

# The Title is Written in a Straightforward and Informative Manner: Capitalize Each Word with 14 pt Bold

Author's Name Without Title

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(10 pt. Space 1)

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| <b>Keywords :</b><br>word 1, word 2,<br>word 3, word 4,<br>word 5.<br><br><b>(3-5 keywords)</b>     | <b>Abstract</b><br>The abstract contains the key elements of the article, including background/introduction, objectives, methodology, primary results, and a brief conclusion. Background/Introduction contains a brief explanation of the research context or problem; Research Objectives that contain a statement of the purpose or primary focus of the research; Methodology that explains the research method or approach used; Main Results that describe the main findings or results obtained from the research; and Conclusions that show the implications or contributions of the research results to relevant scientific fields. Written in a foreign language (English or Arabic) if the article is in Indonesian, and written in Indonesian if the article is in a foreign language with an abstract length of ±150-250 words, Cambria Font 10 pt space 1. |
| <b>Kata Kunci :</b><br>kata 1, kata 2,<br>kata 3, kata 4,<br>kata 5.<br><br><b>(3-5 kata kunci)</b> | <b>Abstrak</b><br>Abstrak berisi elemen kunci artikel, meliputi latar belakang/ pendahuluan, tujuan, metodologi, hasil utama, dan kesimpulan singkat. Latar Belakang/Pendahuluan berisi penjelasan singkat mengenai konteks atau masalah penelitian; Tujuan Penelitian yang berisi pernyataan tentang tujuan atau fokus utama penelitian; Metodologi yang menjelaskan metode penelitian atau pendekatan yang digunakan; Hasil Utama yang menggambarkan temuan atau hasil utama yang diperoleh dari penelitian; dan Kesimpulan yang menunjukkan implikasi atau kontribusi dari hasil penelitian terhadap bidang keilmuan yang relevan. Ditulis dalam bahasa asing (Inggris atau Arab) jika artikel berbahasa Indonesia, dan ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia jika artikel berbahasa asing dengan panjang abstrak ±150-250 kata, Font Cambria 10 pt spasi 1.                 |
| Article History   | Received : _____ Accepted : _____ Published: _____   |
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## Introduction

This section contains a comprehensive introduction to provide the context of the proposed study. The author is expected to explain **the background of the topic** raised, the **relevance** of the theme in the context of al-Qur'an and Tafsir studies, and **the urgency** of the research.<sup>1</sup> In addition, a **literature review** of relevant previous research should be included to show **this article's position** in the broader landscape of studies.<sup>2</sup> The literature review should identify **research gaps** that support the argument for this study's importance.<sup>3</sup> The author should also emphasize the **originality of the research** by explaining any new aspects or unique contributions offered.<sup>4</sup> The introduction briefly explains the **methodology, including the approach, data sources, and analytical**

<sup>1</sup> Jazarī Abū al-Sa'ādāt al-Mubārak bin Muhammad al-, *Al-Nihāyah fī Gharīb al-Hadīth wa al-Athar*, ed. Zāwī Tāhir Aḥmad al- and Maḥmūd Muhammad al-Ṭanāḥī, vol. 3 (Beirut: Al-Maktabah al-‘Ilmiyyah, 1399), 30.

<sup>2</sup> Muhammad bin Mukrim bin Manḍūr, *Lisān al-‘Arab*, Cet. ke-1, vol. 13 (Beirut: Dār Ṣadr, n.d.), 50–51.

<sup>3</sup> Manḍūr, 13:50–51.

<sup>4</sup> Nāṣir al-Dīn Abū al-Khayr ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr bin Muḥammad al-Baidāwi, *Anwār Al-Tanzīl wa Asrār al-Ta’wīl*, ed. Muḥammad ‘Abdurrahmān (Beirut: Dār al-Iḥyā’ al-Turath al-‘Arabi, 1418), 50.

techniques to answer the research problem.<sup>5</sup>

Articles are conceptual writings or research results in the field of study in the field of Qur'anic Studies and Qur'anic Interpretation<sup>6</sup>, which are developed with contextual studies such as ecological interpretation, archipelago interpretation, Javanese Interpretation, Religious Moderation, and living Qur'an, which have never been published in other media, both print and online.<sup>7</sup> Articles are written in English or Arabic, typed in MS Word format, with A4 paper size, 4-3-3-3 margins, **Cambria** 12 pt (except tables 10 pt) for the main font, and Uthman Thaha 16 pt for Arabic font, 1.15 spacing, and article length between 15-20 pages.<sup>8</sup>

## Discussion

**Discussion** (described in subchapters according to needs). The discussion is described in several subchapters according to the author's needs and directly on the title of the subchapter **without capitalization (A. B. C).**<sup>9</sup> Example:

**Subchapter 1 (Cambria, 12 pt. bolded)**

- a. **Subsubchapter 1 (Cambria, 12 pt. bolded)**
- b. **Subsubchapter 2 (Cambria, 12 pt. bolded)**

**Subchapter 2 (Cambria, 12 pt. bolded)**

- a. **Subsubchapter 1 (Cambria, 12 pt. bolded)**
- b. **Subsubchapter 2 (Cambria, 12 pt. bolded)**

Articles use a footnote system with the following conditions: 1) For uniformity, writing footnotes and bibliography is recommended using the Zotero or Mendeley application;<sup>10</sup> 2) Without using ibid op.cit and loc.cit. 3)<sup>11</sup> Citations from online journals are also recommended to use Zotero and Mendeley applications by following the citation of the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)**; 4) **Arabic books** (Books of Tafsir, Hadith, Arabic Dictionaries, and other literature) **must be written using transliteration** following the transliteration guidelines used by QOF journals.<sup>12</sup>

The bibliography is written according to the citation of the *Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note)* and uses Zotero or Mendeley reference management. In this case, the word "al" in the Arabic author's name is written at the end (entered in the first name section in Zotero/Mendeley). References should come from original scientific journal

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<sup>5</sup> Abdul Mustaqim, *Epistemologi Tafsir Kontemporer* (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 2010), 10.

<sup>6</sup> Mustaqim, 12.

<sup>7</sup> Islah Gusmian, "Al-Qur'an: Antara yang Indah dan Berfaedah dalam Pergumulan Muslim Indonesia," in *Living Qur'an: Teks, Praktik, Dan Idealitas Dalam Performasi al-Qur'an*, ed. Ahmad Rafiq, Cetakan ke-1 (Yogyakarta: Asosiasi Ilmu Alquran & Tafsir dan Ladang Kata, 2020), 10–15.

<sup>8</sup> Ahmad Rafiq, "The Living Qur'an: Its Text and Practice in the Function of the Scripture," *Jurnal Studi Ilmu-Ilmu Al-Qur'an Dan Hadis* 22, no. 2 (2021): 469–84.

<sup>9</sup> Eko Zulfikar and Abdul Mustaqim, "Argumentation of Gender Equality in the Interpretation of Jilbab Verse by Amina Wadud's Perspective," *QOF: Jurnal Studi al-Qur'an Dan Tafsir* 8, no. 2 (2024): 170, <https://doi.org/10.30762/qof.v8i2.2502>.

<sup>10</sup> Rafiq, "The Living Qur'an," 450–55.

<sup>11</sup> Rafiq, 457.

<sup>12</sup> Yazid bin 'Abdul Qodir Jawas, "Wanita Adalah Aurat," Website, Almanhaj, September 6, 2019, <https://almanhaj.or.id/12755-wanita-adalah-aurat-2.html>.

articles, books, or research reports, not secondary sources such as opinions or summaries.<sup>13</sup> Most references (usually 70% or more)<sup>14</sup> should come from recent literature, i.e., the last 5-10 years<sup>15</sup>, except for classic theories or concepts.<sup>16</sup> Use references from reputable journals indexed in international databases such as Scopus<sup>17</sup> and Web of Science<sup>18</sup>. Ensure that the references used are directly relevant to the research, support the argument, corroborate the results, and contain at least 30 references.<sup>19</sup> Avoid adding unrelated references to fulfill the quota.<sup>20</sup>

## Conclusion

The conclusion should recapitulate the main findings relevant to the research objectives, emphasize significant contributions to the field of study, acknowledge the study's limitations, and recommend further research that could deepen or extend the findings. This section should be written briefly, clearly, and directly, highlighting key points without repeating details from other sections.

## References

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<sup>13</sup> Mustaqim, *Epistemologi Tafsir Kontemporer*, 50.

<sup>14</sup> Mubadalah.id, "Bagaimana Perspektif Mubadalah Dalam Menyikapi Fenomena Childfree," Instagram, August 23, 2022. Accessed April 7, 2023., [https://www.instagram.com/p/ChmYFHDvTpe/?img\\_index=1](https://www.instagram.com/p/ChmYFHDvTpe/?img_index=1).

<sup>15</sup> Abdullah Saeed, *Al-Qur'an Abad 21: Tafsir Kontekstual*, ed. Ahmad Baiquni, trans. Ervan Nurtawab (Bandung: PT Mizan Pustaka, 2015), 35.

<sup>16</sup> Ahmad Rafiq, "The Reception of the Qur'an in Indonesia: A Case Study of the Place of the Qur'an in a Non Arabic Speaking Community" (Dissertation, Philadelphia, Temple University, 2014), 120, <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12613/3439>.

<sup>17</sup> Saeed, *Al-Qur'an Abad 21: Tafsir Kontekstual*, 37.

<sup>18</sup> Nyai Nur Hannah, Interview with the leader of Pondok Pesantren Putri al-Baqoroh Lirboyo Kediri, November 22, 2022.

<sup>19</sup> Ibnu Hajar Ansori and Saidah Saidah, "Digitalisasi Kitab-Kitab Pesantren Sebagai Dakwah Virtual Santri Milineal," in *Prosiding AnSoPS: Annual Symposium on Pesantren Studies*, vol. 1 (Kediri: Pusat Ma'had al-Jamiah Darul Hikmah IAIN Kediri, 2019), 60.

<sup>20</sup> Saeed, *Al-Qur'an Abad 21: Tafsir Kontekstual*, 100.

**Nama Penulis**

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