theories. This must be supported by reliable references. In case the researchers bring a new theory, the old theories can be confirmed or rejected, or modify the old theories.

End the Discussion section with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, you might briefly return to a discussion of why the problem is important (as stated in the introduction); what larger issues, those that transcend the particulars of the subfield, might hinge on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

The results and discussion sections are one of the challenging sections to write. It is important to plan this section carefully as it may contain a large amount of scientific data that needs to be presented in a clear and concise fashion. The purpose of a Results section is to present the key results of your research. Results and discussions can either be combined into one section or organized as separate sections depending on the requirements of the journal to which you are submitting your research paper. Use subsections and subheadings to improve readability and clarity. Number all tables and figures with descriptive titles. Present your results as figures and tables and point the reader to relevant items while discussing the results. This section should highlight significant or interesting findings along with P values for statistical tests. Be sure to include negative results and highlight potential limitations of the paper. You will be criticised by the reviewers if you don’t discuss the shortcomings of your research. This often makes up for a great discussion section, so do not be afraid to highlight them.

The results and discussion section of your research paper should include the following:

* Findings
* Comparison with prior studies
* Limitations of your work
* Casual arguments
* Speculations
* Deductive arguments

**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

The extensions of common abbreviation, such as UN, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms are not necessity to be described. However, it is crucial to give the extension for uncommon abbreviations or acronyms which made by authors. For instance: OIDDE (Orientation, Identify, Discussion, Decision, and Engage in behavior) learning model can be used to train mastering solving problem skills. It is suggested to not using abbreviation or acronyms in the manuscript title, unless unavoidable.

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| **CONCLUSIONS** |

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research aims. Thus, the new principal ideas, which are essential part of the research findings, are developed.

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

The suggestions, which are arranged based on research discussed-findings, are also written in this part. These should be based on practical activities, new theoretical development, and/or advance research.

A research paper should end with a well-constructed conclusion. The conclusion is somewhat similar to the introduction. You restate your aims and objectives and summarize your main findings and evidence for the reader. You can usually do this in one paragraph with three main key points, and one strong take-home message. You should not present any new arguments in your conclusion. You can raise some open questions and set the scene for the next study. This is a good place to register your thoughts about possible future work. Try to explain to your readers what more could be done? What do you think are the next steps to take? What other questions warrant further investigation? Remember, the conclusion is the last part of the essay that your reader will see, so spend some time writing the conclusion so that you can end on a high note.

 The conclusion section of your research paper should include the following:

* Overall summary
* Further research

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| **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** |

This section allows you to thank all the people who helped you with the project. Write a thank you to the sponsor for research. Also write a thank you to the person who helped intensely in the research and writing of the article.

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**Manuscript Preparation**

*a. Figures*

The figure should be in grayscale, and if it made in color, it should be readable when it later printed in grayscale. The caption should be numbered in single-spaced. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used. The lettering on the artwork should be readable and in an equal measure. Figures should have a brief description in the main body of text.

For layouts purpose, please provide the additional respective high-resolution figure (≥300dpi) separately in .tif/.jpg/.jpeg within a particular folder apart from the manuscript. Moreover, kindly avoid mentioning the position of figure/table, e.g., "figure below" or "table as following" because the position will be rearranged in the layout in process. DO NOT put boxes around your figures to enclose them



**Figure 1.** Sample

*b. Table*

Number tables consecutively by their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article



**Table 1.** Table Caption

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| **Fields** | **Percentage** |
| Social | 35 % |
| Economy | 35 % |
| Politic | 30 % |

*c. Quotation*

For quotations that are more than four lines, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented from the left margin. Only indent the first line of the quotation by an additional quarter inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.