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Main Title of Article (Calibri, 16pt, Bold)

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[1]Afiliatiion, Country (Book Antiqua, 9pt, single-spaced, no extra spacing).
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Abstract

(Book Antiqua, 10pt, single-spaced, one paragraph). The abstract must be written in 150–250 words, single-spaced, using **Book Antiqua 10pt** font, and presented as a single coherent paragraph. It should not serve as an introduction or conclusion; rather, it must provide a concise and comprehensive overview of the entire article. The abstract should clearly state—though not necessarily in this order—the **research background or problem, the study's objective or focus, the methodology employed, and the main findings**. Additionally, it must explicitly present the **article's central argument and its scholarly contribution or implications**, particularly in relation to Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world.

Keywords: Provide **5 specific conceptual terms or phrases** that accurately represent the core analytical themes of the article. These keywords should be directly relevant to Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world.

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Keywords
Keyword 1,
Keyword 2,
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Introduction (Section Headings = Calibri, 14pt, Bold)

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced, no extra spacing). The introduction should contextualize the study and clearly position the article within relevant academic debates on Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world. This section must be logically structured, appropriately proportioned in length, and conclude with a clear articulation of the article's central argument and scholarly contribution. Ideally, the **introduction should consist of 4–6 coherent paragraphs** and address the following elements. In the **first paragraph**, authors should introduce the general background of the research problem by situating the issue within a broader global, regional, or Muslim-world context. This paragraph should demonstrate both the academic and practical significance of the topic and explain why it warrants scholarly attention. In the **second paragraph**, authors should narrow the discussion to the specific context of the study, particularly concerning the material object of Islamic law or the issue under examination. This paragraph should explain how and why the issue

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manifests in the selected context and clarify its relevance to Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world. In the **third paragraph**, authors should provide a brief, focused review of key relevant literature, emphasizing major scholarly arguments rather than exhaustive summaries. This review should typologize existing studies, highlight dominant perspectives or approaches, and critically engage with recent publications from reputable academic journals. In the **fourth paragraph**, authors should clearly identify the research gap emerging from the existing literature and position the article within the current state of the art. This paragraph must explicitly state the article's main argument, originality, and scholarly contribution, explaining how the study advances, refines, or revises existing knowledge. In the **final paragraph (optional)**, authors may clearly state the research objectives and/or research questions or briefly outline the article's structure to guide readers through the subsequent sections. Authors should avoid overly descriptive writing and ensure that the introduction leads logically into the Methodology, Results, and Discussion sections. Non-English terms must be italicized.

Research Methodology

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced). The methodology section should clearly and precisely explain how the research was conducted and how the data were analyzed. This section must demonstrate that the chosen methodological approach is appropriate for the research objectives and sufficiently robust to support the article's central argument. The **methodology should be presented in 2–3 coherent paragraphs** and include the following elements. In the **first paragraph**, authors should explain the type and approach of the research, such as normative legal research, qualitative research, comparative study, or a combination of these methods. This paragraph should also specify the duration and location of the study, where applicable, and provide a clear justification for the selection of the research approach, research subject, and material object of the study.

In the **second paragraph**, the authors should clearly and transparently describe the data sources and data collection techniques. This includes identifying primary and secondary data sources, such as legal texts, court decisions, policy documents, interviews, observations, or archival materials. If empirical data are used, the authors should specify the number and characteristics of informants, the types of interviews or observations conducted, and the kinds of documentary sources utilized. In the **third paragraph**, the authors should explain the data analysis techniques and the theoretical or analytical frameworks employed in the study. This paragraph should clarify how the data were analyzed, interpreted, and linked to the research objectives

or questions. Additionally, it should describe how relevant theories or concepts—particularly those related to Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world—guided the analysis.

Results and Discussion (First Aspect of the Discussion)

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced). The Results and Discussion section constitutes the **core of the article** and must provide an **in-depth, coherent, and analytically rigorous analysis**. This section should go beyond mere descriptive reporting to clearly demonstrate how the research findings address the stated objectives and contribute to ongoing scholarly debates on Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world. Authors should ensure that the Results and Discussion sections are **clearly aligned with the research objectives and/or research questions** outlined in the Introduction. Findings should be presented systematically and thematically, rather than as a chronological or fragmented account. Where appropriate, tables, figures, or other visual materials may be used to support the presentation of findings; however, these should contain processed and analytically meaningful information rather than raw data. In discussing the results, authors are expected to **interpret the findings critically and rigorously** by engaging with relevant theories, prior studies, and key concepts in Islamic studies. The discussion should situate the findings within the existing body of scholarship, highlight points of convergence or divergence with previous studies, and explain how the results confirm, challenge, or extend established arguments.

Finally, this section should clearly articulate the theoretical, practical, and/or legal implications of the findings. Authors must explain how the results contribute to advancing knowledge on Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world. Subsections may be used when necessary to improve clarity and organization; however, each subsection should consistently support the article's central argument rather than merely describe empirical or textual findings.

The Second Aspect of the Results and Discussion

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced). In this section, authors should systematically and analytically discuss each aspect of the research findings. Each point must be developed through a **clear and coherent argument, supported by original data and critically compared with findings and arguments from previous studies**. The discussion should integrate empirical or textual data with analytical interpretation; therefore, authors are **strongly discouraged from separating data description from analysis**. All direct

quotations must be clearly identified and distinguished from the author's original text. Each quotation must be accompanied by an appropriate reference provided in a citation using the **IEEE citation style** (numbered brackets). All paraphrased ideas derived from other scholars' works must also be cited.

The Third Aspect of the Results, Discussion, and Subsequent Sections

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced). Authors may include additional sections as necessary to present and analyze their research findings. Each section should be logically organized and directly contribute to the development of the article's central argument. Where appropriate, sections may be divided into several clearly titled subsections, presented in a numbered format, as illustrated below.

1. **Subsection as Part of Its Parent Section**

No special indentation is required for the body text under a subsection heading. The text should follow the same formatting and stylistic conventions as the main body of the article.

2. **Another Subsection**

Although additional subheadings may be used when necessary, authors are advised to avoid excessive subdivision. Arguments and explanations should be developed through well-structured narrative paragraphs. The use of lists or bullet points within the main text is discouraged in favor of coherent academic prose.

Theoretical Analysis

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced). This section is mandatory. Authors must provide a systematic analysis that applies **one specific theory** to **all findings previously presented in Section 3 (aspects 1, 2, and 3)**. The chosen theory—whether from relevant theory, must be clearly articulated, then applied consistently to each of the three findings. The goal is not to summarize or repeat the findings but to reinterpret, problematize, or illuminate them through a theoretical lens, thereby generating new analytical insights that advance the article's central argument and contribute to Islamic and Malay-Indonesian studies. Failure to provide this systematic theoretical analysis will result in the manuscript being returned for revision

Citation Style and References (IEEE Format)

SJIS adopts the **IEEE citation style**. References should be cited using consecutive numbers enclosed in square brackets, corresponding to the order in which they first appear in the manuscript.

Examples:

- Previous research demonstrates this phenomenon [1].
- Several studies support this finding [2], [3].
- Similar conclusions have been reported elsewhere [3]–[5].

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used only for explanatory or supplementary information and must not be used for bibliographic citations.

Reference List

References must be listed in the order of citation in the text rather than alphabetically. Authors should follow the IEEE reference format as illustrated below.

Book

[1] M. L. Fauzi, *Aligning Religious Law and State Law: Negotiating Legal Muslim Marriage in Pasuruan, East Java*. Leiden: Brill, 2023.

Book Chapter

[2] B. Adeney-Risakotta, "Traditional, Islamic and National Law in the Experience of Indonesian Muslim Women," in *Narratives of Muslim Womanhood and Women's Agency*. London: Routledge, 2018, pp. 82–97.

Journal Article

[3] A. H. Bello, "The Punishment for Adultery in Islamic Law and Its Application in Nigeria," *Journal of Islamic Law and Culture*, vol. 13, nos. 2–3, pp. 166–182, 2011.

Journal Article (Two Authors)

[4] M. L. Hakim and K. Nasution, "Accommodating Non-Muslim Rights: Legal Arguments and Legal Principles in the Islamic Jurisprudence of the Indonesian Supreme Court," *Oxford Journal of Law and Religion*, vol. 11, nos. 2–3, pp. 288–313, 2023.

Court Decision

[5] *Indonesian Constitutional Court Decision No. 30-74/PUU-XII/2014*, n.d.

Legislation

[6] *Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974*, n.d.

Website

[7] National Commission on Violence against Women, "Siaran Pers Komnas Perempuan tentang Perkawinan Anak," Aug. 3, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/... [Accessed: DD Month YYYY].

Doctoral Dissertation

[8] R. Lukito, "Islamic Law and Adat Encounter: The Experience of Indonesia," Ph.D. dissertation, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, 1997.

Personal Communication

[9] S. Sangdatun, personal communication, Oct. 27, 2022.

Note: Personal communications should be cited only within the text and should not be included in the reference list.

Reference Requirement

To ensure engagement with current scholarly debates, at least **50% of all references** must consist of **peer-reviewed journal articles published within the last ten years**.

Tables, Figures, and Other Illustrations

If tables, figures, images, or other visual illustrations are included, authors must provide high-resolution files as supplementary attachments to their submission. Visual materials should be used selectively and only when they directly contribute to the analysis. Whenever possible, authors are encouraged to present data and analyses in narrative form rather than relying heavily on visual representations.

All tables and figures must have **clear titles, be numbered consecutively, and be explicitly referenced within the text**.

Table 1

Title of the Table

Style of table	Description
Light shading	No left or right border
Text	Text content
Text	Text content

Source: Provide the data source here.

Figure 1

Title of the Figure



[Illustration]

Source: Google Maps, 2025 (or as appropriate).

Conclusion

(Book Antiqua, 12pt, single-spaced) The conclusion should synthesize the overall analysis and reaffirm the article's central argument and scholarly contribution. This section should be reflective and argumentative, rather than merely restating or summarizing the discussion presented in the preceding sections. The conclusion should consist of **2–3 coherent paragraphs**.

In the **first paragraph**, authors should succinctly summarize the main findings of the study, directly relating them to the research objectives and/or research questions. This summary should highlight the most significant insights without reiterating detailed empirical descriptions or analytical discussions presented earlier. In the **second paragraph**, authors should clearly articulate the scholarly contributions and implications of the study, particularly within the fields of Islamic studies and the Malay-Indonesian world. These may include theoretical contributions, methodological insights, or practical implications for legal interpretation, policy development, or institutional practice. In the **final paragraph (optional)**, authors may acknowledge the limitations of the research and offer recommendations for future studies. Such recommendations should be grounded in the study's findings and suggest meaningful directions for further research, rather than introducing new arguments or data.

Generative AI Usage Statement

Authors are required to disclose any use of generative AI or AI-assisted technologies in the preparation of their manuscripts. If such tools are employed, authors should briefly state the name of the tool or service and specify its purpose (e.g., language editing, grammar checking, or translation). They must also confirm that all outputs were reviewed and edited under human supervision. The use of generative AI is strictly limited to supportive functions and must not involve generating scholarly arguments, literature reviews, data, data analysis, or conclusions. Authors retain full responsibility for the originality, accuracy, argumentation, citations, and ethical integrity of their manuscripts. AI tools must not be credited as authors or contributors.

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Hakim, M. L., & Nasution, K. (2023). Accommodating Non-Muslim Rights: Legal Arguments and Legal Principles in the Islamic Jurisprudence of the Indonesian Supreme Court in the Post-New Order Era. *Oxford Journal of Law and Religion*, *11*(2–3), 288–313. https://doi.org/10.1093/ojlr/rwad004

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