

**TEMPLATE FOR PREPARING MANUSCRIPT
FOR JOURNAL AL SYAKHSIYYAH**

(Title: capitalize each, book antiqua 12 pt, bold, The title should be concise, descriptive, informative and catchy)

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Abstract: (Subhead 1: Book Antiqua, Size 11,5, Capitalize Each Word, Bold) The abstract should be in one paragraph, not exceeding 200-250 words, and written in English and Indonesia. The font is Book Antiqua, 11,5 pt, and justify. The abstract should succinctly describes your entire paper. It comprises of **the purposes of the research, method, and the findings of the research** from the researchers perspective and it is advised that researchers **refrain from citing the works of others when writing abstracts**. The section is like giving a researcher 15 seconds to give a narrative to readers for them to have a mental picture of the entire research s/he has conducted.

Keywords: *Keywords One; Keywords Two; Keywords Three (3-5 words and/or phrases)*

INTRODUCTION (Book Antiqua 11,5 pt, Bold, Uppercase)

The main purpose of the introduction is to provide the necessary background or context of the research. The papers should original research contributions and has never been published or is in the process of publication in other journals. The scope of the scientific articles published in this journal deals with a broad range of topics in the fields multidisciplinary study on **Islamic Law, particularly those related to Fiqh, Usul Fqih, Islamic Law in various countries, Islamic Family Law, Islamic Criminal Law, and Islamic constitutional law**. The papers must be submitted electronically via open journal systems and Register In website <http://jurnal.iainponorogo.ac.id/index.php/syakhsiyyah/index> or send to e-mail: alsyakhsiyyah@iainponorogo.ac.id.

The body of paper must be elaborated between 6000 - 7.000 words or 15-17 page in format A4 paper (maximum) including abstract, references and footnotes, written in font: Book Antiqua Style, size: 11,5, line spacing: multiple (1.15). Moreover, **the author(s) are required to use this template file (NOT creating new file)** in order to avoid mismatch in the whole page layout (paper size, margins, etc).

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is essential. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully, and key publications cited. Provide broad definitions and discussions of the topic and incorporate views of others (literature review) into the discussion to support, refute, or demonstrate your

position on the topic (*state of the art*). Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, we briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research.

This section also explains the rationale for the application of specific approaches, methods, procedures or **techniques** used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understand the research problem/project, thereby, allowing the readers to critically evaluate your project's/study's overall validity and reliability

DISCUSSION (Book Antiqua 11,5pt, Bold, Justify, Uppercase)

Authors should follow the format found in the *Al Syakhsiyyah*. (Book Antiqua 11,5pt, 1,15 Space, regular).

It is important to convince your reader of the potential impact of your impact of your study/research. The discussion is written to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the issues being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you have taken the findings into consideration. It should connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; this section should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

The body could be divided into sections. Sections should be bold. Whichever spelling you choose (British or American English) please be consistent throughout. Latin expressions, such as, e.g., i.e., et al., versus (vs.) should be set in italic. All terms or titles in Arabic should be transliterated with following the Library of Congress guide.

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

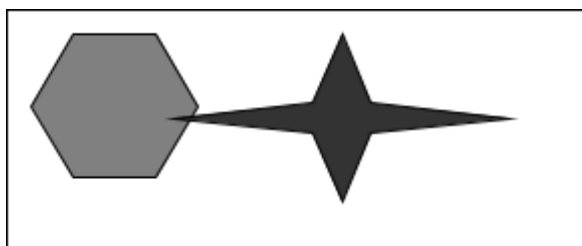


Figure 1. This is a figure; Schemes follow the same formatting. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	Data	Data

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

CONCLUSION (Subhead 1: Book Antiqua, Size 11,5, Capitalize Each Word, Bold)

Section title should be "Conclusion." Provide a discussion of the overall coverage of the article and concluding remarks.

The conclusion is intended to answer the research problems or purposes and also show the **novelty**. It helps the readers understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. It is not just a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research.

REFERENCES (Book Antiqua 11,5 pt, Bold, Uppercase)

Justicia Islamica uses **CMS (Chicago Manual Style) 17th referencing style**. The references should be in alphabetical order, Use Book Antiqua (11,5), 1 spaced. The minimum requirement is 20 references. It should include references obtained from primary sources (consisting of amounting to **80%** of the entire bibliography includes journals, thesis, disertations, and others research) that have been published in the **last 10 (ten) years**. The remaining **20%** may include secondary sources (books and other relevant publications). It is suggested to apply reference software like **Zotero, Mendeley or Endnote, etc.**

Footnotes

Footnotes to text material, which should be kept to a minimum, and which should be indicated by numerical superscripts: 1, 2, 3, etc. They should be placed at the foot of the relevant page. Below are the examples of footnotes for book¹, journal², seminar proceeding³, chapter⁴, Thesis or Dissertation⁵ and Website⁶.

¹ M. Barry Hooker, *Indonesian Syariah: Defining a National School of Islamic Law* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2008), 5.

² Syafi'i Ahmad. "Menggagas Hukum Islam Yang Akomodatif-Transformatif Dalam Konteks Legal Pluralism di Indonesia." *Justicia Islamica: Jurnal Kajian Hukum dan Sosial*, 15 no. 1 (August 30, 2019): 1-25, <https://doi.org/10.18860/ua.v18i1.4268>.

³ Nur A. Fadhil Lubis, "Islamic Legal Studies in Indonesia: Some Notes on Contemporary Challenges," in *Proceeding AICIS XII*, Jakarta 23-24 February 2012, Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, Kementerian Agama RI.

⁴ Mohammad Hashim Kamali, "Goals and Purposes Maqasid Al-Shariah Methodological Perspectives," in *The Objectives of Islamic Law the Promises and Challenges of the Maqasid Al-Sharia*, edited by Muna Tatari Idris Nessery and Rume Ahmed, 7-10. (London: Lexington Books, 2018), 12.

⁵ Zainal Arifin, "Model Ijtihad Muslim Di Pesantren Temboro" (Dissertation, Yogyakarta, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2017), 12.

⁶ Maria Angela, "Islamic Law in Southeast Asia," accessed September 26, 2019, <http://www.hudson.org/research/9814-islamic-law-in-southeast-asia>

References

References should be written in alphabetical order following the examples below, for book (see Hooker), journal (see Ahmad), seminar proceeding (see Lubis), chapter (see Kamali), Thesis or Dissertation (see Arifin), and Website (see Angela).

- Hooker, M. Barry. *Indonesian Syariah: Defining a National School of Islamic Law* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2008), 5.
- Ahmad, Syafi'i. "Menggagas Hukum Islam Yang Akomodatif-Transformatif Dalam Konteks Legal Pluralism di Indonesia." *Justicia Islamica: Jurnal Kajian Hukum dan Sosial*, 15 no. 1 (August 30, 2019): 1-25, <https://doi.org/10.18860/ua.v18i1.4268>.
- Lubis, Nur A. Fadhil. "'Islamic Legal Studies in Indonesia: Some Notes on Contemporary Challenges,'" in *Proceeding AICIS XII*, Jakarta 23-24 February 2012, Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, Kementerian Agama RI.
- Kamali, Mohammad Hashim. "Goals and Purposes Maqasid Al-Shariah Methodological Perspectives." In *The Objectives of Islamic Law the Promises and Challenges of the Maqasid Al-Sharia*, edited by Muna Tatari Idris Nessery and Rume Ahmed, 7-10. London: Lexington Books, 2018.
- Arifin, Zainal. "Model Ijtihad Muslim Di Pesantren Temboro". Dissertation, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2017.
- Angela, Maria. "Islamic Law in Southeast Asia," accessed September 26, 2019, <http://www.hudson.org/research/9814-islamic-law-in-southeast-asia>



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