



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

First Author Full Name¹, Second Author Full Name², (Bold, Times New Roman, 12 pt)

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Roman, 12 pt)

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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 (mawḍūʿī), 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.



INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should be presented as one continuous section without subheadings. It should include the **research background, problem statement, research gap, review of relevant literature, novelty, research significance, and research objectives**. The discussion should progress logically from the general context to the specific research problem and demonstrate the originality and scholarly contribution of the study.

The Introduction generally consists of 7–15 well-developed paragraphs and should account for approximately 15–20% of the total manuscript. Each paragraph should present a coherent idea supported by relevant theories, empirical evidence, and recent scholarly publications. Authors are encouraged to synthesize previous studies critically rather than merely listing them.

The manuscript should be prepared using Microsoft Word in a single-column layout on A4 paper (210 × 297 mm). Page margins should be 2.5 cm on all sides. The main text must use Times New Roman, 12 pt, 1.5 line spacing, justified alignment, and a 0.75 cm first-line paragraph indent. Manuscripts written entirely in Arabic should use Arabic Typesetting, 16 pt, 1.5 line spacing, and right-to-left (RTL) formatting.

The recommended length of the manuscript is **10–30 pages**, including the title page, abstract, tables, figures, references, and appendices (if any). The proportion of each manuscript section is generally as follows:

- **Introduction (15-20%)**
- **Research Methodology (10-15%)**
- **Results and Discussion (40-60%)**
- **Conclusion and References (5-10%)**

The Introduction should clearly describe the research background, identify the research gap between existing knowledge and current conditions, review relevant previous studies, explain the novelty of the research, and conclude with the research objectives. These elements should be integrated into a coherent narrative rather than presented as separate points or subsections.

The quality and clarity of the Introduction constitute one of the primary considerations during the editorial screening and peer-review process. Therefore, authors are expected to present a logical argument supported by relevant and up-to-date scholarly references.

All in-text citations and references must follow **APA Style (7th Edition)**. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software such as **Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote** to ensure consistency. Excessive direct quotations should be avoided through critical synthesis and paraphrasing. Quotations consisting of 40 words or more must be presented as block quotations in accordance with APA Style (7th Edition).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Research Methodology should clearly describe the procedures used to conduct the study and explain how the research objectives were achieved. This section should include the **research design, research approach, research type, research setting** (if applicable), **data sources, research participants or objects, population and sample** (for empirical studies), **sampling techniques, research instruments, data collection methods, data analysis procedures, and the validity, reliability, or trustworthiness of the data**, according to the nature of the study.

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:

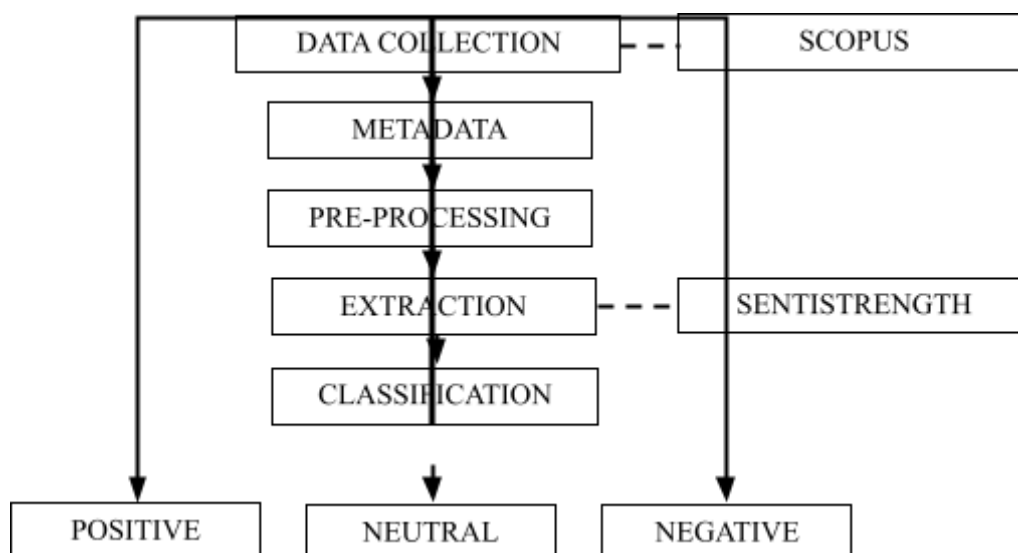


Figure 1. Research Framework of the Study

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 APA Style (7th Edition).

Example of Qur'anic Citation:

Allah states in the Qur'an:

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

Indeed, with hardship comes ease. (Qur'an, 94:6)

Example of Hadith Citation:

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ

"Actions are judged by intentions." (Sahih al-Bukhari, Hadith No. 1)

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 (APA Style, 7th Edition):

One Author

Narrative citation:

According to Abdullah (2023), thematic interpretation has become one of the most widely applied approaches in contemporary Qur'anic studies.

Parenthetical citation:

Thematic interpretation has become one of the most widely applied approaches in contemporary Qur'anic studies (Abdullah, 2023).

Two Authors

Narrative citation:

Hidayat and Rahman (2024) argued that the contextual approach provides a broader understanding of Qur'anic interpretation.

Parenthetical citation:

The contextual approach provides a broader understanding of Qur'anic interpretation (Hidayat & Rahman, 2024).

Three or More Authors

Narrative citation:

Hidayat et al. (2024) stated that Living Hadith has become an increasingly important field within contemporary Islamic studies.

Parenthetical citation:

Living Hadith has become an increasingly important field within contemporary Islamic studies (Hidayat et al., 2024).

Short Direct Quotation

According to Abdullah (2023), "the thematic method enables researchers to understand the Qur'an comprehensively" (p. 45).

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 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

Reference Requirements

- Follow APA Style (7th Edition).
- 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.

Journal Article

Abdussalam, A., Supriyadi, T., Supriadi, U., Saepudin, A., & Pamungkas, M. I. (2021). Exegetical translation of the Qur'an: An action research on prospective Islamic teachers in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 11(2), 254–268. <https://doi.org/10.xxxx/xxxxx>

Book

Syahidin. (2022). Aplikasi metode pendidikan Qurani dalam pembelajaran agama Islam di sekolah. UPI Press.

Book Chapter

Esack, F. (2021). Contemporary Qur'anic hermeneutics. In A. Rippin (Ed.), *The Blackwell companion to the Qur'an* (2nd ed., pp. 215–232). Wiley Blackwell.

Conference Proceeding

Rahman, A., & Yusuf, M. (2022). Living Hadith in Indonesian Muslim society. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Islamic Studies* (pp. 88–97). Atlantis Press.

Website

Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2024). Guidelines for Qur'anic studies. <https://kemenag.go.id>

Dataset (if applicable)

World Bank. (2024). World Development Indicators [Data set]. <https://databank.worldbank.org>

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	ṣ	غ	g
ج	j	ف	f
ح	ḥ	ق	q
خ	kh	ك	k
د	d	ل	l
ذ	ẓ	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
َ	Fatḥah	a	كَتَبَ	kataba
ِ	Kasrah	i	ضَرِبَ	ḍuriba
ُ	Ḍammah	u	نَعَبْدُ	na‘budu

C. Long Vowels (Maddah)

Arabic	Name	Latin	Example	Transliteration
آ	Fatḥah + Alif	ā	مَالِكِ	māliki
ي	Kasrah + Yā’	ī	قِيلَ	qīla

و	Ḍammah + Wāw	ū	رَسُولٌ	rasūlun
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D. Diphthongs

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
بَيْتٍ	ai	بَيْتٍ	bait
قَوْلٌ	au	قَوْلٌ	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	الرَّكَاةِ	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
الْقُرْآنُ	al-Qur'an
الْحَدِيثُ	al-Ḥadīth
الشَّرِيعَةُ	al-Sharī'ah
التَّفْسِيرُ	al-Tafsīr

H. Hamzah (ء)

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

Examples

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