

[ARTICLE TITLE: MAXIMUM 16 WORDS]

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Abstract

Write Abstract in English. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract. Consider it the advertisement of your article. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning, Abstract should be precise and honest. Please follow word limitations (The abstract should be less than 250 words. (Italic, Book Antiqua 11 pt)

Keywords: [keyword one]; [keyword two]; [keyword three] (Italic, Book Antiqua 11 pt)

Introduction

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. (Normal, Book Antiqua, 12pt)

Literature Review / Theoretical Framework (Optional)

Method

This section describes the tools of analysis along with the data and their sources. (Normal, Book Antiqua, 12pt)

Research Design and Context

Data Sources, Participants, or Corpus

Data Collection and Analysis

Results

The Results section presents the main findings of the study clearly, objectively, and systematically. The findings should be organized according to the research objectives, questions, hypotheses, or identified themes.

Authors should briefly describe the characteristics of the participants, informants, documents, research sites, or datasets. Quantitative studies should report relevant descriptive and statistical results, including frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, coefficients, and significance values. Qualitative studies should present the major themes or categories supported by concise quotations, observations, or documentary evidence.

Tables and figures may be used to present complex data efficiently. Each table or figure must be numbered, titled, cited in the text, and accompanied by a source note when necessary. The narrative should highlight the most important patterns without repeating all information shown in the tables or figures.

For textual, historical, Qur'anic, Hadith, or manuscript-based studies, the results should explain the main concepts, textual patterns, interpretations, variations, or historical developments identified through the analysis. For systematic literature reviews, the results should report the selection process, publication trends, methodological characteristics, major themes, and research gaps.

Unexpected, contradictory, or statistically insignificant findings must also be reported. Detailed theoretical interpretation, comparison with previous studies, and broader implications should be placed in the Discussion section.

Table 1. Descriptive title of the table

Variable / Theme	Evidence / Value	Interpretation
[Item 1]	[Insert evidence]	[Insert concise interpretation]
[Item 2]	[Insert evidence]	[Insert concise interpretation]
[Item 3]	[Insert evidence]	[Insert concise interpretation]



Figure 1. Descriptive title of the figure

Discussion

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences? (**Normal, Book Antiqua, 12pt**)

Conclusion

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, 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.

Declarations

Acknowledgments: *[Identify non-author contributors, institutional assistance, or language support.]*

Author Contributions: *[Use CRediT roles where possible: conceptualization, methodology, investigation, data curation, formal analysis, writing – original draft, writing – review and editing, supervision, project administration.]*

Funding: *[Name the funder and grant number, or state: This research received no external funding.]*

References

This section lists only the papers, books, or other types of publications referred in the manuscript. Reference must be noted in footnote and bibliography according to Chicago Manual of Style 16th Edition. Please use Reference Manager Applications like Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc

Ahmed, Shahab. 2016. What Is Islam? The Importance of Being Islamic. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Hallaq, Wael B. 2009. An Introduction to Islamic Law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kaptein, N.J.G. "The Sayyid and the Queen: Sayyid Uthman on Queen Wilhelmina's Inauguration on the Throne of the Netherland in 1898", *Journal of Islamic Studies*, Volume 9, Number 2, 1988 (DOI: 10.1093/jis/9.2.158).