

Judul ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris.

Title is written in English and Indonesia

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Abstract

The abstract is a concise summary of the entire scholarly article, aimed at providing readers with a clear overview of the study's focus, approach, and key findings. It should be written as a single paragraph without subheadings, with a length of approximately 150–250 words. The language used should be academic, clear, and accessible across disciplines. When writing an abstract, authors are encouraged to begin by stating the research background or a critical gap in previous studies—especially if the article addresses theoretical or methodological limitations. The abstract should then clearly state the research objective or the specific contribution the article makes to the field. Authors should briefly mention the theoretical or conceptual framework applied, particularly if it involves localized, alternative, or underutilized theories. The methodology section should be summarized concisely, indicating the type of data collected and the method of data collection. The final part of the abstract should highlight the main findings and reflect on the theoretical or practical implications of the research. Abstracts should not include citations, raw data, or detailed explanations, and they must be self-contained, allowing readers to understand the core ideas without having to read the full article. Abstracts must be written in English and/or Indonesian, depending on the journal's policy.

Keywords : Religious Tolerance, Ibn Achour, Thâalbi, Islamic Thought, Colonial Resistance

Abstrak

Abstrak merupakan ringkasan padat dari keseluruhan artikel ilmiah yang bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran umum kepada pembaca tentang fokus, pendekatan, dan temuan utama dari penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf tanpa subjudul, dengan panjang antara 150–250 kata, menggunakan bahasa yang lugas, akademis, dan mudah dipahami lintas disiplin. Dalam menulis abstrak, penulis disarankan untuk memulai dengan menyebutkan latar belakang masalah atau kritik terhadap kajian sebelumnya, terutama jika terdapat celah teoretis atau metodologis yang ingin diatasi. Setelah itu, penulis perlu menjelaskan secara ringkas tujuan penelitian atau kontribusi spesifik artikel terhadap bidang ilmu tertentu. Selanjutnya, penulis menyebutkan teori atau pendekatan konseptual yang digunakan, terutama jika menggunakan kerangka lokal, alternatif, atau otentik yang belum banyak dieksplorasi. Metode penelitian dijelaskan secara singkat, mencakup jenis data dan cara pengumpulannya. Bagian akhir abstrak harus memuat temuan utama dari penelitian dan refleksi atau kontribusi teoretis terhadap pengembangan ilmu

pengetahuan. Penulisan abstrak tidak memuat kutipan, tidak mengandung data mentah, dan harus mampu berdiri sendiri tanpa perlu membaca keseluruhan artikel. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan/atau bahasa Inggris, sesuai dengan kebijakan jurnal.

Kata Kunci: Toleransi Agama, Ibn Achour, Thâalbi, Pemikiran Islam, Perlawanan Kolonial

A. Introduction

The body of paper must be elaborated between 6500 - 7.000 words (maximum) including abstract, references and footnotes, written in font: Goudy Old Style, size: 11, 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 body could be divided into sections. Sections should be bold. Subsections should be italic. Whichever spelling you choose (British or American English) please be consistent throughout. Use hyphens consistently and avoid unnecessary ones. The words "section(s)", "equation(s)", "figure(s)" and "reference(s)" are abbreviated as "sect(s).", "fig(s).", "eq(s)." and "ref(s)." unless they are the first word of a sentence. The word "table" is always written in full. 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. Name of person should not be transliterated.

B. Article Content

This section is the main part of the research findings and is usually the longest part of an article. The research findings presented in this section are "clean" results. In the subheadings of this section, there are detailed parts in the form of sub-topics without number format. In this article there are no subheadings such as "the research findings," "the research methodology," but the subheadings are in the form of topics and the direct discussion based on the research topic. As a result, the writers are free to make subheadings based on their research findings.

The discussion in this article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and the research questions; (2) show how the findings were

arrived at; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the findings with established theoretical structure and knowledge; and (5) bring up new theories or modify the existing theories.

The research findings in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous research or with existing theories. The interpretation of the findings is carried out using logic, related theories, and relevant research. For this purpose, there must be journal references from the relevant research consisting of a recommended 80% of all references made in the article.

C. 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, and chapter⁴.

D. Bibliography

Bibliography should be written in alphabetical order based on *Chicago Full Note* style. **Author are required to use referencing management software such as Mandeley or Zotero**