Arba: Jurnal Studi Keislaman
p-ISSN: 3090-9260 | e-ISSN: 3090-6547
Vol. xx, No. xx, (Month Year), pages:
https://ejournal.albahriah-institut.org/index.php/arba

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Title in Indonesian, Arabic, or English, Maximum 20 words, Clear, Informative, and Represents the Content of the Writing and Avoids the Use of Abbreviations (Cambria, 14 pt, bold, capital letters, single spacing)

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Article History	Submitted	Revised	Accepted	Available Online
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Abstract
The abstract is written in English and Indonesian and consists of background, objectives, methods, results and conclusions. Abstract is written using Cambria font, 11 pt, 1 space, and the text length is 200-250 words.

Keywords: Write 3 to 5 words that contain specific concepts from the article, the separator between keywords is a semicolon ;

Abstrak
Abstrak ditulis menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia yang terdiri dari latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil dan kesimpulan. Abstrak ditulis dengan menggunakan font Cambria, 11 pt, spasi 1, dan panjang teks antara 200-250 kata.

Kata Kunci: Tuliskan 3 sampai 5 kata yang berisi konsep khusus dari artikel, pemisah antar kata kunci adalah titik koma ;

Introduction

Articles should be written in Indonesian, Arabic, or English, with a total length of between 4,000 and 8,000 words, including the title, abstract, citations, and bibliography. They should be typed in Cambria font, 12-point, 1.15 spacing (single spacing for direct quotations), and on A4 paper. The writing structure in the Arba Journal consists of an introduction, methods, results, discussion, and a conclusion.

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In preparing the introduction, the author must first explain the general context of the topic being addressed, providing a broad overview of the background of the problem that is the focus of the research. After that, it is important to demonstrate the relevance of the issue discussed, emphasizing its connection to current conditions, scientific developments, or societal needs. In this section, the author must emphasize the urgency of the research, namely, the reasons why this study is important to conduct at this time and how the research results can contribute to problem-solving or scientific development. To strengthen this argument, the author must conduct a review of previous literature sourced from credible scientific references. From this review, the author must identify knowledge gaps (research gaps), namely, aspects that have not been widely discussed, are still controversial, or require new approaches.

In presenting a literature review, the author must outline at least five previous research findings that are closely related to the topic being discussed. This presentation aims to demonstrate that the topic being discussed has a scientific basis and a clear position within the broader field of study. Each selected previous study must be explained concisely, including the focus of the research, the methodology used, and its main results or findings. Furthermore, the author must be able to clearly identify the differences between the current research and previous studies. These differences can include the object of study, the approach or methodology used, the theoretical framework adopted, the analytical perspective, or the scope and context of the research. Explaining these differences is important to emphasize the author's research contribution to the development of science. The author also needs to map the position of their research among the previous studies presented. This aims to demonstrate the continuity or sustainability of the research while also emphasizing the novelty of the topic being discussed.

Next, the author must explicitly clarify the research problem statement. This problem statement can be presented in the form of a clear and focused research question or through a narrative exposition that details the issue to be analyzed. Furthermore, the author must also clearly state the research objectives. These objectives not only describe what the research aims to achieve but also relate the potential theoretical and practical implications that may arise from the research. It is crucial to remember that the author must present an initial argument underlying why the research is important. This argument should be based on actual phenomena, gaps in the existing literature, or pressing practical needs, and explain the expected contribution of the research to enriching knowledge or providing solutions to existing problems.

All presentations should be written in a formal, coherent, and concise academic style, based on current scientific evidence. Authors should avoid ambiguity and redundancy in explaining ideas, ensuring the research presented is well-received by the academic community and provides a meaningful contribution

to the advancement of knowledge. The introduction should be no more than 1,000 words.

Method

The methods section should detail the research steps undertaken to allow for replication by other researchers. Authors are expected to specify the research approach (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed) and the type of method used (field study, literature review, experiment, case study, survey, document analysis, etc.). A description of the research location and timing should be included where relevant. Authors should also describe the population and sample, sampling techniques, and participant characteristics if the study involved respondents. Research instruments (such as questionnaires, interview guides, or observation sheets) should be described along with their validity and reliability procedures. Furthermore, data collection steps should be systematically outlined, followed by the data analysis techniques used, whether statistical, thematic, or other relevant analytical methods. If specific software or analysis tools were used, specify these. All explanations should be structured chronologically, consistently, objectively, and with sufficient detail to ensure scientific transparency and allow for future replication.

Results and Discussion

In this section, the author must present research data objectively and in detail. The results obtained should be explained through relevant text, tables, figures, or graphs. After presenting the results, the author should link them to the scientific discussion by analyzing, interpreting, and discussing them based on theory, previous research, or supporting references. The discussion should demonstrate the relationship between the research results and the research problem formulation and objectives. Avoid repetition of sentences in the introduction, discussion, and conclusion.

Table and figure titles are numbered and written in Cambria font, 10 pt, single-spaced. For table/figure explanations, it is best to use Table 1, Table 2, or Figure 1, Figure 2, followed by the Table/Figure caption. Arabic font in tables uses Traditional Arabic, 12 pt. Arabic writing (in other than tables) uses Traditional Arabic font, 16 pt, single-spaced. All terms or titles in Arabic must be transliterated following the Library of Congress (LC) Arabic-Latin transliteration guidelines. Direct quotations are typed with single-spaced and indented.

Table 1.
Table Title

Sub-Discussion

Authors are permitted to divide the discussion into subtopics to clarify the flow of analysis. Subtopics typically use subheadings that align with the main theme of the findings. Each subtopic should contain an in-depth explanation of a specific aspect of the research findings, complemented by a critical analysis and relevance to existing literature or concepts.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the core discussion discussed in the journal, including the main conclusions drawn from the analysis or research conducted. The author should also outline the implications of these results, the limitations of the study (if any), and suggestions for further research or development. Writing should be concise, concise, and focused on clarifying the journal's primary contribution to the field of study discussed.

Bibliography

The bibliography should contain at least 20 primary and secondary sources relevant to the research topic, published within the last 10 years, excluding classic books. Each source should come from a scientific journal, academic book, conference proceedings, or credible official document. The bibliography should consistently follow the citation style of the American Psychological Association (APA) 6th edition, including the author's name, year of publication, title, journal or publisher name, volume and edition number (if any), and DOI or official link for online references. Ensure all references cited in the manuscript are listed in the bibliography and vice versa, arranged alphabetically by the last name of the first author.

Examples of Citation Styles

In traditional societies, particularly among Muslims, receiving and honoring guests is considered a sign of high piety. In many regions, the tradition of entertaining guests with the finest cuisine is a tradition passed down through generations. Honoring guests is considered a social obligation, a sign of respect, brotherhood, and hospitality (Nurfaizi et al., 2024). However, in the modern era, significant changes have occurred in how people view and honor guests. Globalization and modernization have altered patterns of social interaction and influenced societal values and customs, including respect for guests. Increasingly busy lifestyles, technological advancements, and a growing culture of individualism have limited social interaction (Subhan, 2022). Honoring guests, previously considered a form of devotion to God and a noble character, is now often seen as a burden or an activity that disrupts daily routines (Hidayat et al., 2022).

Example of Bibliography

Book

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Al-Ghazālī, A. Ḥāmid M. ibn M. (2009). *Iḥyā' 'Ulūm Al-Dīn* (M. Zuhri, M. Mochtar, & M. Misbah (eds.)). Jakarta: CV. Asy Syifa'.

Article Journal

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Harahap, A. P., Is, F., & Julaiha P, J. (2025). Examining Ḥadīth on Women as a Source of Fitna: Thematic and Contextual Approaches. *Australian Journal of Islamic Studies*, *10*(2), 123–142. https://doi.org/10.55831/ajis.v10i2.745

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Iriani, D., Budiono, A., Fauzan, M., Mahfiana, L., Ningrum, E., & Masykuroh, E. (2024). Problematics of Intolerance Conflict Between Religious People in Islamic Law Politics in the Digitalization Era. *Proceedings of the 4th Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities and Social Science 2022 (BIS-HSS 2022)*, 1242–1250. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-118-0_141

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Women, U. (2022). *Progress of the World's Women 2022: Gender Equality in the Changing World of Work*. New York.

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