



Title of Paper Should be Precise and Not More Than 14 Words

First Author^{1*}, Second Author (if any)²

¹First author's affiliations without any academic titles and/or job title

²Second author's affiliations (if any) without any academic titles and/or job title

*Corresponding Email: Corresponding author's email

Keywords:

Enter Keywords Here,
Minimum 3,
Maximum 5

ABSTRACT

The abstract for the full paper should not be more than 300 words. The major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes: 1) the overall purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated; 2) the basic design of the study; 3) major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis; and, 4) a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions.

Kata Kunci:

Masukkan Kata Kunci,
Minimum 3,
Maksimum 5

ABSTRAK

Tuliskan Judul dalam Bahasa Indonesia di Sini. Gantikan teks ini dengan terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia. Editor Bahasa akan membantu penulis yang tidak mengerti Bahasa Indonesia Isi abstrak sekurang-kurangnya memuat latar belakang kajian, tujuan, metode kajian, dan hasil yang didapat. Keseluruhan huruf dalam abstrak tidak lebih dari 300 kata.

INTRODUCTION

A strong introduction engages the reader in the problem of interest and provides a context for the study at hand. In introducing the research concern, the writer should provide a clear rationale for why the problem deserves new research, placing the study in the context of current knowledge and prior theoretical and empirical work on the topic. Moreover, the novelty of the research should be explained in the paragraph. The body of paper must be elaborated maximum 6.000 words including abstract and references. Use single spacing and justify alignment. For the margins, use 3 cm for top, 2,5 cm for left, right and bottom.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study.

Types of Literature Reviews

Below are forms of writing literature review. You can choose one of the forms to compose your literature review.

Argumentative Review

This method elaborates literature selectively in order to support or reject a pre-existing argument, deeply ingrained belief, or philosophical issues.

Integrative Review

Reviewing, critiquing, and synthesizing representative literature on a topic in an integrated manner in order to produce new frameworks and perspectives on the topic.

Historical Review

Few things rest in isolation from historical precedent.

Methodological Review

This form of review does not usually concentrate on what someone said (findings), but rather on how they came to say it (technique of analysis).

Systematic Review

This form gives a summary of available evidence relevant to a well-defined research question.

Theoretical Review

This form elaborates the body of theory that has formed around a certain topic, concept, theory, or phenomenon.

METHODOLOGY

The research methods should elaborate on the method utilized in addressing the issues including the method of analysis. In both quantitative and qualitative research, the use of appropriate methods of participants sampling, study design, measures, and statistical analysis critically influences the study's methodological soundness. A good methodology should be clean and clear. Clean means the use of appropriate, valid, and unflawed methods of sampling and use of instruments, procedures, and analyses. Clear means the ideal method is written in a clear manner, such that another researcher could duplicate the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results section should include a summary of the collected data and analyses, which follows from the analytic plan. All results should be described, including unexpected

findings. It is possible to add sections as needed. A section may consist of several sub-sections like the following example:

Section as Part of its Main Section

You do not need to add any special indentation in typing body text under sub-section heading. The body text here is typed just like any other body text.

Sub-Section

Although you may need another sub-heading under this sub-section, it is strongly not recommended to do so. Instead, please arrange your discussion and explanation in narrative paragraphs. In addition, listing style of text paragraph is also not suggested.

Another Sub-Section

Although another sub-heading under this sub-section is possible, it is highly suggested no to to do. Instead, use narrative paragraphs to organize your discussion and explanation. Furthermore, the listing style of text paragraph is not recommended.

Tables

Provide description before every table, graphic, or figure presented below, including source of reference. Each paragraph should consist of two sentences.

Table 1: The Name of Table

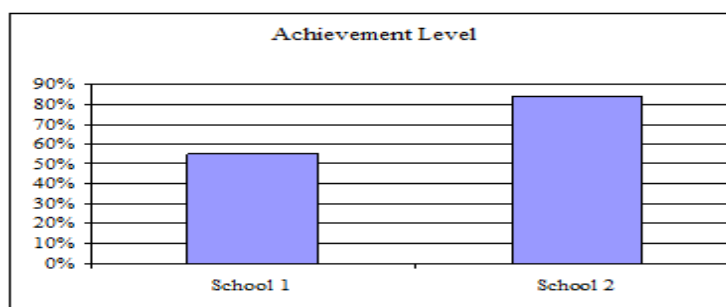
Head of Columns	Head of Columns: Initial capital, bold, 11 pt, center alignment.
Content	Content (Text: 11 pt, left alignment. Number: 11 pt, center alignment)

Source : Write source here

Figures

Leave enough space for the figure to avoid missing sentence due to overlapping or wrong image format. Use paragraph right after the figure, table, or graphic to describe the information.

Figure 1: Title of Figure (Initial capital, bold, 11 pt, center alignment)



Source: Sources must be written for every image, graph and table



Equations

To use equation created with MS Office Equation Editor, you need to select the entire line, then use copy and paste to place the equation in the new location. Labels of the equation should be written in line.

$$\frac{d[F_1]}{d\omega_2} = SAm_2 \cos \omega, \quad \frac{d[F_1]}{d\omega_3} = SAm_3 \cos \omega.$$

Citations

Citations follow the APA 6th style using body note format. Here's example quote:

- a. One author (Muhammad, 2008)
- b. Two joint authors (Hasan & Husain, 2019)
- c. Two separate authors (Ibrahim, 1998; Ismail, 2006)
- d. Two joint authors plus two separate authors (Khadijah, 2010; Fatimah & Maryam, 2015; Asiah, 2020)
- e. This is the example of citation when the author's name such as Adam (2012) is placed in a sentence.

CONCLUSIONS

In a conclusion, author summarizes and explains the implications of the work. Conclusion may contain recommendations for improvements to the method, or suggestions for future research on the subject.

REFERENCES

All references will be typed in the same format as text follow the latest APA style (www.apastyle.org). Authors are encouraged to employ a reference software such as Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote, Reference Manager, etc. The reference should consist of 80% primary source (i.e. journal article). Example:

- Al-Bukhari, M. bin I. (2002). *Shahih al-Bukhari*, Hadits Nomor 865, 893, & 2072. Beirut: Dar Ibn Katsir.
- Ali, S. R., Yamada, T., & Mahmood, A. (2015). Relationships of The Practice of Hijab, Workplace Discrimination, Social Class, Job Stress, and Job Satisfaction Among Muslim American Women. *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 52, 146-157.
- Cahya, B.T., Nadifa, F., Marpaung, M., & Ajuna, L.H. (2020). *The Consumer Behavior Among Muslim Millennials in Buying Sharia Stock in the City of Kudus*, Paper presented at the 7th Regional Accounting Conference, Malang, Indonesia.



- Coleman, J. M., & Hong, Y. Y. (2008). Beyond nature and nurture: The influence of lay gender theories on self-stereotyping. *Self and Identity*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15298860600980185>
- Hamali, H., & Yusuf, A. (2016). *Pemahaman Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*, cet. 1, Yogyakarta: CAPS.
- Ibrahim, A (2020). *Metodologi Penelitian Keuangan Syariah*. Banda Aceh: Sahifah.
- Kementerian Agama. (2012). *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya*, Jakarta: Sinergi Pustaka Indonesia.
- Natsir, M. (2012). *Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Dan Motivasi Islam Terhadap Kepuasan Kerja Dan Kinerja Pengelola Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Syariah Di Sulawesi Selatan*, (Disertasi), Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar.

Copyright Holder:

© Author, A., & Author, B. (Year)

First Publication Right:

Talaa : Journal of Islamic Finance

Department of Sharia Financial Management Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia

