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The [Main] Title of the Article, Garamond Size 13 and Bold: The Second Title, If Needed, for Narrowing the Issues Discussed in the Article, Capitalized Each Word

First Author*
First Author Affiliation, City, Country
author email address (institutional preferred)

Second Author (Maximum of Five Authors)
Second Author Affiliation, City, Country
author email address (institutional preferred)

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*Corresponding Author

Abstract

The abstract must be written in 150–250 words, single-spaced, using 11-point Garamond 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 law studies. The abstract should go beyond merely describing the topic or outlining the article's structure. Instead, it should emphasize the key results and analytical contributions within the limited space available.

[*Insert the Indonesian version of the abstract below.*]

Keywords: mention only specific concepts [word or phrase], 3-5 concepts, truly conceptual words, and not too general ones.

Introduction

The introduction should contextualize the study and clearly position the article within relevant academic debates in law studies. 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 law studies under examination. This paragraph should explain how and why the issue manifests in the selected context and clarify its relevance to

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the analysis of law studies. 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, and Arabic terms should follow the transliteration system adopted by the *Living Fiqh: Journal of Islamic Law in Society*. The text should be written in Garamond font, 12-point size, with 1.15 line spacing and no additional spacing before or after paragraphs.

Methodology

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. 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. 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 law studies—guided the analysis. The methodology must be presented with sufficient clarity and precision to allow readers and reviewers to accurately assess the validity and reliability of the findings.

Results and Discussion (First Aspect of the Discussion)

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 in law studies.

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 the analysis of Quran and Hadith. 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. References to primary law sources and reputable academic literature in law studies should be appropriately incorporated to enhance the analytical depth of the discussion.

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 in law, enhance legal or socio-legal understanding, or provide insights for legal interpretation, policy development, or future research. 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 data or doctrinal analysis.

The Second Aspect of the Results and Discussion

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 footnote, formatted according to the **Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition (Notes and Bibliography)**. A reference must also be put at the end of every citation, paraphrasing ideas from someone's works. If the citation is taken from a book, it must be like this,[1] and the subsequent citation is like this.[2] A book with volumes[3] cited in a subsequent note[4]. Just mention the author's last name and the sorted version of the work's title. Examples of

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1 Muhammad Latif Fauzi, *Aligning Religious Law and State Law: Negotiating Legal Muslim Marriage in Pasuruan, East Java*, (Boston: Brill, 2023), 7.

2 Fauzi, *Aligning Religious Law and State Law*, 9.

3 Wahbah al-Zuḥailī, *Al-Fiqh al-Islamī wa Adillatuhu*, vol. 8, 5 (Damsyik: Dār Al-Fikr, 1985), 125.

4 Al-Zuḥailī, *Al-Fiqh al-Islamī wa Adillatuhu*, 8: 127.

references other than a book are articles in a journal,[5] or this journal,[6] websites,[7] laws,[8] court verdict,[9] interview results,[10] book chapters,[11] and a Ph.D. thesis.[12] For online sources, authors must include the complete URL and the date of access. Authors should ensure that all citations are accurate, consistent, and used to support analytical claims rather than merely to describe the sources.

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

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.

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.

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.

Bibliography

The reference list should comprehensively represent both the breadth and depth of the literature relevant to the research focus. Authors must ensure that every work cited in the text appears in the reference list and, conversely, that all references listed are cited within the manuscript. The references should include a balanced selection of primary and secondary sources that are directly pertinent to the topic and the study's analytical framework.

Authors are expected to rely substantially on scholarly works from reputable academic publications, particularly peer-reviewed journals, which should constitute approximately 50% or more of the total references. Additionally, the reference list should

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5 Abdulmajeed Hassan Bello, "The Punishment for Adultery in Islamic Law and its Application in Nigeria," *Journal of Islamic Law and Culture* 13, no. 2–3 (October 2011): 166–82.

6 Muhammad Lutfi Hakim and Khoiruddin Nasution, "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, no. 2–3 (July 25, 2023): 288–313.

7 National Commission on Violence against Women, "Siaran Pers Komnas Perempuan tentang Perkawinan Anak Merupakan Praktik Berbahaya (Harmful Practice) yang Menghambat Indonesia Emas 2045," August 3, 2021, https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komnas-perempuan-tentang-perkawinan-anak-merupakan-praktik-berbahaya-harmful-practice-yang-menghambat-indonesia-emas-2045-3-agustus-2021.

8 "Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974," Article 1.

9 "Indonesian Constitutional Court Decision No. 30-74/PUU-XII/2014."

10 Sri Sangdatun, Judge of the Wonosari Religious Court, October 27, 2022.

11 Bernard Adeney-Risakotta, "Traditional, Islamic and National Law in the Experience of Indonesian Muslim Women," in *Narratives of Muslim Womanhood and Women's Agency* (United Kingdom: Routledge, 2018), 82–97.

12 Ratno Lukito, "Islamic Law and Adat Encounter: The Experience of Indonesia" (Canada, McGill University, 1997), 11.

demonstrate engagement with recent and up-to-date literature, preferably published within the last ten years, unless older sources are essential due to their foundational or classical significance. Authors are required to use **Zotero software** to manage references. All references must be listed alphabetically and consistently follow the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition (Notes and Bibliography) or Chicago Manual of Style, 18th Edition (Notes and Bibliography). Examples of reference formats for various types of sources are provided in the Bibliography section of this template; authors are expected to follow these examples closely when preparing their manuscripts.

Figures, Tables, 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

No.	What	How
1.	Style of table	The table should be written in light shading without any left or right border
2.	Text	Text
3.	Text	Text

Source: Provide the data source here.

Figure 1
Title of the Figure



Source: Google Maps, 2025.

Conclusion

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 law studies. These may include theoretical contributions, methodological insights, or practical implications. 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. Authors should ensure that the conclusion logically closes the article and reinforces the study's significance within broader academic debates on the law studies.

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References (Lora, Size 12, Capitalized Each Word, Bold)

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