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**Title Maximum 15 Words, Book Antiqua, 12 Pt, (Bold, Centre)**

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### **Abstract**

The abstract is written in English and consists of 150-250 words. The abstract contains the scope of the study, objectives, methodology, and research results with the font "Book Antiqua 10 pt", single-spaced in one paragraph. Avoid using the words 'conclude' or "concluded" because the abstract is the essence/summary of the article.

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### **Keywords:**

Keywords are written as 3-5 words/basic concepts in the article, separated by semicolons (;), without ending with a period (.).



## **INTRODUCTION [written in bold capital letters, Book Antiqua 12 Pt font]**

The introduction contains arguments regarding the importance of the study, beginning with the research problem, clarification of distinctions from relevant studies, methods, research objectives, and thesis arguments that make the research interesting to conduct. This section is important in order to establish the novelty of this research. Manuscripts should be written in 12-point Book Antiqua font.

The introduction must include the formulation of the problem and the objectives of the study. It must also explain the methods and approaches used in solving the problem, including the analysis method. In the scientific article format, a literature review as in a research report is not permitted, but it is realized in the form of a review of previous literature (state of the art) to demonstrate the scientific novelty of the article.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results and discussion begins with theories that can help researchers analyze data to create a brief summary or synopsis of the data and relationships, and to suggest new approaches. The greater function of a theory is to give birth to new theories.

The core of the discussion contains the research findings and their analysis (the analysis must be supported by adequate literature, both books and the latest journal articles).

Write down the findings obtained from the results of the research that has been conducted and must be supported by adequate data. The research results and findings must be able to answer the research questions or hypotheses in the introduction.

## **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions describe the answers to the hypotheses and/or research objectives or findings obtained. Conclusions do not contain repetitions of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. Suggestions present things to be done in relation to the next ideas from the research.

## REFERENCES

References in Ahkam journals are written using footnotes. When citing a book written by a single author, the format is as follows. If the book is written by two authors, the format is as follows. Footnotes citing journals are written as follows. In this section, authors are advised to avoid detailed explanations of the theoretical basis, problem formulation, and other components as published in works such as theses, dissertations, or dissertations.

All references cited in the article text must be listed in the References section. The References section must contain references from primary sources (books and scientific journals) published within the last 10 (ten) years and articles published in nationally accredited journals and reputable international journals. Each article must contain at least 30 (thirty) references.

Quotations/footnotes and the References section must be written using a reference management application such as Mendeley,<sup>1</sup> Zotero, or others.<sup>2</sup> The writing format used in Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam is in accordance with the Chicago Manual of Style (full note) format.<sup>3</sup>

Mashuri & Muttaqin, Muhammad Ngizzul. "Pemikiran Fikih Lingkungan Yusuf Al-Qaradawi (Sebuah Upaya Mewujudkan Maṣlaḥah Al-'Ammah)." *Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 7, no. 2 (2019): <https://doi.org/10.21274/ahkam.2019.7.2.%p>.

Muttaqin, Muhammad Ngizzul & Nur, Iffatin. "Menelusuri Jejak Maqashid Syari'ah Dalam Istimbath Hukum Imam Hambali." *Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 7, no. 1 (2019): <https://doi.org/10.21274/ahkam.2019.7.1.143-168>.

Wulandari, Fajrina Eka. "Hate Speech Dalam Pandangan UU ITE Dan Fattwa MUI." *Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 5, no. 2 (2017): 260: <https://doi.org/10.21274/ahkam.2017.5.2.251-271>.

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<sup>1</sup> Mashuri & Muhammad Ngizzul Muttaqin, "Pemikiran Fikih Lingkungan Yusuf Al-Qaradawi (Sebuah Upaya Mewujudkan Maṣlaḥah Al-'Ammah)," *Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 7, no. 2 (2019): <https://doi.org/10.21274/ahkam.2019.7.2.%p>.

<sup>2</sup> Fajrina Eka Wulandari, "Hate Speech Dalam Pandangan UU ITE Dan Fattwa MUI," *Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 5, no. 2 (2017): 260: <https://doi.org/10.21274/ahkam.2017.5.2.251-271>.

<sup>3</sup> Muhammad Ngizzul Muttaqin & Iffatin Nur, "Menelusuri Jejak Maqashid Syari'ah Dalam Istimbath Hukum Imam Hambali," *Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 7, no. 1 (2019): <https://doi.org/10.21274/ahkam.2019.7.1.143-168>.