

Title Of Article

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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)

Abtrak: Dalam dua bahasa yaitu bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Ditulisa dalam satu paragraph terdiri dari 1) tujuan penelitian, 2) metode, 3) hasil penelitian, 4) Kesimpulan.

Kata Kunci : Minimal terdiri dari tiga kata.

I

Introduction

bn Shihab al-Zuhri began recording traditions at the end of the first century Hijri, but it was not until the second and third centuries Hijri that hadith scholars began making intensive efforts to codify the traditions. In the second century, the most popular book of hadith was al-Muwaththa' compiled by Imam Malik bin Anas. Then in the third century the codification of hadith reached its peak.

During this period, a number of renowned hadith scholars became famous as compilers of hadith books, although the third century was the peak of hadith compilation, so what we know as al-sittah may not have been compiled. adapt, compare and present all the Prophetic traditions both quantitatively and qualitatively. One of the hadith scholars of the third century was Ibn Hibban with his monumental work Taqasim wa al-Anwar which was the result of his work based on the research of the hadith scholars of his time (Al-Dzahabi, 2004).

In addition to reviving the Prophet's traditions which were being consumed by the spread of false traditions, the hadith books also revived the treasures of Islam, expanded science, and facilitated the search and study of the traditions of the prophet Therefore, since the beginning of codification in the second century until today, thousands of hadith books have been produced. However, these books have so far been little studied.

In addition to the above, a brief study and research of Ibn Hibban's Sahih in the form of this publication is still important and worth doing in the author's opinion. At the very least, it can add to the insight of hadith observers into the books of hadith, especially the Sahih books. This article examines the Sahih Ibn Hibban, how the biography and research of the author are related to the Sahih Ibn Hibban. Therefore, according to the author, research and a brief study of Sahih Ibn Hibban is still relevant and mandatory. At least it can add insight to the observers of hadith to the books of hadith, especially the Sahih Ibnu Hibban.

Methods

The research method used in this research is the library research method, which is research based on processed manuscripts (manuscript studies), facts and primary and secondary data related to the focus of research. To analyze the manuscript using a content analysis approach. The approach used in this research is the content analysis approach. The content analysis approach is a step taken to obtain information from the text presented.

This content analysis approach can be used in all forms of communication, whether newspapers, radio news, television news or other forms of documents. This type of research is categorized as qualitative, with a content analysis approach and in its presentation using descriptive methods. This type of research is usually used to examine documents in the form of text, images, and symbols.

Discussion

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			

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 the Zotero manager reference app.

Footnote Writing Example:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

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.

References (Garamond 12Pt)

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.

¹ Heri Firmansyah, Pagar Pagar, dan Muhammad Amar Adly, "The North Sumatra MUI's Fatwas on Zakat: Analysis of Fatwa Methods and the Influence of School Thought," *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 7, no. 2 November (1 Desember 2022): 421–40.

² M Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Mishbah, Pesan, Kesan dan Keserasian al-Qur'an*, vol. 1 (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002).

³ Musda Asmara, "Komparasi Fatwa Ulama Indonesia dalam Menyikapi Pandemi Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)," *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 16, no. 1 (2022): 29–44.

⁴ Wahbah Zuhaili, *al-fiqh al-Islami wa adillatuhu*, vol. II (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2011).

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.

References

- Asmara, Musda. “Komparasi Fatwa Ulama Indonesia dalam Menyikapi Pandemi Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).” *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 16, no. 1 (2022): 29–44.
- Firmansyah, Heri, Pagar Pagar, dan Muhammad Amar Adly. “The North Sumatra MUI’s Fatwas on Zakat: Analysis of Fatwa Methods and the Influence of School Thought.” *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 7, no. 2 November (1 Desember 2022): 421–40.
- Quraish Shihab, M. *Tafsir Al-Mishbah, Pesan, Kesan dan Keserasian al-Qur’an*. Vol. 1. Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002.
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