| Research Papers

Islamic Ethics in Commenting on Instagram @Taubatters: A Study of the Mui Fatwa on Muamalah on Social Media

(Title Times New Roman font size 14 and bolded)

Author[1], Author[2], Author[3]

(The name is written in Times New Roman font size 12 and bolded; if it is more marked, it should be 1.2. and the sewers, then marked by the corresponding author)

[1]Author Affiliation, Country
[2]Author Affiliation, Country
[3]Author Affiliation, Country

(Affiliates are written without abbreviation and not bold, continued by the state, and are marked with numbers 1,2,3, etc, if there is more than one affiliate)

ABSTRACT

The abstract provides a general overview of the research or article content, summarising the main points in a paragraph of 150-200 words. The abstract section includes: the research objectives, research methods, and results. The abstract should be written in English using Times New Roman font size 12 with single line spacing.

Keywords: must be sincere as a word or phrase, specific, or representative: minimum three keywords and maximum six keywords.

A. INTRODUCTION

The introduction presents the fundamental assumptions as to why the research topic and title need to be addressed. It begins with a general **background**, followed by presenting data or theories either per sentence or paragraph. Then, it moves on to a more specific discussion, providing relevant data or theories in line with the specific discussion. Following this, the introduction highlights the **uniqueness** and **urgency** of the topic, explaining why it should be explored. This section fills the gap by offering a new method, which can be viewed from various perspectives: theoretical, empirical, field conditions, and methodological (Anggraeni & Abdulatif, 2021). This section includes the motivation behind conducting the research or writing on the topic, often framed as the research objective, such as "to understand," "to provide recommendations," "to evaluate," etc. References (relevant literature or previous studies) should be included in this section, particularly in relation to justifying the urgency of the research, identifying research problems, exploring alternative solutions, and selecting the chosen solution. Then, the **novelty** of your research compared to other studies.

The writing of the introduction can be done by citing sources within the text, where the author's name, publication year, and page number of the source are clearly indicated. For example: "The study found that more than 70% of students were unable to recognize authentic problems (Amaliyah & Rahmat, 2021)." The research problems, objectives, and significance are written in narrative form within paragraphs, without the need for special subheadings.

Similarly, operational definitions (if necessary) should also be written narratively.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This section outlines the type and approach of the research and the research location, and provides details on the research subjects (for qualitative research) and the population and sample (for experimental and quantitative research). It also includes the research procedures (for experimental and quantitative research), research instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and data validity techniques, all of which must be described clearly. The formulas used need to be clearly explained in quantitative research.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and Discussion is the core section of the scientific article, where the analysis combines or compares the research data with relevant theories or previous studies. In this section, the author must interpret the data clearly and thoroughly, demonstrating how the findings contribute to the understanding or advancement of knowledge in the field under investigation. The author should also identify the implications of these findings and discuss any differences or consistencies between their results and those of other published studies. Writing the results and discussion should be well-structured, logically flowing, and supportive of the research objectives set earlier. When writing a scientific article, it is crucial to follow established formatting guidelines, including a total length of 5,000–6,000 words, using Times New Roman font size 12 with 1.15 cm line spacing, and A4 paper size with 2.5 cm margins on all sides. All foreign words or terms should be written in italic to indicate they are not in the primary language of the article. Furthermore, references included in the article should consist of 80% from published journal articles, with the remaining 20% sourced from books, adhering to specific guidelines regarding publication dates. Citations within the text should follow the appropriate style, such as including the author's last name and the year of publication, and the formatting of tables and figures must adhere to the prescribed layout to ensure consistency and clarity in data presentation.

Table 1. Style and Its Functions

No	Style Name	Function
1	Journal_Abstract Body	Abstract
2	Journal_Abstract Key	Keyword from abstract
3	Journal_Author	Author
4	Journal_Author Identi	Author Identity
5	Journal_Bodyte	Article/paragraph text
6	Journal_Figure	Image naming
7	Journal_Heading 1	Section (Bold, Capital Letter)
8	Journal_Heading 2	Sub-section (regular, capital letter)
9	Journal_Heading 3	Sub-sub-section (Italic, regular, capital

		letter)
11	Hepi_References	References style
12	Hepi_Table	Table naming
13	Hepi_Title	Article title

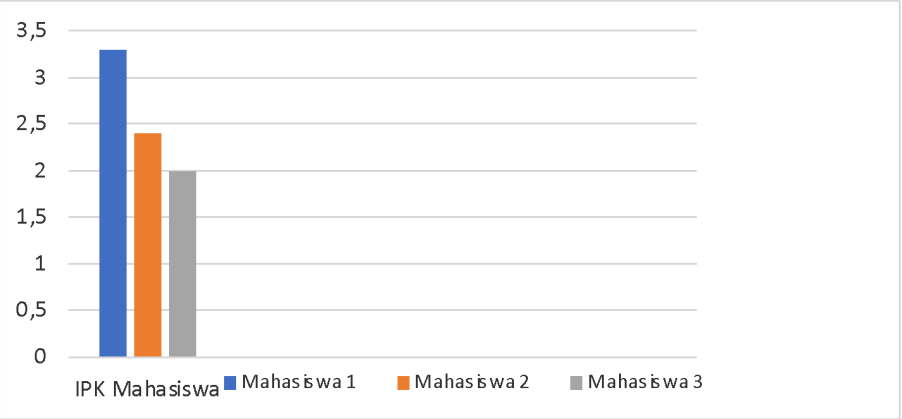


Figure 1. Student

For table titles, they should be placed above the table and written consecutively and clearly, as shown in the example above. Meanwhile, image titles should be placed below the image and written consecutively and clearly, as shown in the example above.

D. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the final part of a scientific paper. It should follow the following guidelines: it should not repeat the leading theory; it should summarize the research results or writing, with the condition that it does not rewrite the discussion that has already been presented but instead recounts the process and results in a different language. Additionally, the implications should be included at the end of the conclusion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is a short text acknowledging the contributions of specific colleagues, institutions, or agencies that aided the authors' efforts.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Look at this example below:
Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.
Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.
Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

LITERATURE

References should be written in alphabetical order, with the following guidelines: 75% of the sources should be from the last 5 years, and 25% from the last 10 years. References should be written in the American Psychological Association 7th edition style (it is recommended to use citation tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, etc.) with the following format:

Amaliyah, A., & Rahmat, A. (2021). Pengembangan Potensi Diri Peserta Didik Melalui Proses Pendidikan. *Attadib: Journal of Elementary Education*, *5*(1), 28. https://doi.org/10.32507/attadib.v5i1.926.

Amelia, U. (2023). Tantangan Pembelajaran Era Society 5.0 dalam Perspektif Manajemen Pendidikan. *Al-Marsus : Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, *1*(1), 68. https://doi.org/10.30983/al-marsus.v1i1.6415.

Asmara, Y., & Nindianti, D. S. (2019). Urgensi Manajemen Kelas Untuk Mencapai Tujuan Pembelajaran. *SINDANG: Jurnal Pendidikan Sejarah Dan Kajian Sejarah*, *1*(1), 12–24. https://doi.org/10.31540/sdg.v1i1.192.

Baidowi, A. (2024). Kinerja Guru: Pendektan Strategis. Purwokerto: Amerta Media

BK, M. K. U., & Hamna, H. (2022). Strategi Pembentukan Karakter Islami Siswa Sekolah Dasar di Masa Transisi Covid-19 Menuju Aktivitas New Normal. *Jurnal Bidang Pendidikan Dasar*, *6*(2), 135–148. https://doi.org/10.21067/jbpd.v6i2.6866.