

TEMPLATE

Type the Title of Your Paper Here (Times New Roman font 14/traditional arabic font 16)

First Author (timesnewroman font 12/traditional arabic font 14)

a First affiliation institution

First email address,

Second Author

b Second affiliation institution

Second email address.

Abstract (timesnewroman font 11/traditional arabic font 12)

Write your abstract here.

Keywords: keywords contain three to five words/phrases separated with coma.

Abstrak (timesnewroman font 12)

Abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: kata kunci tiga sampai lima kata.

INTRODUCTION (times new roman font 12 (1,5 spasi) /traditional arabic font 14 single space)

This guideline is a template for writing the manuscript for the Indonesian Journal of Islamic Literature and Muslim Society submission and this guideline is available online at the Author Guideline page on the Indonesian Journal of Islamic Literature and the Muslim Society's official website at

WRITING LAYOUT

The manuscript should be written in English, Arabic, or Bahasa and be submitted online via a journal website. The author must log in in order to make a submission. Online registration will be charged at no cost.

A. Word Processing Software

The manuscript should contain at least 4.000 words and should not exceed 15 pages including embedded figures and tables, contain no appendix, and the file should be in Microsoft Office (.doc/.docx). The paper should be prepared in A4 paper (21cm x 29.7cm) using 2.5 cm for inside margin and 3 cm for top, bottom, and outside margin. No need to alter the page number in this template as the page number will be reordered during the preprinting process.

B. Writing Format

The title should be less than 20 words, title case, small caps, centered, bold, font type Times New Roman (TNR), font size 14, and single-spaced. The abstract contains neither pictures nor tables, justified, in 11 TNR, single-spaced, and should not exceed 200 words. Keywords should be justified, 11 TNR and single-spaced.

WRITING STRUCTURE

The manuscript should begin with the title, abstract, and keyword and the main text should consist of: Introduction, Method/Material, Result and Discussion, and Conclusion; followed by acknowledgment and References.

Title

The title of the paper should be concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. Author names should not contain academic titles or ranks. Indicate the corresponding author clearly for handling all stages of pre-publication and post-publication.

Abstract

The abstract should be concise, factual, and state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided. Also,

non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Keywords

The keywords should be avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Explain how you addressed the problem and clearly state the aims of your study.

Method/Material

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lays the foundation for further work. a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis

Result and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature

Conclusion

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. The conclusion section should lead the reader to the important matter of the paper. It also can be followed by suggestions or recommendations related to further research.

REFERENCE

Ali, Abdullah Yusuf. The Qu'ran: Text, Translation and Commentary, Doha: Qatar National Printing Press, 1946.

Feener, R. Michael. 'Abd al-Samad in Arabia: The Yemeni Years of a Shaykh from Sumatra. Southeast Asian Studies, Vol. 4, No. 2. 2015.

An-Na'im, Abdullah. Political Islam in National Politics and International Relations, in Peter L. Berger (ed.) the Desecularization of the World: Resurgent Religion and World Politics. Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing 1999.