

ARTICLE TITLE, ABOUT 16 WORDS, GIVING THE RESEARCH DESCRIPTION (BOOK OLD STYLE 12, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1, SPACING AFTER 6 PT)

The First Author's Name¹, The Second Author's Name², and soon³
(Book Old Style 10, Line spacing 1)

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Keyword 1,

Keyword 2,

Keyword 3.

Abstract (Book Old Style 10, Bold, Line Spacing 1, Spacing before 6 pt, Spacing after 2 pt)

Write down here your paper's abstract in one paragraph consisting of 150-200 words. Abstract should contain: (1) the main question and the background of the discussed issue; (2) the research novelty; (3) how the question is discussed in the paper or methodology; and (4) the main result of the discussion. Other important matters discussed in the paper that significantly contribute to the final result of the research may be noted here, but you have to consider, however, the limited space of the abstract. The abstract is written in two languages; English and Bahasa Indonesia, typing uses line spacing 1 or single, font size 10, font Book Old Style with the margins narrower than the right and left margins of the main text. The keywords need to be included to reflect the problem context of the research and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. The keywords can be one word or compound words. The number of keywords is 3-5 words.

Tuliskan di sini abstrak makalah anda dalam satu paragraf berkisar antara 150-200 kata. Abstrak harus berisi: (1) pertanyaan utama dan latar belakang masalah yang dibahas; (2) kebaruan penelitian; (3) bagaimana pertanyaan dibahas dalam makalah atau metodologi; dan (4) hasil utama diskusi. Hal-hal penting lain yang dibahas dalam makalah ini yang secara signifikan berkontribusi pada hasil akhir penelitian dapat dicatat di sini, tetapi anda harus mempertimbangkan penulisannya dalam ruang abstrak yang terbatas. Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa; Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia, pengetikan abstrak dilakukan dengan spasi 1 front 10 jenis huruf Book Old Style dengan margin yang lebih sempit dari margin kanan dan kiri teks utama. Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah pokok yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata-kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau gabungan kata. Jumlah kata-kata kunci 3-5 kata.

INTRODUCTION (Book Old Style 11, Bold, Line Spacing 1.15)

The following introduction “Antmind Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence and Social Studies” comprises 3-5 paragraphs structured sequentially with the main background, statement of scientific novelty, and research problem or hypothesis. Ultimately, the introduction should state the purpose of the article review and the arguments or benefits of the article in a global context. Literature references must be based on international studies related to the raised topic.

METHODS

Writing the methodology section requires a clear and detailed explanation of how the research will be conducted. Firstly, you need to explain the research design you have chosen and the reasons behind this selection. For instance, are you conducting an experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention or a correlational study to understand the relationship between variables?

Following that, you need to identify the population that is the focus of your research and how you will select a sample from that population. Explain the inclusion and exclusion criteria as well as the sampling technique to be used. For example, will you use simple random sampling, stratified sampling, or perhaps purposive sampling?

Next, describe the instruments and materials that will be used to collect data. This could be questionnaires, interviews, observations, or other measures. Explain why these instruments were chosen and what steps you have taken to ensure their validity and reliability.

After that, explain the data collection procedures in detail. How will you implement the chosen instruments? How will you ensure the accuracy and reliability of the collected data? Also, include information about the research schedule, including the main stages from planning to completion of the study.

Furthermore, explain the data analysis techniques you will use. Will you use descriptive statistics, inferential analysis, or qualitative analysis methods? Provide the rationale behind the selection of a particular analysis technique and how it will provide the insights needed to answer your research questions.

This section consists of results and discussion. Each result must be supported by adequate data. Then, the results must be able to answer the research question or hypothesis stated previously in the introduction.

"Indirect quotations are made if the statement is in the nature of a fatwa, rule, procession, statement in a foreign/regional language." (Interview, name of source, position of source, city, year)

In the case of collecting images, they must be accompanied by **Figure 1** and so on.



Figure 1. Antmind Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence and Social Studies

Table 1. Antmind Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence and Social Studies

Sub title 1	Sub title 2	Sub title 3
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xxx	Xxx	Xxx
Xxx	Xxx	Xxx
Xxx	xxx	xxx
Source data: Processing data (2024)		

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

This section is the main part of the research findings and is usually the longest part of an article. The research findings presented in this section are “clean” results. In the subheadings of this section, there are detailed parts in the form of sub-topics without number format. In this article there are no subheadings such as “the research findings,” “the research methodology,” but the subheadings are in the form of topics and the direct discussion based on the research topic. As a result, the writers are free to make subheadings based on their research findings.

The research findings in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous research or with existing theories. The interpretation of the findings is carried out using logic, related theories, and relevant research. For this purpose, there must be journal references from the relevant research consisting of a recommended 80% of all references made in the article.

DISCUSSION

The discussion in this article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and the research questions; (2) show how the findings were arrived at; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the findings with established theoretical structure and knowledge; and (5) bring up new theories or modify the existing theories.

This part highlights the most significant results, but do not repeat what has been written in the Finding section. The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated and to explain any new understanding or insights that emerged as a result of your study of the problem. A combined Finding and Discussion section is often appropriate.

Please note that all names/references mentioned in the text/article, they should be listed in the References section. Names that are not mentioned in the text/article, they should be removed from the References section.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion provides the answers for the formulation of the problem or the research questions that are explicitly stated in the introduction and described in the content section. The conclusion must be clear, concrete and explicit. In the conclusion, it is suggested to include the relevance and the development of new ideas which are the essence of the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Remarks are primarily addressed to research funders. Acknowledgments can also be dedicated to people who contributed to the research.

REFERENCES

References must be complete and in accordance with the references presented in the body of the article. All references mentioned in the body of the article must be included in the bibliography. To indicate the quality of the scientific articles, the sources from scholarly journals must be 80% of sources cited. **Our journal recommends references of approximately 20-30 sources, whether from books, journals and other sources.** Journal references are arranged alphabetically and are grouped based on the type of references, such as textbooks, scientific journals, papers and articles, interviews and online sources. Reference writing style uses Mendeley reference manager with the the *APA 7th edition*. The Book Old Style font size is 11 with top margin 0 inch and bottom margin 1.75 inches, line spacing 1, space before 6 pt, and space after 6 pt. The author's last name is put in the beginning of references. Since the settings for writing the books and the journals in the Mendeley application system is automatic, only specific sections need to be explained as follows:

Book

Az-Zuhaily, W. (1985). *Al-Fiqh al-Islami wa Adillatuhu*. Dar Al-Fikr.

Book Section

Teubner, G. (2017). How the law thinks: toward a constructivist epistemology of law. In *Legal Theory and the Social Sciences* (pp. 205–235). Routledge.

Conference/Proceeding

Sanjaya, W. S. M., Anggraeni, D., Nurrahman, F. I., Kresnadjaja, W. G., Dewi, I. P., Mira, Aliah, H., & Marlina, L. (2018). Qibla Finder and Sholat Times Based on Digital Compass, GPS and Microprocessor. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 288, 012149. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/288/1/012149>

Journal

Bukido, R., Haris, C., Rosyadi, M. A. R., & Suleman, Z. (2023). Reception of Marriage Age Limit in Marriage Law in Indonesia. *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v7i1.15245>

Thesis

Marsyaulina, A. (2018). *Antropomorfisme Pada Gotouchi-Kyara Funasshi*. Universitas Indonesia.

Website

Shabrina, N. F. (2022). *Begini Kondisi Herry Wirawan Seusai Dijatuhi Vonis Mati*. JPNN. <https://m.jpnn.com/news/begini-kondisi-herry-wirawan-seusai-dijatuhi-vonis-mati>