

Author Guideline

Authors must meticulously consider the following aspects when preparing their manuscripts to satisfy the journal's academic, ethical, and technical standards. Adherence to these requirements is crucial to guarantee clarity, consistency, and compliance with the journal's submission guidelines.

A. Preparing Your Material

Authors must ensure that their manuscripts fully comply with the journal's Aims and Scope. Submissions that do not align with the journal's thematic focus and scholarly objectives will not be considered for peer review. Therefore, authors are strongly encouraged to thoroughly review the Aims and Scope prior to submission by accessing the information available at the following link: (<https://asy-syirah.uin-suka.com/index.php/AS/focusandscope>).

B. Font and Language

Except for the article title, authors' names, institutional affiliations, correspondence email, and subtheme headings—which should be formatted in Optima font—the main text of the article must be typed in Jamia2014 font, size 12, with 1.15 line spacing. The journal accepts manuscripts exclusively in English. Italicization is required for non-English terms. Arabic terms must be transliterated following internationally recognized transliteration standards. All references should be provided as footnotes and formatted according to the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition (Notes and Bibliography, subsequent author–title system). Manuscripts should have a minimum length of 7,000 words; longer submissions are permitted, provided they uphold academic rigor and relevance.

C. Article Structure

Authors are required to meticulously and rigorously organize their manuscripts in strict accordance with the journal's official article template. Submissions must adhere to the specified sequence and format, which encompass the following sections: *Title*; *Authors' Details*; *Abstract*; *Keywords*; *Introduction*; *Literature Review*; *Method*; *Result*; *Discussion*; *Conclusion*; *Acknowledgement*; *Disclosure Statement*; and *Bibliography*. Manuscripts that fail to conform to this structure may be returned to the authors for revision or may be excluded from further consideration. Adherence to the prescribed article structure is imperative to maintain clarity, consistency, and academic integrity throughout all published works.

1. Title

The article title should embody intellectual sophistication and rigorous academic standards, accurately representing the depth and scholarly quality of the research. Authors are required to ensure that the title is concise, precise, and informative, with a maximum length of 15 words. Titles that are excessively descriptive, ambiguous, or exceed the specified word limit will be excluded from the review process.

2. Authors' Details

Authors are required to provide complete and consistent information for all contributors. This includes the full names of all authors along with their respective institutional affiliations. An official institutional email address should be supplied exclusively for the corresponding author to enable formal communication during the submission, review, and publication stages. Failure to provide accurate or complete author details may lead to delays in manuscript processing or necessitate requests for revision.

3. Abstract

The abstract should comprise approximately 200 to 230 words and concentrate on the academic problems addressed, research objectives, theoretical frameworks, and methodologies utilized. It should also summarize the research findings and the theoretical or practical implications for advancing discourse on Islamic legal thought within the specific context, with particular emphasis on the pertinent issues examined.

4. Keywords

Authors are required to provide five (5) keywords that precisely represent the central themes and concepts of the article. Each keyword should begin with a capital letter and be separated by a semicolon (;). The chosen keywords must be specific, pertinent, and consistent with the manuscript's content to improve indexing and searchability.

5. Introduction

The introduction must clearly and coherently establish the fundamental basis of the research. (1) Authors are expected to provide a well-articulated justification for the selection of the primary research topic, emphasizing its academic relevance and significance. (2) Furthermore, the rationale for choosing the specific object of study should be elucidated to demonstrate its theoretical and empirical importance. (3) Additionally, the introduction should critically engage with the scholarly debates among international researchers concerning both the main research topic and the object of study, underscoring key perspectives, gaps, and unresolved issues. (4) Authors are required to explicitly articulate the academic problem, clearly define the research question(s), and delineate the research objectives, ensuring that these components are logically interconnected and consistent with the overarching argument of the article.

6. Literature Review

Authors are expected to provide a literature review that reflects critical and analytical engagement with pertinent scholarly works. The reviewed literature should be structured into a coherent narrative that synthesizes central arguments and findings, rather than merely listing them descriptively. It is recommended that authors

incorporate a wide array of authoritative and current sources. The concluding paragraph of this section must explicitly underscore the novelty of the research by delineating its differences from prior studies and clearly articulating its original academic contributions.

7. Method

The author is advised to provide a comprehensive explanation of the principal components of the research methodology. This should include: (1) a presentation of the theoretical framework, specifying the theory utilized, the perspective adopted, the justification for selecting this theory, and the application of key variables within the theory to the current study; (2) a detailed description of the study context and the data collection methods employed, along with identification of the corresponding data sources; (3) an articulation of the research type or approach, accompanied by an explanation of its implementation within the study; and (4) an elucidation of the data analysis techniques applied in the research.

8. Result

Authors are expected to present their research findings in a detailed and comprehensive manner, offering a thorough and systematic analysis of the results. When a study addresses multiple research questions, the results section must explicitly and adequately address each question in alignment with the stated academic problem. Furthermore, authors should maintain a clear focus, ensuring that the presentation of findings is logically organized, coherent, and consistent with the overall structure of the research.

9. Discussion

Authors are expected to deliver a critical and comprehensive analysis of the research findings, focusing specifically on issues pertinent to the primary research topic and the cases under investigation. This section should transcend mere descriptive reporting by providing an analytical engagement with the findings and contextualizing them within relevant theoretical frameworks and scholarly literature. Furthermore, authors are encouraged to explore the practical and/or theoretical implications of the results for the evolution of Islamic legal thought. The discussion should also identify particular issues that offer opportunities for further academic inquiry, thereby fostering the advancement of rigorous and substantive knowledge production.

10. Conclusion

The conclusion section should encompass at least two fundamental elements. First, authors should provide a succinct synthesis of the research findings derived from the results and discussion sections, emphasizing the principal arguments and contributions of the study. Second, authors are expected to critically evaluate the weaknesses and limitations of the research. Based on this critical reflection, authors

may offer scholarly recommendations or propose directions for future research that other researchers can pursue to advance the field further.

11. Acknowledgement

Authors may acknowledge specific individuals or institutions, including colleagues, research collaborators, or affiliated organizations, that have provided academic, technical, or institutional support for the research.

12. Disclosure Statement

Authors must clearly disclose any potential conflicts of interest, including financial, institutional, or personal relationships, as well as the involvement of any parties that could influence or be perceived to influence the objectivity of the research. Full disclosure is required to ensure transparency, maintain academic integrity, and provide clarity for readers.

13. Bibliography

Authors are required to manage all references in accordance with the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition (Notes and Bibliography, subsequent author–title system). The bibliography should be organized alphabetically and include only sources cited within the manuscript. Consistent and accurate application of this citation style is essential to maintain academic rigor and editorial consistency.

D. Table and Figure

Authors are required to incorporate tables, figures, or other pertinent illustrations as appropriate to enhance and elucidate the presentation of their research. Comprehensive guidelines regarding the formatting and presentation of tables and figures are provided in the Article Template section accessible on the journal’s OJS website. Authors must ensure that all tables and figures adhere strictly to the specified template.

E. Citation

1. Journal Article

Hijrian Angga Prihantoro, “Interfaith Maqāṣid as Religious Value Syncretism: The Case of the Nyadran Ritual in Getas Village, Indonesia,” *Islam and Christian–Muslim Relations* 36, no. 1 (June 2025): 19–45, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09596410.2025.2506033>.

2. Book

Wael B. Hallaq, *An Introduction to Islamic Law* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 45.

3. Book Chapter

Joseph Schacht, "Law and Justice," in *The Legacy of Islam*, ed. Joseph Schacht and C. E. Bosworth (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1974), 392–405.

4. Manuscript/Classical Text

Muḥammad Ibn Idrīs Al-Shāfi‘ī, *Al-Risālah*, ed. Aḥmad Muḥammad Shākir (Cairo: Maktabah Turāth, 2005), 20.

5. Thesis/Dissertation

Mohammad Fadel, "Public Reason as a Strategy for Principled Reconciliation: The Case of Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law" (PhD diss., University of Chicago, 1998), 112.

6. Conference Paper

Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na‘im, "Islamic Law, International Relations, and Human Rights," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, Washington, DC, March 27–30, 2002.

7. Magazine Article

Noah Feldman, "Why Shariah?" *The New York Times Magazine*, March 16, 2008.

8. Newspaper Article

Khaled Abou El Fadl, "Islam and the Challenge of Democracy," *The Guardian*, March 25, 2004.

F. Bibliography

Abou El Fadl, Khaled. "Islam and the Challenge of Democracy." *The Guardian*, March 25, 2004.

Al-Shāfi‘ī, Muḥammad Ibn Idrīs. *Al-Risālah*. Edited by Aḥmad Muḥammad Shākir. Cairo: Maktabah Turāth, 2005.

An-Na‘im, Abdullahi Ahmed. "Islamic Law, International Relations, and Human Rights." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, Washington, DC, March 27–30, 2002.

Fadel, Mohammad. "Public Reason as a Strategy for Principled Reconciliation: The Case of Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law." PhD diss., University of Chicago, 1998.

Feldman, Noah. "Why Shariah?" *The New York Times Magazine*, March 16, 2008.

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

Prihantoro, Hijrian Angga. "Interfaith Maqāṣid as Religious Value Syncretism: The Case of the Nyadran Ritual in Getas Village, Indonesia." *Islam and Christian–Muslim Relations* 36, no. 1 (June 2025): 19–45. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09596410.2025.2506033>.

Schacht, Joseph. "Law and Justice." in *The Legacy of Islam*, edited by Joseph Schacht and C. E. Bosworth, 392–405. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1974.

G. Article Submission

Manuscripts are required to be submitted via the Open Journal System (OJS) accessible on the official website of the journal: asy-syirah.uin-suka.com. Each submission must include an author's declaration affirming that the manuscript constitutes original work, has not been published previously, and is not under review by any other journal. Adhering to this guideline will promote an efficient review process and enhance the likelihood of the manuscript being accepted for publication.