Darul Hikmah, Vol. 13 No. 1, 2027, Page 1-17
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61086/jstiudh
P-ISSN: 2442-6520 E-ISSN: 2964-3449
stiudarulhikmah.ac.id

Darul Hikmah
Jurnal Penelitian Hadits dan Tafsir

Title in English (Times New Roman, 14 pt, Bold, Center)

Title in Arabic (Arabic Typesetting, 22 pt, Bold, Center)

Title in Indonesia (Times New Roman, 14 pt, Bold, Center)

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Abstract

Introduction: The abstract comes after the title page in the manuscript. Abstract must be integrated and independent, consisting of a brief background of the study and clearly stating the research objective in the field of Hadith and Tafsir studies. **Methods:** Describe the research method applied in the study, such as library research, thematic (mawḍū'ī), analytical (taḥlīlī), comparative (muqāran), historical, philological, qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods, as appropriate. **Results:** Report the principal findings of the study, emphasizing its contribution to the development of Hadith and Tafsir scholarship and its relevance to the research problem. **Conclusion and suggestion:** The conclusion should correspond to the research objectives and present the main implications or recommendations of the study. However, the abstract should be written as a single paragraph without these headers. For this reason, references should be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Abstract must be written using 150 until 250 words, have no references, and be accompanied by keywords. (Times New Roman 11, justify, 1 spacing)

Keywords: 3–5 words, arranged alphabetically.

Abstrak

Pendahuluan: *Abstrak ditempatkan setelah halaman judul naskah. Abstrak harus bersifat utuh dan mandiri, memuat latar belakang penelitian secara ringkas serta menjelaskan tujuan penelitian secara jelas dalam bidang kajian Hadits dan Tafsir.* ***Metode:*** *Jelaskan metode penelitian yang digunakan, seperti penelitian kepustakaan (library research), metode tematik (maudhu'i), metode analitis (tahlili), metode komparatif (muqaran), metode historis, filologi, penelitian kualitatif, kuantitatif, atau metode campuran sesuai dengan karakteristik penelitian.* ***Hasil:*** *Paparkan temuan utama penelitian dengan menekankan kontribusi ilmiahnya terhadap pengembangan kajian Hadits dan Tafsir serta relevansinya terhadap permasalahan penelitian.* ***Kesimpulan dan saran:*** *Kesimpulan harus sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian dan menjelaskan implikasi atau rekomendasi utama hasil penelitian. Namun, abstrak harus ditulis dalam satu paragraf tanpa menggunakan subjudul tersebut. Oleh karena itu, sitasi harus dihindari. Singkatan yang tidak umum juga sebaiknya tidak digunakan, kecuali jika sangat diperlukan dan harus dijelaskan pada penyebutan pertama dalam abstrak. Abstrak ditulis sebanyak 150–250 kata, tanpa referensi, serta dilengkapi dengan kata kunci.(Times New Roman 11, Justify, Single Spacing)*

Kata Kunci: *3-5 kata, disusun secara alfabetis.*

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction consists of a background that contains clear supporting theories, problem formulation, and writing objectives written in one chapter without subtitles. The introduction contains 7 - 15 paragraphs where one paragraph must contain at least 300 words, referring to some literature that becomes the theoretical basis or reason for research. Present the theoretical study with **Times New Roman font size 12pt spacing 1.5. For Arabic manuscripts use traditional Arabic font size 18pt spacing 1.5.** The typing of the article uses Microsoft Word software and the article is written in one column, and the paper size is A4 (210 mm x 297 mm) with the following paper boundaries: left and top borders 3 cm, right and bottom borders 2.54 cm.

Please use this template file to facilitate your article. Overall, the body of the **Darul Hikmah Journal** article is a minimum of 10 sheets and a maximum of 30 sheets (title-list of references).

The body and weight of the article sections consist of:

1. **Introduction (± 15 - 20%)**
2. **Research Methodology (±10 - 15%)**
3. **Results and Discussion (±40-60%)**
4. **Conclusion and List of References (± 5 - 10%)**

In this section explain the basic part of the article written, **which includes a brief description of the background, research problems, research objectives and research benefits which include describing the phenomena of the problems observed, the real conditions obtained which can be supported by several theories.** The next part can present data or facts that support research and ideas. Then the focus of the problem and the purpose of the research can be presented.

The parts referred to above do not have to be described in the form of separate points. The sharpness of this section is the foundation for reviewers to assess the submitted manuscript.

The introduction contains the background of the problem, the gap between reality and ideal, identification of the causes of the problem, problem limitation, previous research relevant to the research, novelty and research objectives. Supported by relevant theories and recent research on the problem, as well as the new value of research that is an innovation. This section is written as much as ± 15 - 20% of the body of the article.

Writing references in the body of the **Darul Hikmah: Jurnal Penelitian Hadits dan Tafsir** article uses the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)** format. It is

recommended that references are not direct quotes or do not contain too many direct quotes. If the direct quotation contains 40 words or more, it is written separately from the paragraph and indented one tab from the left side and given quotation marks.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology contains an outline of the **research methodology, research design, research approach, research methods, implementation procedures, time and location of research, research instruments, data collection techniques, population and samples, validity and reliability tests of instruments, data analysis methods and data credibility tests.** If needed, there is information about the instrument grid. This section is written as much as ±10-15% of the body of the article.

For library research, authors should describe the primary and secondary sources, data collection procedures, analytical approach, and methods used to interpret the data. **For empirical research,** authors should explain the research location, participants or respondents, research instruments, data collection techniques, sampling procedures, and analytical methods. Only methodological components relevant to the selected research design should be included.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The Results section presents the principal findings of the study objectively and systematically without interpretation beyond the evidence obtained. The findings should directly address the research objectives and research questions stated in the Introduction. Authors are encouraged to organize the presentation of findings logically according to the research design, variables, themes, or analytical framework employed in the study.

Discussion

Tables, figures, illustrations, and other visual materials should be placed as close as possible to their first citation in the text and must directly support the presentation of the research findings. All visual elements should be clearly legible, relevant to the research objectives, and prepared in publication-quality format. Table titles should be placed above the table, whereas figure captions should be placed below the figure. Both tables and figures must be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2) and referred to explicitly in the text. Authors should avoid expressions such as "the

table below" or "the figure above" because the final layout may change during the publication process.

Figures should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi and be submitted in JPG, PNG, TIFF, or SVG format to ensure optimal print and online quality. Tables should be created using the table function in Microsoft Word and remain editable rather than being inserted as images.

Example of Figure:

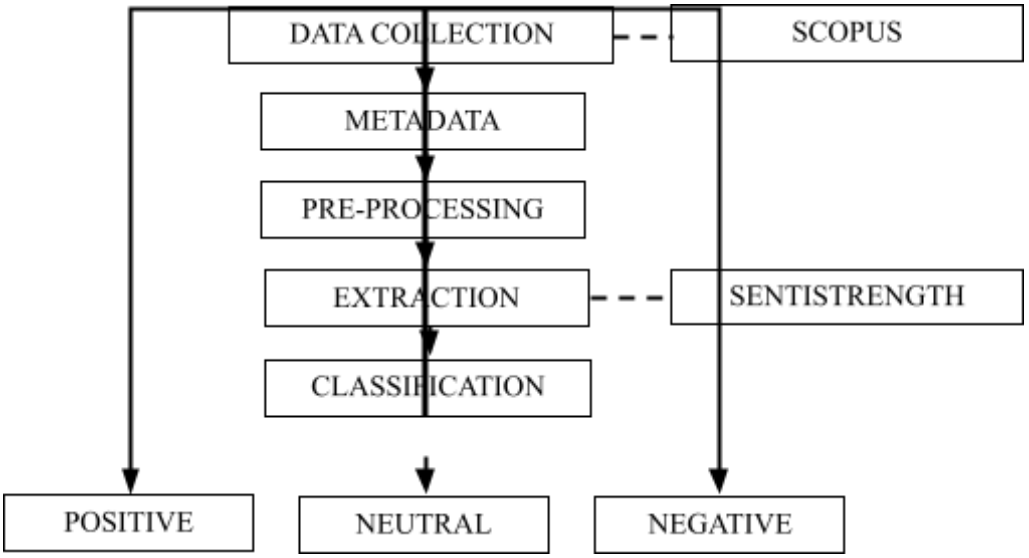


Figure 1. Research Framework of the Study

Source: Author (2026)

Example of Table:

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Participants

No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	25	41.7
2	Female	35	58.3
Total		60	100

Source: Research Data (2026).

For studies involving the Qur'an, Hadith, classical Islamic texts, manuscripts, or other primary Islamic sources, authors are encouraged to present quotations in accordance with established academic conventions. Qur'anic verses should include the surah name and verse number, while Hadith citations should provide the Arabic text (where appropriate),

translation, narrator, and original source. Long quotations consisting of 40 words or more should be formatted as block quotations without quotation marks, following **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note).**

Example of Qur'anic Citation:

وَمَآ أَرۡسَلۡنَٰكَ إِلَّا كَآفَّةٗ لِّلنَّاسِ بَشِيرٗا وَنَذِيرٗا وَلَٰكِنَّ أَكۡثَرَ ٱلنَّاسِ لَا يَعۡلَمُونَ

And We have not sent you but to mankind as a bearer of glad tidings and as a warner, but most of mankind do not know.[1]

Example of Hadith Citation:

The citation of the hadith is by mentioning the text of the hadith first, then the translation and the narrator.

وَرَوَى الشَّيْخَانِ عَنِ ابْنِ مَسعُوْدٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؛ أَيُّ الأَعْمَالِ أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللهِ تَعَالَى؟ قَالَ: الصَّلاَةُ عَلَى وَقْتِهَا، قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيٌّ؟ قَالَ بِرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيٌّ؟ قَالَ الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيْلِ اللهِ.

"And narrated Imam Bukhari and Muslim from ibn Mas'ud said: "I asked the Messenger of Allah (SAW), what is the deed that Allah loves the most? He replied: "Prayer (performed) in its time, then I asked again, then what other deeds? He replied: "Doing good to both parents. Then I asked again, then what else, O Messenger? He replied: "Jihad in the way of Allah." (HR. Bukhari dan Muslim dari ibn Mas'ud).

References should primarily consist of **peer-reviewed journal articles**, with at least **80%** derived from primary scholarly sources published within the last 10 years, while secondary sources such as **books** should not exceed **20%** of the total references unless justified by the nature of the research. Classical Islamic works (turāth), the Qur'an, Hadith collections, and other authoritative primary sources may be cited whenever they are directly relevant to the study. Every source cited in the text must appear in the reference list, and every reference listed must be cited within the manuscript.

Examples of in-text citations Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note):

[1] Teks dan terjemah Al-Quran dalam artikel ini dikutip dari Aplikasi Quran in word dalam MS Word dan divalidasi oleh peneliti dengan edisi cetak Al-Quran dan Terjemahnya. Penerjemah : Tim Depag RI, Bandung : CV. Diponegoro, 2015.

The presentation of other people's ideas in the article is done indirectly and directly. Ideas that are quoted indirectly generally come from textbooks, journals, papers, articles and websites etc. The quoted writing is summarized or concluded and made in the body of the article and at the end of the paragraph is given a reference with the bodynote system. An example is the following paragraph:

Tatang Hidayat et al. examined efforts to integrate Islamic values into learning have attracted Islamic scholars to discuss and led them to offer their models which are open to testing.[2]

In general, **Darul Hikmah: Jurnal Penelitian Hadits dan Tafsir** uses a citation and reference writing style based on the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note).** However, with several types of references, it will be detailed as follows:

1. Textbooks are published books that are no more than 5 years old. The method of writing the bodynote is the author's name, period, open parenthesis, year of publication, close, title of the book written in italics, period, city of publication, colon, publisher, period. This bodynote is written in Times New Roman 12 typeface, Tab 1.5, An example of a textbook footnote is Abdussalam.[3]

   Abdussalam, Aam. *Pembelajaran Dalam Islam Konsep Ta'lim Dalam Al-Quran*. Yogyakarta: Maghza Pustaka, 2017.

   As for repeated book citations, the citation is the same as the first one.

2. Scientific journals are cited in the format Abdussalam, Supriyadi, Supriadi, & Saepudin[4] and in the bibliography:

   Abdussalam, Aam, Tedi Supriyadi, Udin Supriadi, Aep Saepudin, and Muhamad Imam Pamungkas. "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 11, no. 2 (2021): 254–68.

3. Citations from internet sources are written as Amanda[5] with the following in the

[2] Tatang Hidayat et al., "Designing Islamic Values Integration into Sociology Learning," *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 6, no. 1 (June 30, 2020): 37–56, https://doi.org/10.15575/jpi.v6i1.8119.

[3] Aam Abdussalam, *Pembelajaran Dalam Islam Konsep Ta'lim Dalam Al-Quran* (Yogyakarta: Maghza Pustaka, 2017).

[4] Abdussalam et al., "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia."

[5] Gita Amanda, "Menristekdikti Sebut Peneliti Di Indonesia Masih Minim," republika.co.id (16/1/2018), 2018,

bibliography:

Amanda, Gita. "Menristekdikti Sebut Peneliti Di Indonesia Masih Minim." republika.co.id (16/1/2018), 2018. https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/18/01/16/p2ncrt423-menristekdikti-sebut-peneliti-di-indonesia-masih-minim.

4. Citations from the source of papers and newspaper articles are written with Syahidin[6] in bibliography format:

   Syahidin, "Metode Pendidikan Qurani", *Koran Pikiran Rakyat*, Senin, 25 Februari 2019.

5. Direct quotation of interviews and observations using the format Rifa'i[7] with the following example:

   Rifa'i, Ahmad. "Wawancara Bersama Ketua Dewan Nazhir PPM Miftahul Khoir (5/4/2017)." 2017.

   While the observation quotation is written Observation[8] with the following example:

   "Observasi Masjid Khoiru Ummah PPM Miftahul Khoir." Bandung, 2017.

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion should summarize the principal findings of the study by directly addressing the **research objectives** and **research questions** presented in the Introduction. It should highlight the main contribution of the research without repeating the discussion or introducing new data, theories, tables, figures, or references. The conclusion should be written as one continuous narrative **without subheadings, numbering, or bullet points**. Authors are encouraged to emphasize the significance, originality, and implications of the research findings. Where appropriate, this section may also include the study's limitations and recommendations for future research or practical applications based on the findings. The

https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/18/01/16/p2ncrt423-menristekdikti-sebut-peneliti-di-indonesia-masih-minim.

[6] Syahidin, *Aplikasi Metode Pendidikan Qurani Dalam Pembelajaran Agama Islam Di Sekolah* (Bandung: UPI Press, 2022).

[7] Ahmad Rifa'i, "Wawancara Bersama Ketua Dewan Nazhir PPM Miftahul Khoir (5/4/2017)" (Tidak Diterbitkan, 2017).

[8] "Observasi Masjid Khoiru Ummah PPM Miftahul Khoir" (Bandung, 2017).

Conclusion generally comprises approximately 5–10% of the total manuscript and should maintain consistency with the article title, research objectives, methodology, findings, and discussion.

REFERENCES

Abdussalam, Aam. *Pembelajaran Dalam Islam Konsep Ta'lim Dalam Al-Quran*. Yogyakarta: Maghza Pustaka, 2017.

Abdussalam, Aam, Tedi Supriyadi, Udin Supriadi, Aep Saepudin, and Muhamad Imam Pamungkas. "Exegetical Translation of the Qur'an: An Action Research on Prospective Islamic Teachers in Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 11, no. 2 (2021): 254–68.

Amanda, Gita. "Menristekdikti Sebut Peneliti Di Indonesia Masih Minim." republika.co.id (16/1/2018), 2018. https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/18/01/16/p2ncrt423-menristekdikti-sebut-peneliti-di-indonesia-masih-minim.

"Aplikasi Quran in Word Versi 64 - 3.0," 2018.

Hidayat, Tatang, Ahmad Syamsu Rizal, Aam Abdussalam, and Ahmad Ghiyats Fawwaz. "Designing Islamic Values Integration into Sociology Learning." *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 6, no. 1 (June 30, 2020): 37–56. https://doi.org/10.15575/jpi.v6i1.8119.

"Observasi Masjid Khoiru Ummah PPM Miftahul Khoir." Bandung, 2017.

Rifa'i, Ahmad. "Wawancara Bersama Ketua Dewan Nazhir PPM Miftahul Khoir (5/4/2017)." 2017.

Syahidin. *Aplikasi Metode Pendidikan Qurani Dalam Pembelajaran Agama Islam Di Sekolah*. Bandung: UPI Press, 2022.

Syahidin, "Metode Pendidikan Qurani", *Koran Pikiran Rakyat*, Senin, 25 Februari 2019.

Reference Requirements

- Follow **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)**
- Minimum 25 references for research articles; 50 or more for review articles.
- At least 80% of references should be peer-reviewed journal articles.
- At least 80% of references should be published within the last 10 years, except for the Qur'an, Hadith collections, classical Islamic literature (turāth), and other seminal works.

- Use DOIs whenever available.

All citations and references must be written in the Latin alphabet (Roman script). References originally written in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, or other non-Latin scripts must be transliterated into Latin script in accordance with the journal's Arabic-Latin Transliteration Guidelines. Original non-Latin scripts should not be used in the reference list to ensure compatibility with indexing services such as Crossref, Google Scholar, Dimensions, Scopus, Web of Science, and other international citation databases.

APPENDIX

Arabic-Latin Transliteration

Arabic words and phrases written in Latin script must follow the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (SKB No. 158 of 1987 and No. 0543b/U/1987). Authors are expected to apply the transliteration consistently throughout the manuscript. The following tables summarize the transliteration system adopted by the journal.

A. Consonants

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

B. Short Vowels

Arabic	Name	Latin	Example	Transliteration
ـَ	Fatḥah	a	كَتَبَ	kataba
ـِ	Kasrah	i	ضُرِبَ	ḍuriba
ـُ	Ḍammah	u	نَعْبُدُ	na‘budu

C. Long Vowels (Maddah)

Arabic	Name	Latin	Example	Transliteration
اَ	Fatḥah + Alif	ā	مَالِكِ	māliki
ي	Kasrah + Yā’	ī	قِيلَ	qīla
وُ	Ḍammah + Wāw	ū	رَسُولٌ	rasūlun

D. Diphthongs

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
ـَيْ	ai	بَيْت	bait
ـَوْ	au	قَوْل	qaul

E. Tā’ Marbūṭah (ة)

Form	Rule	Example	Transliteration
Living (followed by vowel)	Written as t	زَكَاةُ الْفِطْرِ	zakāt al-fiṭr
Final/paused form	Written as h	الزَّكَاة	zakāh
In an iḍāfah construction	Written as t	رَوْضَةُ الْأَطْفَالِ	rauḍat al-aṭfāl

F. Shaddah (Gemination)

Arabic	Transliteration
رَبَّنَا	rabbanā
نَزَّلَ	nazzala
الْحَقُّ	al-ḥaqqu

G. Definite Article (ال)

Arabic	Transliteration
القرآن	al-Qur'an
الحديث	al-Ḥadīth
الشريعة	al-Sharīʿah
التفسير	al-Tafsīr

H. Hamzah (ء)

Position	Rule	Example	Transliteration
Initial	Not represented	أَحْمَد	Aḥmad
Medial	Apostrophe (’)	سَأَلَ	sa’ala
Final	Apostrophe (’)	شَيْء	syai’

Examples

Arabic	Transliteration
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ	Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	Al-ḥamdu lillāhi rabb al-'ālamīn
إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	Innamā al-aʿmālu bi al-niyyāt