



ARTICLE INFORMATION

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Title:

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How to cite (Chicago Manual of Style 17 (full notes - bibliography))

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Author Contribution Statement*

Name of Author	C	M	Fu	Fo	I	D	So	R	Va	Vi	Su	O	E	P
Author name 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
Author name 2		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

*CRediT roles:

C	: Conceptualization	I	: Investigation	Va	: Validation	O	: Writing - Original Draft
M	: Methodology	D	: Data Curation	Vi	: Visualization	E	: Writing - Review & Editing
Fu	: Funding acquisition	So	: Software	Su	: Supervision	P	: Project Administration
Fo	: Formal analysis	R	: Resources				

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Title

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Study Program Faculty University/Other Institute

Institution address, postal code, phone number, and facsimile (if any)

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Article

Abstract

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The abstract consists of the Background (brief), the research's Purpose and/or scope, Methods used (brief), a Summary of results/findings, Conclusion, Novelty and Contribution. Abstracts are written in Indonesian and English using 12px font, Times New Roman. The abstract is at most 150 vocabulary words and only consists of 1 paragraph. The abstract is written using one space. Manuscripts made in Indonesian begin with abstract (abstract in English), and manuscripts in English begin with abstract (abstract in Indonesian). The abstract is accompanied by 3-5 keywords representing the manuscript's content and separated by (;). Abstracts are written with good and correct writing rules (may not use translations from google translate).

Keywords: Keywords; Vocabulary; Article Content

Abstrak

Abstrak terdiri atas: Latar belakang (singkat), Tujuan dan/atau ruang lingkup penelitian, Metode yang digunakan (singkat), Ringkasan hasil/finding, Kesimpulan, Kebaruan dan Kontribusi. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris menggunakan font 12px, Times New Roman. Abstrak tidak melebihi 250 kosa kata dan hanya terdiri dari 1 paragraf. Abstrak ditulis menggunakan 1 spasi. Naskah yang dibuat dalam Bahasa Indonesia diawali dengan abstract (abstrak dalam bahasa Inggris), naskah yang dibuat dalam bahasa Inggris

diawali dengan abstrak (abstrak berbahasa Indonesia). Abstrak disertai 3-5 kata kunci yang mewakili isi naskah dan dipisahkan dengan (;). Abstrak ditulis dengan kaidah penulisan yang baik dan benar (tidak boleh menggunakan terjemahan dari google translate).

Kata Kunci: Kata Kunci; Kosakata; Isi Artikel

INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman

12, Bold, Uppercase)

The introduction consists of 6 paragraphs, and each paragraph consists of 3-5 sentences. The **first** paragraph describes the relevant general background, philosophical basis, juridical basis and/or sociological basis which is relevant to the research. The **second** paragraph describes the state of the art (literature review of previous similar studies) which is the basis for justifying contributions, and the novelty of the research, (there must be a *gap analysis*) followed by a novelty statement (conclusion of similarities and differences with previous research). The **third** paragraph contains the urgency of the research, **fourth** paragraph the legal issues/issues that are the focus of the research, **fifth** paragraph the research methods used and **sixth** paragraph the research objectives written in a straightforward and clear manner (not using the sentence: "Based on this background, the purpose of this research...).

Manuscripts to be uploaded in the Journal *Yurispruden* Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Malang consist of 15 to 25 pages. Writing the beginning of the sentence

for each paragraph in the text is indented to the right 5 beats, with 1.5 spacing, 12px font, Times New Roman. Formulation of legal problems/issues is written in paragraph format, not using *numbering* or *bullets*. The problem formulation is written in paragraph format, becomes an integral part of the background and does not use *numbering* or *bullets*.

Manuscript writing must use quotations. Quotations are written in footnote style. Footnotes originating from books and consisting of 1 author are written with "Author Name, *Book Title* (City: Publisher, Year), Page."¹ Footnotes originating from books and consisting of 2 authors are written as "Author Name 1 and Author Name 2, *Book Title*, Edition, Series, (City: Publisher, Year), Page."² Footnotes originating from books and consisting of 3 authors are written as "Author Name 1, Author Name 2, and Author 3, *Book Title*, Edition, Series, (City:

¹ Sri Soemantri Martosoewingjo, *Anthology of Indonesian Constitutional Law*, 1 ed. (Bandung: Alumni, 1992), 10.

² Maria Farida dan Indrati S, *Law Science*, 3 ed (Karanganyar: Kanisius, 2010), 106.

Publisher, Year), Page.³ Footnotes originating from books and consisting of 4 authors are written as "Author Name 1 et al, *Book Title*, Edition, Series (City: Publisher, Year), Page.⁴

Footnotes originating from journals with 1 author are written with Author Name, "Title," *Name of Journal* volume, no. (Date Month Year Published): Page, Url doi.⁵ Footnotes originating from journals with 2 authors are written with Author Name 1 and Author Name 2, "Title," *Name of Journal* volume, no. (Date Month Year Published): Page, url doi.⁶ Footnotes originating from journals with 3 authors are written with Author Name 1, Author Name 2, and Author Name 3, "Title," *Journal name* volume, no. (Date Month Year Published): Page, Url doi.⁷ Footnotes from journals with 4 authors are written with Author Name 1 et al., "Title,"

Name of Journal volume, no. (Date Month Year Published): Page, url doi.⁸

Footnotes derived from interviews are written with: Source Name, Research Title, Media, Date, Month, Year, Interview Location.⁹ Footnotes originating from the thesis/ thesis/ dissertation are written with the author's name, "Title" (Type, University, Year), Page, Repository url.¹⁰ Footnotes originating from the internet are written with Author Name, "Webpage Title," Title of Website, Date of Accessed, Website url.¹¹ Writing footnotes on the first line is indented by 1 tab, 1 space, using Times New Roman font size 10, and in the form of 1 column.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Times New Roman 12, Bold, Uppercase, Justify)

The discussion contains a description of the results of the research in accordance with the problems formulated. The discussion of problems uses chapters and/or sub-chapters, but doesn't contain conceptual definitions, points, descriptions of types,

³ Abdul Wahid, Slamet Muchsin, and Satriya Bambang, *Enforcement of Government Ethics*, 5th ed., 2 (Surabaya: Nirmana Media Utama, 2019), 13.

⁴ Ahmad Sirajuddin et al., *Local Government Administration Law*, 2nd ed., 5 (Malang: Setara Press, 2016), 167.

⁵ Abdul Rokhim, "Degradation of Strict Liability Norms in Environmental Law Enforcement," *Jurisprudence: Journal of the Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Malang* 5, no. 2 (June 22, 2022): 162, <https://doi.org/10.33474/yur.v5i2.14627>.

⁶ Septi Dyah Tirtawati and Pujiyono, "The Urgency of Arrangements Concerning Corporate Criminal Liability in Indonesian Criminal Law", *Gorontalo Law Review* 4, No. 1 (April 2021): 114, <https://doi.org/10.32662/golrev.v4i1.1393>.

⁷ Mohammad Fadli, Miftahus Sholehudin, and Airin Liemanto, "Women Empowerment in Tourism Development Based on Tenganan Pegriingsingan Customary Law and UNWTO," *Arena Hukum*, 15, no. 2 (31 August 2022): 225, <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.arena Hukum.2022.01502.1>.

⁸ Hisbullah Hisbullah dkk., "Enforcement of Labor Rights by the Confederation of Maros Trade Unions; Existence and Role," *Al Daulah : Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Ketatanegaraan*, 21 Desember 2022, 211, <https://doi.org/10.24252/ad.vi.34034>

⁹ Alfiana Eka, Number of Persons with Disabilities in Lowokwaru District, Malang City, Interview, 1 Desember 2016, Kota Malang.

¹⁰ Muhammad Fadli, "Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Perjudian" (skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang, 2013), 45, <http://repository.um-palembang.ac.id/id/eprint/1240/>.

¹¹ Atiek Ishlahiyah Al Hamasy, "Health Services Must Be Inclusive of Persons with Disabilities," *kompas.id*, 18 Mei 2023, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/humaniora/2023/05/17/disabilitas>.

descriptions of various concepts, complete article and/or paragraph excerpts, and raw data. The results and discussion chapter contains at least: (1). The what/how element

in the form of a table/figure (choose one) accompanied by a name at the top of the table. Table writing can use 1 and/or 2 columns.

Table 1: Table's title

No	Detail 1	Detail 2	Etc.

Source: Author; Title of the book, year of publication, page(s).; or if the data taken from the analysis then you should write as: Analyzed from the primary source.

This section also describes a comprehensive explanation and its findings after the table. (2). The why element describes the relationship between the findings (research results) and the basic concepts and/or hypotheses. The discussion must be supported by real and clear facts. (3) The what else element describes the suitability and/or conflict with other studies. Each element section can consist of several paragraphs, but there must be a difference from one element to another.

Each answer to the legal problem/issue formulated is discussed in a different sub-chapter, with 1.5 spacing, 12px font. Times New Roman and writing the beginning of the sentence of each paragraph is thrust to the right 5 beats. Direct quotations consisting of 5 or more lines are written with 1 space and separated from other paragraphs, and 3 strokes are indented (to the right).

"Then in recent years business actors have appeared in droves to sell retail gasoline to the public using a device that

is almost the same as at gas stations, namely a refueling device or what is commonly called a nozzle by using the name of a mini gas station."¹²

At the beginning of the discussion, the main ideas of the discussion are described as an introduction to a more specific discussion of the problem formulation, while the specific discussion of the problem formulation is set out in a separate chapter.

Chapter (Using Times New Roman 12pt, Bold, Capitalized Each Word, Justify)

This chapter describes specifically the discussion of the first problem formulated. Writing the beginning of the sentence in each paragraph in the text uses 5 (five) beats. This chapter outlines the discussion of the first problem formulated. The writing of the beginning of the sentence in each paragraph in the manuscript uses 5 (five) beats. In this section, the author explains the main idea of what legal issues are formulated and becomes an introduction to specific discussions. Specific discussions can be

described in the form of separate sub-chapters. If there are sub-chapters of the chapter, the writing of the sub-chapter title must be indented into five beats. The following is the writing of the sub-chapters:

Sub-chapter (Using Times New Roman 12pt, Bold, Capitalized Each Word, Justify)

Subchapters contain descriptions that contain partial or principal answers to the legal issues formulated. The description is specific, but relevant to the chapter discussing the legal issues formulated. There are generally more than one sub-chapter in a chapter. Writing the beginning of a sentence in each paragraph in the manuscript uses 5 (five) beats.

Chapter (Using Times New Roman 12, Bold, Capitalized Each Word, Justify)

This chapter outlines the discussion of the second problem formulated. The writing of the beginning of the sentence in each paragraph in the manuscript uses 5 (five) beats. In this section, the author explains the main idea of what legal issues are formulated and becomes an introduction to specific discussions. Specific discussions can be described in the form of separate sub-chapters. If there are sub-chapters of the chapter, the writing of the sub-chapter title must be indented into 5 (five) beats. The following is the writing of the sub-chapters. Each chapter

is a description of each problem formulated.

Sub-chapter (Using Times New Roman 12, Capitalized Each Word, Bold, Justify)

Subchapters contain descriptions that contain partial or principal answers to the legal issues formulated. The description is specific, but still relevant to the chapter discussing the legal issues formulated. There are generally more than one sub-chapter in a chapter. Writing the beginning of a sentence in each paragraph in the manuscript uses 5 (five) beats.

CONCLUSION (Times New Roman 12, Bold, Uppercase, Justify)

The conclusion contains a brief answer to the problem, emphasizing the novelty and urgency of research (still needs to contain new descriptions/discussions).

Conclusions are made in paragraph form and do not use numbering or bullets. The number of conclusions is adjusted to the number of discussion chapters on the formulated problem.

SUGGESTION (if any) (Times New Roman 12, Bold, Uppercase, Justify)

Suggestions contain recommendations that are relevant to relevant legal issues. Suggestions can be made in paragraph form without using *numbering* or *bullets*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Times New Roman 12, Bold, Uppercase, Justify)

The bibliography is classified into primary literature (literature sourced from the internet) and secondary literature (literature not sourced from the internet), with a minimum number of 30 bibliographies that have been published for no more than 5 (five) years. Primary literature is at least 80% of the total literature listed, to facilitate the process of pre-reviewing the draft manuscript sent by the author, primary literature is highlighted in yellow, while secondary literature is highlighted in bright green

Names in the bibliography are written without title and academic position. The bibliography that is included is the literature cited in the manuscript. The bibliography is written with a hanging indent going 6 (six) beats inward, sorted by sort by paragraphs

- Peranan.” *Al Daulah : Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Ketatanegaraan*, 21 Desember 2022, 205–22. <https://doi.org/10.24252/ad.vi.34034>.
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with ascending type text. The bibliography is written using the Chicago Manual of Style 17th Ed. Footnote, you must use Zotero.

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- Fadli, Mohammad, Miftahus Sholehudin, dan Airin Liemanto. “Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Berdasarkan Hukum Adat Tenganan Pegringsingan dan UNWTO.” *Arena Hukum* 15, no. 2 (31 Agustus 2022): 220–36. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.arenahukum.2022.01502.1>.
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- Wahid, Abdul, Satriya Bambang, dan Slamet Muchsin. *Penegakan Etika Pemerintahan*. 5 ed. Surabaya: Nirmana Media Utama, 2019.