

Journal of Islamic History

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TEMPLATE KONTEN ARTIKEL

Scopus-Oriented / 5,000 – 7,000 Words

Bagian / Section	Bahasa Indonesia	English	Target Ideal
Judul / Title	Judul	Title	15 – 25
Abstrak / Abstract	Abstrak	Abstract	200 – 250
Kata Kunci / Keywords	Kata kunci	Keywords	20 – 30
1. Pendahuluan / Introduction	Latar belakang, kajian pustaka, gap, pertanyaan, argumentasi	Background, literature review, gap, questions, argument	1,000 – 1,300
2. Teori & Metode / Theory & Methods	Teori + metode sejarah	Theory + historical method	700 – 900
3. Pembahasan / Discussion	Kronologi + analisis	Chronology + analysis	2,700 – 3,500

Bagian / Section	Bahasa Indonesia	English	Target Ideal
4. Kesimpulan / Conclusion	Temuan + kontribusi	Findings + contribution	350 – 500
TOTAL	±5.000 – 7.000 kata	±5,000 – 7,000 words	Ideal ±6,000

KOMPONEN ARTIKEL / ARTICLE COMPONENT	PANDUAN BAHASA INDONESIA / INDONESIAN GUIDELINE	ENGLISH GUIDELINE	PERKIRAAN KATA / WORD COUNT	SILAHKAN CEKLIS (√) YANG SUDAH SESUAI
JUDUL / TITLE	Judul harus spesifik, historis, problematis, dan menunjukkan fenomena, lokasi, periode, dan/atau persoalan utama . Hindari judul yang hanya deskriptif seperti “ <i>Sejarah Islam di Desa X.</i> ” Judul ideal menunjukkan persoalan yang diperdebatkan dan kontribusi artikel.	The title should be specific, historical, analytical, and indicate the phenomenon, locality, period, and/or central historical problem . Avoid merely descriptive titles such as “ <i>The History of Islam in Village X.</i> ” An ideal title should indicate the historical problem and the article’ s contribution.	15 – 25	
ABSTRAK / ABSTRACT	Abstrak terdiri atas satu paragraf dan memuat: latar belakang/problem, research gap, tujuan, metode sejarah, sumber utama, temuan, dan	The abstract should consist of one paragraph and include the research problem, research gap, objectives, historical method, major sources, key	200 – 250	

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	kontribusi artikel. Hindari kutipan dan catatan kaki. Jangan hanya mengatakan “penelitian ini membahas” ; tampilkan hasil utama penelitian.	findings, and scholarly contribution. Avoid citations and footnotes. Do not merely state what the article discusses; clearly present its principal findings.		
KATA KUNCI / KEYWORDS	Gunakan 4 - 6 kata/frasa yang merepresentasikan tema, lokasi, periode, konsep, dan pendekatan.	Use 4 - 6 words or phrases representing the theme, locality, period, key concepts, and methodological/theoretical approach.	4-6	
1. PENDAHULUAN / INTRODUCTION	Pendahuluan harus membangun <i>historical problem</i> . Alurnya: fenomena → persoalan → penelitian terdahulu → research gap → pertanyaan → argumentasi → kontribusi.	The introduction should establish a clear <i>historical problem</i> . Its structure should move from phenomenon → problem → previous scholarship → research gap → research questions → argument → contribution.	1, 000 - 1, 300	
1.1 Latar Belakang Masalah / Research Background	Jelaskan fenomena sejarah dan alasan mengapa objek tersebut penting. Mulai dari konteks	Explain the historical phenomenon and why the subject matters. Move from the broader	450 - 600	

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	umum menuju lokalitas penelitian. Fokus pada persoalan sejarah, bukan uraian geografis.	historical context toward the specific locality. Focus on the historical problem rather than providing an excessive geographical description.		
1.2 Konteks Historis / Historical Context	Berikan konteks sosial, politik, ekonomi, budaya, dan keagamaan yang relevan dengan persoalan penelitian.	Provide the relevant social, political, economic, cultural, and religious context necessary for understanding the historical problem.	150 – 200	
1.3 Penelitian Terdahulu / Kajian Pustaka / Previous Studies & Literature Review	Petakan penelitian terdahulu, terutama artikel jurnal internasional . Jangan hanya membuat daftar pendapat peneliti. Bangun dialog antarpemikiran dan tunjukkan perkembangan historiografi.	Map previous scholarship, particularly international journal articles . Do not merely summarize individual studies. Engage different scholarly positions and demonstrate how the existing historiography has developed.	250 – 350	
1.4 Historiographical Gap / Research Gap	Jelaskan secara eksplisit: apa yang sudah diketahui, apa yang belum diketahui, mengapa kekosongan itu penting, dan bagaimana artikel mengisinya.	Explicitly explain what is already known, what remains unknown, why the gap matters, and how the article addresses it.	100 – 150	

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1.5 Pertanyaan Penelitian / Research Questions	Rumuskan 1 – 3 pertanyaan yang dapat dijawab berdasarkan sumber sejarah. Pertanyaan harus spesifik dan operasional.	Formulate 1 – 3 specific and researchable questions that can be answered through historical evidence.	50 – 75	
1.6 Argumentasi dan Kontribusi / Argument and Contribution	Nyatakan tesis utama artikel. Jelaskan apakah penelitian mengoreksi, memperluas, mempertajam, atau menawarkan interpretasi baru terhadap historiografi.	State the article' s central thesis. Explain whether the study corrects, extends, refines, or offers a new interpretation of existing historiography.	100 – 150	
2. TEORI DAN METODE PENELITIAN / THEORY AND RESEARCH METHODS	Bagian ini menjelaskan kerangka konseptual dan proses penelitian sejarah. Metode sejarah wajib digunakan , meliputi heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi.	This section explains the conceptual framework and historical research process . The historical method is mandatory , including heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography.	700 – 900	
2.1 Kerangka Teoretis/Konseptual / Theoretical or Conceptual Framework	Pilih teori yang relevan dan benar-benar digunakan dalam analisis. Misalnya local history, microhistory,	Select a relevant theoretical or conceptual framework that is actually used in the analysis, such as local	200 – 250	

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	Islamicization, collective memory, religious authority, network theory, cultural negotiation, subaltern history, atau decolonial historiography.	history, microhistory, Islamicization, collective memory, religious authority, network theory, cultural negotiation, subaltern history, or decolonial historiography.		
2.2 Pendekatan Penelitian / Research Approach	Jelaskan apakah penelitian menggunakan pendekatan sejarah lokal, sejarah mikro, sejarah sosial, sejarah budaya, sejarah intelektual , atau pendekatan lain. Jelaskan alasan pilihannya.	Explain whether the study employs local history, microhistory, social history, cultural history, intellectual history , or another relevant approach, and justify its selection.	100 - 150	
2.3 Heuristik / Heuristics	Jelaskan proses pencarian dan pengumpulan sumber. Utamakan arsip, manuskrip, kitab, babad, surat, koran sezaman, dokumen pemerintah, dokumen pesantren, foto, artefak, makam, wawancara, dan tradisi lisan .	Explain how historical sources were located and collected. Priority should be given to archives, manuscripts, religious texts, chronicles, letters, contemporary newspapers, government records, pesantren records, photographs, artifacts, tombs,	150 - 200	

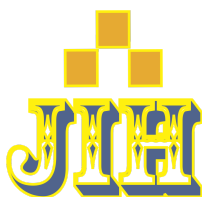
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		interviews, and oral traditions.		
2.4 Kritik Sumber / Source Criticism	Jelaskan kritik eksternal dan kritik internal . Untuk sumber lisan, jelaskan identitas dan posisi informan, konteks wawancara, potensi bias, dan proses verifikasi.	Explain both external and internal criticism . For oral sources, discuss the informants' position, interview context, potential biases, and verification procedures.	100 – 150	
2.5 Interpretasi / Interpretation	Jelaskan bagaimana fakta yang telah diverifikasi dihubungkan dan ditafsirkan. Teori digunakan untuk membaca hubungan antara fakta, aktor, struktur, kontinuitas, perubahan, konflik, dan negosiasi.	Explain how verified historical facts are connected and interpreted. The theoretical framework should be used to analyze relationships among facts, actors, structures, continuity, change, conflict, and negotiation.	100 – 150	
2.6 Historiografi / Historiography	Jelaskan bagaimana hasil interpretasi disusun menjadi narasi sejarah. Hubungkan sejarah lokal dengan konteks	Explain how the interpreted historical evidence is transformed into a coherent historical narrative. Connect local history to regional,	75 – 100	

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	regional, nasional, atau global.	national, and/or global contexts.		
2.7 Triangulasi Sumber / Source Triangulation	Jelaskan bagaimana informasi dari berbagai sumber dibandingkan. Perbedaan antarsumber tidak harus dihilangkan; perbedaan tersebut dapat menjadi bagian dari analisis sejarah.	Explain how evidence from different sources is compared and cross-checked. Differences between sources do not necessarily have to be eliminated; they may themselves constitute valuable historical evidence.	75 – 100	
3. PEMBAHASAN / DISCUSSION	Bagian terpanjang dan inti artikel. Pembahasan wajib kronologis , tetapi tidak boleh sekadar menceritakan peristiwa. Setiap periode harus menghasilkan analisis dan argumentasi.	The longest and central section of the article. The discussion must be chronological , but should not become merely narrative. Each historical period should generate analysis and argument.	2, 700 – 3, 500	
3.1 Kondisi Awal / Initial Historical Conditions	Rekonstruksi keadaan sebelum periode utama. Bahas kondisi sosial, politik, ekonomi, budaya, dan keagamaan yang menjadi <i>historical baseline</i> .	Reconstruct the conditions preceding the main period under study. Discuss the social, political, economic, cultural, and religious	300 – 450	

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		conditions that constitute the historical baseline.		
3.2 Fase Awal: Kontak dan Kemunculan Islam / Early Phase: Contact and Emergence of Islam	Rekonstruksi kapan, bagaimana, melalui jalur apa, dan oleh siapa Islam mulai hadir. Gunakan sumber primer dan lakukan kritik terhadap narasi tradisional.	Reconstruct when, how, through which channels, and through whom Islam first emerged in the locality. Use primary sources and critically examine traditional narratives.	500 – 650	
3.3 Fase Perkembangan dan Konsolidasi / Development and Consolidation	Jelaskan perkembangan Islam melalui ulama, pesantren, masjid, pendidikan, perdagangan, perkawinan, jaringan keluarga, organisasi, atau institusi sosial. Analisis mekanisme perubahan.	Analyze the development of Islam through scholars, pesantren, mosques, education, trade, marriage, family networks, organizations, and social institutions. Focus on the mechanisms of historical change.	550 – 700	
3.4 Fase Konflik, Negosiasi, atau Adaptasi / Conflict, Negotiation, or Adaptation	Analisis hubungan Islam dengan tradisi lokal, masyarakat adat, kekuasaan, elite, organisasi keagamaan, atau kelompok sosial lain, jika didukung sumber.	Analyze the relationship between Islam and local traditions, indigenous communities, political authorities, elites, religious organizations, or other social	450 – 600	

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		groups , where supported by historical evidence.		
3.5 Fase Transformasi / Transformation	Jelaskan perubahan jangka panjang dalam otoritas agama, identitas, pendidikan, ritual, institusi, budaya, politik, ekonomi, dan relasi sosial . Gunakan konsep <i>continuity and change</i> .	Examine long-term transformations in religious authority, identity, education, ritual practices, institutions, culture, politics, economy, and social relations . Employ the concept of <i>continuity and change</i> .	450 – 600	
3.6 Analisis Historiografis / Historiographical Analysis	Tarik temuan lokal ke persoalan historiografi yang lebih luas. Apa kontribusinya terhadap pemahaman tentang Islamisasi, Islam Nusantara, jaringan ulama, Islam dan tradisi lokal, atau sejarah masyarakat?	Relate the local findings to broader historiographical debates. What do they contribute to our understanding of Islamization, Islam in the Indonesian archipelago, ulama networks, Islam and local traditions, or social history?	400 – 500	
4. KESIMPULAN / CONCLUSION	Jawab pertanyaan penelitian secara langsung. Tegaskan temuan utama, argumentasi, dan kontribusi historiografis .	Directly answer the research questions. Clearly state the main findings, central argument, and	350 – 500	

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	Hindari sekadar mengulang pembahasan.	historiographical contribution. Avoid simply repeating the discussion.		
DAFTAR PUSTAKA / REFERENCES	Utamakan sumber primer sejarah dan artikel jurnal internasional . Sumber sekunder digunakan untuk membangun dialog akademik. Gunakan gaya sitasi yang ditentukan jurnal, dengan rekomendasi Chicago Notes and Bibliography untuk artikel sejarah.	Prioritize primary historical sources and international journal articles . Secondary sources should primarily facilitate scholarly dialogue. Follow the journal's required citation style; Chicago Notes and Bibliography is recommended for historical research.	Tidak dihitung / Not counted	



Title of Paper is expressed in 12 – 15 Words, Arial Font, 16pt, 1 Space, Bold

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Submitted: 15 April 2021	Revision Required: 20 Mei 2021	Published: 15 Juni 2021
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Abstract (English)

The abstract should be one paragraph with the same font and format as given here (1 space, Arial, 12, Italic, and Justify). Abstract should be between 150-200 words followed by 3-5 keywords. Write the paper first followed by the abstract which should succinctly describe your entire paper. Begin with a brief summary of the purpose and then continue on with a summary of each section of your paper.

Keywords: *3-5 words, arial font, 12pt, italic*

Abstrak (Indonesian)

Abstrak harus ditampilkan dalam font dan format sebagaimana telah disebutkan dalam abstrak Bahasa Inggris di atas. Tolong jangan diubah format ini. Jumlah kata dalam abstrak antara 150-200 kata diikuti oleh 3-5 kata kunci.

Kata Kunci: *3-5 kata, arial, 12, italic*

INTRODUCTION (Arial, 12pt, Bold, Capital Letters)

The purpose of an introduction is to justify the reasons for writing about your topic. Your goal in this section is to introduce the topic to the reader, provide an overview of previous research on the topic, and identify your own hypothesis, research, or study.

If you introduce and define key words in your abstract, you need to introduce and define them in this section with Arial Font, 12 pt, and 1,5 space. All the subheadings in this section should be in Bold, Arial Font, 12pt, and 1,5 space. The first letter of each word in subheading should be in capital. Introduction consists of *Background of the Study, Problems/Aims, Review of Literature or Previous Research, and Theoretical Framework* (2-3 pages). From INTRODUCTION to CONCLUSION it should be **6000 – 7000 words** or 18/25 pages.

First Sub heading: Arial, 12, Bold, italic, justify, sentence case

Second sub heading : Arial, 12, italic, justify, sentence case

METHODS (Arial, 12pt, Bold, Capital Letters)

This section explains the rationale for the application of specific procedures or **techniques** used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understand the research problem/project, thereby, allow the readers to critically evaluate your project's/study's overall validity and reliability. All the subheadings in this section should be in Arial Font, 12 pt, and 1,5 space. The first letter of each word in subheading should be in capital letter. There is no methodology for non research paper.

First Sub heading : Arial, 12pt, Bold, italic, justify, sentence case

Second Sub heading : Arial, 12, italic, justify, sentence case

DISCUSSION (Arial, 12pt, Bold, Capital Letters)

The discussion is written to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the issues being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you have taken the findings into consideration. It should connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; this section should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

The research findings in the form of research data are further discussed or critically interpreted with particular relevant theoretical approach. Data can also be supported with the presentation of tables, images, etc. Captions for table is written above it with sequenced numbering so that it can be easily referred to, though not put under the pointing sentence/ paragraph. Line (border) to the table is made minimalist by eliminating the vertical lines and leaving horizontal lines deemed necessary. Captions for images are placed below the picture, also with providing sequenced numbering. One page only accommodates a table or an image with a maximum of two-thirds the size of the page (size adjusted as efficiently as possible).

No.	Article Writing Systematic	Compliance
1	Introduction	Too wordy, less relevant
2	Methodology	Less elaborated / weak
3	Discussion	Interpretation is less critical
4	Conclusion	Repeating the findings and discussion
Editor's Decision		To be Revised / Declined

Table 1. Article Writing Systematic Compliance Form
First Sub heading : Arial, 12pt, Bold, italic, justify, sentence case

Second Sub heading : Arial, 12, italic, justify, sentence case

CONCLUSION (Arial, 12pt, Bold, Capital Letters)

The conclusion is intended to help the readers understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. It is not just a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. All the subheadings in this section should be in Arial Font, 12 pt, and 1,5 space. The first letter of each word in subheading should be capital.

REFERENCES

The reference should use APA 6th referencing style. It should be typed in Alphabetical Order, Arial Font, 12 pt, and 1,5 space with 20 references minimum requirements. It is suggested to use reference software like Mendeley or Zotero.

- Gore, A. (2006). *An inconvenient truth: The planetary emergency of global warming and what we can do about it*. Emmaus, PA: Rodale.
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