

Title

(The title is written in Garamond 14 pt;1,, Center, Capitalize Each Word, Bold)

Author

(The author is written in Garamond 12 pt., Center, Capitalize Each Word, without academic title)

Second Author

(If there is), (Second author is written in Garamond 12 pt , Center, Capitalize Each Word, without academic title)

Affiliation

(Affiliation is written in in Garamond 12 pt., Center, Capitalize Each Word)

Email

(Email is written in in Garamond 12 pt., Center. It's written just correspondence author)

DOI:

Received:

Revised:

Approved:

Abstract: Abstract is written in one paragraph that includes four things: (1) Research purposes, (2) Method, (3); Findings/results, and (4) Conclusion. The author can also write down things that are considered very important in this abstract, while paying attention to the maximum word limit 250 words.

Keywords: contains special concepts (3-5 words/ phrases)

Abstrak: Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf yang memuat empat hal: (1) Tujuan penelitian, (2) Metode penelitian, (3) Hasil penelitian; dan (4) Kesimpulan penelitian. Penulis juga dapat menuliskan hal-hal yang dianggap sangat penting dalam abstrak ini, dengan tetap memperhatikan batas maksimum kata 250 kata.

Kata Kunci: mengandung konsep khusus (3-5 kata/frasa)

Note: Abstract and keywords written in English and Indonesian.

Introduction (Garamond 12Pt, bold in first capital letters)

The introduction should contain (1) General academic or background anxiety. (2) Previous literature review (state of the art) as a basis for scientific novelty statements of the article to justify the novelty (there must be references to a journals published in the last 10 years. No "library review" is allowed as in research reports (thesis, thesis and dissertation), but it can be manifested in the form of a review of the previous literature.(3) Gap analysis, a statement of the gap or novelty statement or the unique difference of this research compared to previous studies, or in terms of the importance of the research or comparison of uniqueness with previous research.(4) Hypothesis (if any) (5) The approach to solve the problem or the method used in solving research problems (including analytical methods (if any), (6) At the end of the introduction, the expected results or objectives of the article/research should be written.

Pendahuluan (Garamond 12Pt, dicetak tebal dengan huruf pertama kapital)

Pendahuluan harus berisi (1) Kegelisahan akademik atau latar belakang umum. (2) Kajian literatur terdahulu (*state of the art*) sebagai dasar pernyataan kebaruan ilmiah dari artikel untuk menjustifikasi *novelty* artikel (harus ada rujukan ke jurnal 10 tahun terakhir. Tidak diperkenankan

adanya “tinjauan pustaka” sebagaimana dalam laporan penelitian (skripsi, tesis dan disertasi), tetapi diwujudkan dalam bentuk kajian literatur terdahulu. (3) *Gap analysis*, pernyataan kesenjangan atau pernyataan kebaruan (*novelty statement*) atau beda unik penelitian ini dibanding penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya, atau dari sisi penting tidaknya penelitian atau perbandingan keunikan dengan penelitian sebelumnya. (4) Hipotesis (jika ada). (5) Cara pendekatan penyelesaian masalah atau metode yang digunakan dalam pemecahan permasalahan penelitian (termasuk metode analisis (jika ada), (6) Di bagian akhir pendahuluan harus dituliskan hasil yang diharapkan atau tujuan kajian artikel/penelitian tersebut.

Discussion (Garamond 12Pt, bold in first capital letters)

The discussion contains theories that assist researchers in analyzing data to make a brief summary or synopsis of the data and relationships and to suggest trying new things or even giving birth to new theories. There are at least three functions of theory that have been agreed upon by scientists, namely: (a) describing, (b) explaining, and (c) predicting. The Arabic-Latin transliteration refers to the Arabic-Indonesian transliteration according to the 3 Ministerial Decree.

The discussion also contains sub-chapters as research results

This chapter contains research findings and discussion (can be described in sub-chapters). Write down the findings obtained from the results of research that have been carried out, and they must be supported by adequate data. Research results and findings must be able to answer questions/problems and be in accordance with the research objectives in the introduction. If there is a table, it is written in the following format:

Table 1: Table Headings

No	Detail 1	Detail 2	Description
1			
2			
3			
4			

Data Source:

Footnote

Each time quoting an opinion, the author must give a footnote using **Format Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (full note)**. Please use Mendeley or Zotero manager reference app.

Footnote Writing Example:

Footnote Number¹

Footnote Number²

Footnote Number³

Footnote Number

Pembahasan (Garamond 12Pt, dicetak tebal dengan huruf pertama kapital)

Pembahasan ini berisi tentang teori yang membantu peneliti dalam menganalisis data untuk membuat ringkasan singkat atau sinopsis dari data dan hubungan serta untuk menyarankan

¹ Musda Asmara and Rahadian Kurniawan, “Polygami Practices of Khulafa al-Rasyidin: A Classical Turast Study,” *Justicia Islamica* 1s6, no. 2 (November 19, 2019): 320, <https://doi.org/10.21154/justicia.v1i2.1558>.

² Busra Febriyarni, Miti Yarmunida, and Musda Asmara, “Jual Beli Tanaman Monstera Adansonii di Indonesia Perspektif Hukum Islam,” *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 6, no. 1 (May 25, 2021): 60, <https://doi.org/10.29240/jhi.v6i1.2469>.

³ Wahbah az-Zuhaili, *Fiqih Islam Wa Adillatuhu*, vol. 3 (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2011), 200.

mencoba hal yang baru atau bahkan melahirkan teori baru. Teori Minimal ada tiga fungsi teori yang sudah disepakati para ilmuwan yaitu: (a) mendeskripsikan, (b) menjelaskan, dan (c) memprediksi. Transliterasi Arab-Latin mengacu pada transliterasi Arab-Indonesia menurut SKB 3 Menteri.

Pembahasan juga Berisi Sub-sub Bab Sebagai Hasil Penelitian

Bab ini berisi temuan penelitian dan pembahasannya (bisa dijabarkan dalam sub bab). Tuliskan temuan-temuan yang diperoleh dari hasil-hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan dan harus ditunjang oleh data-data yang memadai. Hasil penelitian dan temuan harus bisa menjawab pertanyaan/permasalahan serta sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian di bagian pendahuluan. Jika ada table ditulis dalam format berikut:

Table 1: Judul Tabel

No	Detail 1	Detail 2	Description
1			
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Sumber data:

Catatan kaki

Dalam mengutip suatu pendapat, penulis harus membubuhkan catatan kaki dengan format Chicag o style. Silahkan gunakan aplikasi manajemen referensi seperti Mendeley atau Zotero.

Contoh penulisan catatan kaki:

Catatan kaki nomor⁴

Catatan kaki nomor⁵

Catatan kaki nomor⁶

Conclusion (Garamond 12Pt)

Closing contains conclusions and suggestions (if any). It should be written in paragraphs, not numeric or bulleted. Conclusion describes the answers to research questions/problems and/or research objectives or findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. Suggestion presents things to be done related to further ideas from the research.

Penutup (Garamond 12Pt)

Penutup berisi kesimpulan dan saran (jika ada). Dituliskan dalam parafrase-paragraf, bukan numerik atau bullet. Kesimpulan menggambarkan jawaban dari pertanyaan/permasalahan penelitian dan/atau tujuan penelitian atau temuan yang diperoleh. Kesimpulan bukan berisi pengulangan dari hasil dan pembahasan, tetapi lebih kepada ringkasan hasil temuan seperti yang diharapkan di tujuan atau hipotesis. Saran menyajikan hal-hal yang akan dilakukan terkait dengan gagasan selanjutnya dari penelitian tersebut.

References (Garamond 12Pt)

⁴ Muhammad Salam Madkur, *Peradilan Dalam Islam* (Surabaya: PT. Bina Ilmu, 1993), 30.

⁵ Dian Khairul Umam, *Fiqh Mawaris* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2006), 30.

⁶ Musda Asmara, "Reinterpretasi Makna Jihad Dan Teroris," *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 1, no. 1 (Juni 30, 2016): 65, <http://dx.doi.org/10.29240/jhi.v1i1.87>.

All article text references must be listed in the Bibliography section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals and a minimum of 80% of the entire bibliography) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 10 (ten) reference bibliography.

Bibliography should be written by using a reference management application such as Mendeley, Zotero, or others. The bibliography writing format used in the Al-Istinbath Journal is in accordance with the *Chicago Style* format.

Daftar Pustaka (Garamond 12Pt)

Semua rujukan teks artikel harus didaftarkan di bagian Daftar Pustaka. Daftar Pustaka harus berisi pustaka-pustaka acuan yang berasal dari sumber primer (jurnal ilmiah dan berjumlah minimum 80% dari keseluruhan daftar pustaka) diterbitkan 10 (sepuluh) tahun terakhir. Setiap artikel paling tidak berisi 10 (sepuluh) daftar pustaka acuan.

Penulisan Daftar Pustaka menggunakan aplikasi manajemen referensi seperti Mendeley, Zotero, atau lainnya. Format penulisan daftar pustaka yang digunakan dalam Jurnal Al-Istinbath adalah sesuai dengan format *Chicago Style*

References

Asmara, Musda. "Reinterpretasi Makna Jihad Dan Teroris." *Al-Istinbath : Jurnal Hukum Islam* 1, no. 1 (Juni 30, 2016): 63–80. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29240/jhi.v1i1.87>.

Asmara, Musda, and Rahadian Kurniawan. "Polygami Practices of Khulafa al-Rasyidin: A Classical Turast Study." *Justicia Islamica* 16, no. 2 (November 19, 2019): 319–42. <https://doi.org/10.21154/justicia.v16i2.1558>.

Febriyarni, Busra, Miti Yarmunida, and Musda Asmara. "Jual Beli Tanaman Monstera Adansonii di Indonesia Perspektif Hukum Islam." *Al-Istinbath : Jurnal Hukum Islam* 6, no. 1 (May 25, 2021): 57. <https://doi.org/10.29240/jhi.v6i1.2469>.

Madkur, Muhammad Salam. *Peradilan Dalam Islam*. Surabaya: PT. Bina Ilmu, 1993.

Umam, Dian Khairul. *Fiqih Mawaris*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2006.

Zuhaili, Wahbah az-. *Fiqih Islam Wa Adillatuhu*. Vol. 3. Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2011.