

ENGLISH ARTICLE TITLE: Use sentence case and keep the title concise

JUDUL ARTIKEL DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: Gunakan huruf kapital secara wajar dan ringkas (14 Calibri)

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Abstract 11 Calibri

[Write a concise English abstract. State the research problem or context, objective, method, main findings, and conclusion. Do not include citations, tables, figures, or unexplained abbreviations.]

Keywords: keyword one, keyword two, keyword three, keyword four, keyword five

Abstrak 11 Calibri

[Tuliskan abstrak bahasa Indonesia yang memuat masalah atau konteks, tujuan, metode, temuan utama, dan kesimpulan. Jangan mencantumkan sitasi, tabel, gambar, atau singkatan yang belum dijelaskan.]

Kata kunci: kata kunci satu, kata kunci dua, kata kunci tiga, kata kunci empat, kata kunci lima

Introduction (Bold; single spacing) 12 calibri

This section contains the research background, a concise review of relevant scholarship, the research gap, the objectives of the article, and the methodological approach. These elements should be integrated into a coherent introduction rather than presented as separate descriptive subsections.

The opening paragraph should begin without a first-line indentation and should be aligned with both the left and right margins. Subsequent paragraphs follow the standard paragraph indentation specified below.

Discussion (Bold; single spacing) 12 calibri

The discussion section, highlighted by relevant titles and subtitles, should provide a focused analysis of the research findings without unnecessary repetition or lengthy direct quotations.

In Istiqlal Journal on Mosque and Islamic Studies, the discussion section may use a thematic title or subtitle that directly reflects the article's findings and analytical focus.

Start by summarising the key findings, followed by an explanation of their significance and relevance. Then, discuss the theoretical and practical implications of the results and their contribution to the field.

If appropriate, include recommendations for future research and acknowledge any study limitations, explaining how they may have impacted the results. Use clear, concise academic language, following Turabian style (9th edition).¹ Figures or tables should be included only when they directly support the discussion, with appropriate numbering and titles.

The results and discussion section should make up 50–60% of the total article. Ensure that references are drawn from reputable journals, especially those indexed in Scopus or WOS.

Headings

Must be formatted as follows: Font Palatino Linotype size 11pt, bold, single line spacing, spacing before 12pt, after 2pt, pagination: keep with next.

Subheadings

Must be formatted as follows: Font Palatino Linotype size 11pt, regular italic, single line spacing, spacing before 12pt, after 2pt, pagination: keep with next.

Below is an example of table formatting with its number and title, following academic conventions:

Table 1. Number of Students by Study Programme in 2024

Study Programme	Number of Students
Informatics	120
Information Systems	85
Computer Engineering	60
Data Science	40

¹ Footnotes: These should be formatted according to the following guidelines: (1) Latin Text: Font Palatino Linotype, size 9pt, first-line indentation of 0.7 cm, space before 3pt, after 6pt; widow/orphan control. (2) Arabic Text: Font Sakkal Majalla, size 12pt; space before 3pt, after 6pt; widow/orphan control. For example: Mohamad Abdun Nasir, "Islam, Historical Representation and Muslim Autobiography in the Indonesian New Order," *Studia Islamika* 18, no. 1 (2014): 67–100, <https://doi.org/10.15408/sdi.v18i1.441>; Atun Wardatun, "Matrifocality and Collective Solidarity in Practicing Agency: Marriage Negotiation among the Bimanese Muslim Women in Eastern Indonesia," *The Journal of International Women's Studies* 20, no. 2 (2019): 42–57, <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol20/iss2/4/>; Suprpto Suprpto, "Sasak Muslims and Interreligious Harmony: Ethnographic Study of the Perang Topat Festival in Lombok - Indonesia," *JOURNAL OF INDONESIAN ISLAM* 11, no. 1 (2017): 77–98, <https://doi.org/10.15642/JIIS.2017.11.1.77-98>.

Conclusion (Bold; single spacing) 12 calibri

The conclusion should summarise the key findings, address the study's main objectives, and highlight its importance and contributions. It can be presented briefly, either as a standalone section or as part of the discussion, followed by recommendations for relevant future research.

References

- Nasir, Mohamad Abdun. "Islam, Historical Representation and Muslim Autobiography in the Indonesian New Order." *Studia Islamika* 18, no. 1 (2014): 67–100. <https://doi.org/10.15408/sdi.v18i1.441>.
- Suprpto, Suprpto. "Sasak Muslims and Interreligious Harmony: Ethnographic Study of the Perang Topat Festival in Lombok - Indonesia." *JOURNAL OF INDONESIAN ISLAM* 11, no. 1 (2017): 77–98. <https://doi.org/10.15642/JIIS.2017.11.1.77-98>.
- Wardatun, Atun. "Matrifocality and Collective Solidarity in Practicing Agency: Marriage Negotiation among the Bimanese Muslim Women in Eastern Indonesia." *The Journal of International Women's Studies* 20, no. 2 (2019): 42–57. <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol20/iss2/4/>.

References should be arranged alphabetically and should include only those sources cited in the manuscript. The referencing style follows the Turabian 9th edition guidelines. To ensure consistency and adherence to standard formatting, it is recommended to use a reference management application, such as Zotero.