THE TITLE MUST BE SHORT, CONCISE, INFORMATIVE, AND NOT EXCEED 12 WORDS ← 14pt Times New Roman, bold

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Write Author names without title and professional positions such as Prof., Dr., Production Manager, etc. Do not abbreviate your lastfamily name. Always give your First and Last names. Write clear affiliation of all Authors. Affiliation includes: name of university, address, and country. Please indicate Corresponding Author (include email address).

Abstract ← 11pt Times New Roman, bold

Keywords: *Islamic Studies, Graduate School, Scholars. ← 11pt, Times New Roman, italic*

Write Abstract in English and Indonesia. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract. Consider it the advertisement of your article. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning, Abstract should be precise and honest. Please follow word limitations (The abstract should be less than 150 words; each of the two languages above). ← 11pt, Times New Roman, regular

Keywords are the labels of your manuscript and critical to correct indexing and searching. Therefore the keywords should represent the content and highlight of your article. The keywords should be 2 to 5 phrases.Use only those abbreviations that are firmly established in the field. e.g. DNA. Each words/phrase in keyword should be separated by a comma (,).

Introduction ← 12pt, Times New Roman, bold

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results (Abdul Mustaqim 2020). ← 12pt Times New Roman, regular .

Method ← 12pt, Times New Roman, bold

This section describes the tools of analysis along with the data and their sources.

Result and Discussion ← 12pt, Times New Roman, bold

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences? ← 12pt Times New Roman, regular

Six levels of heading are allowed as follows:

1. **Level 1 ← 12pt, Times New Roman, bold**
    a. Level 2 ← 12pt, Times New Roman, regular
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                (1) Level 5 ← 12pt, Times New Roman, regular
                    (a) Level 6 ← 12pt, Times New Roman, regular

Conclusion ← 12pt, Times New Roman, bold

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway. ← 12pt Times New Roman, regular

References ← 12pt, Times New Roman, bold

This section lists only the papers, books, or other types of publications referred in the manuscript. Reference must be noted in footnote and bibliography according to **Chicago Manual of Style 18th Edition (author-date)** (Irawan et al. 2021)**.** Please use Reference Manager Applications like Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. ← 12pt Times New Roman, regular

References example:

Chaer, Abdul. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2003. ←**Book**

Rippin, Andrew. "The Reception of Euro-American Scholarship on the Qur'an and Tafsir: An Overview." *Journal of Qur'anic Studies* 14, 1 (2012): 1-8. ←**Journal**

Clancey, W.J. "Communication, Simulation, and In-telligent Agents: Implications of Personal Intelligent Machines for Medical Education". *In Proceedings of the Eighth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2011, 556-560. ←**Conference Proceeding**

Rice, J. "Poligon: A System for Parallel Problem Solving", Technical Report, KSL-86-19, Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford Univ, 2014. ←**Report**

Clancey, W.J. "Transfer of Rule-Based Expertise through a Tutorial Dialogue". *PhD Dissertation*, Department of Computer Science, Stanford University, 2013. ←**Thesis**

Ivey, K.C. Citing Internet sources URL http://www.eei- alex.com/eye/utw/ 96aug. html. (Accessible 2 September 2012). ←**Website**

TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINE

Transliteration of Alphabetic Character

b	=	ب	s	=	س	k	=	ك
t	=	ت	sy	=	ش	l	=	ل
ṡ	=	ث	ṣ	=	ص	m	=	م
j	=	ج	ḍ	=	ض	n	=	ن
ḥ	=	ح	ṭ	=	ط	w	=	و
kh	=	خ	ẓ	=	ظ	h	=	ه
d	=	د	‘	=	ع	’	=	ء
ż	=	ذ	g	=	غ	ya	=	ي
r	=	ر	f	=	ف			
z	=	ز	q	=	ق			

Note

1. Short Arabic vocal is transliterated with : *a* *i* *u*
   Example : *fa‘ala*, *żukira*, *yażhabu*.
2. Long Arabic vocal is transliterated with : *ā* *ī* *ū*
   Example : *jāhiliyyah*, *karīm*, *furūḍ*.
3. *Sukun* Arabic is transliterated with : *ai* *au*
   Example : *bainakum*, *qaul*.
4. A word that ends with a *tā’ marbuṭah* (ة) is transliterated with or with out “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *tā’ marbuṭah* (ة) is transliterated as “t”.
   Example : *ḥikmah*, *zakātul fiṭri*, *karāmah al-auliyaā’*.
5. An article *Alīf-Lām Qamariyyah* is transliterated as *al-*; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *Alĭf-Lām Syamsiyyah* is transliterated with following first characters of word.
   Example : *al-qiyās*, *asy-syams*.