Indonesian Journal of Islamic Theology and Philosophy
P-ISSN 2656-8748, E-ISSN: - 2686-4304
https://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/ijitp/index
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.24042/ijitp.v6i2.22938
Volume. ……, No……. Bulan Tahun ……, h….-…

The Title of Article

(The title is written maximum 11 word, in bold in lowercase Time New Roman font)

Autor 1 (Times New Roman, 11 pt, bold, spasi single)
Affiliate (University/Institute) (Times New Roman, 11 pt, space single)
Email Address (Written in italic Times New Roman font, 11 pt, space 1)

Autor 2 (Times New Roman, 11 pt, bold, spasi single)
Affiliate (University/Institute) (Times New Roman, 11 pt, space single)
Email Address (Written in italic Times New Roman font, 11 pt, space 1)

Autor 3 (Times New Roman, 11 pt, bold, spasi single)
Affiliate (University/Institute) (Times New Roman, 11 pt, space single)
Email Address (Written in italic Times New Roman font, 11 pt, space 1)

***Abstract*;** *The abstract should be typed as briefly as possible and should consist of: objectives, problem paper, methods, scientific findings, and a brief conclusion. The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph and one column format. The abstract is written in English and Indonesian. The abstract is typed in 150-200 words. The abstract is written in Times New Roman font with Italic format and 10.5 pt font size.*

Keywords: *All article type, you should provide maximum 5 keyword and minimum 3 keyword, written in alphabetical, and used;*

Abstrak; *Abstrak harus diketik sesingkat mungkin dan harus terdiri dari: tujuan, problem penelitian, metode, hasil temuan ilmiah, dan kesimpulan singkat. Abstrak hanya boleh diketik dalam satu paragraf dan format satu kolom. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Abstrak diketik dalam 150-200 kata. Abstrak ditulis dengan huruf Times New Roman dengan format Italic dan ukuran huruf 10,5 pt.*

Kata Kunci: *kata kunci maksimal 5 kata kunci dan minimal 3 kata kunci, ditulis sesuai abjad, dan digunakan;*

A. Pendahuluan/Introduction (Written in Times New Roman font 12 pt, after paragraph 3 pt exactly 14 pt)

The introduction section is describing the reasons why it is deemed important to conduct the research. You must provide adequate background, research problem, and discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist, you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. You have to write the focus of the research to show the advantages or novelties of this paper.

At the end of the introduction you have to describes how to procedure of the research, analysis plan, and describes the scoup or limitation of the methodology you used.

We recommend you to use management references tools (Zotero or Mendeley) and select footnotes in the Modern Humanities Research Association 3rd edition Style format.[1]

[1] Umar Shihab, *Kontekstualitas Al-Qur'an Kajian Tematik atas Ayat-ayat Hukum dalam Al-Qur'an*, (Jakarta: Pena Madani, 2005), hlm….

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B. Result and Discussion (Written your subtitle here)

This section describes the results of the research and discussion based on the analytical method used. Writing results and discussions can be added with supporting graphs, tables, or images. Systematic results and discussion must refer to the formulation of the research problem. Writing is made in a subtitle format based on the problems discussed.

Writing verses of the Qur'an and or hadith: the verse that is written includes the description of the verse in brackets, by mentioning the name of the surah, and the number of the verse, such as (QS. al-Baqarah: 183). Hadith writing mentions the names of the narrators (H.r. al-Bukhâri and Muslim).

For Arabic writing (either verse or hadith) using the Sakkal Majalla font 12 pt, and the meaning using 10.5 pt.

وَمَا كَانَ لِنَبِيٍّ أَن يَغُلَّ ۚ وَمَن يَغْلُلْ يَأْتِ بِمَا غَلَّ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ۚ ثُمَّ تُوَفَّىٰ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ]١٦١[

> "It is impossible for a prophet to be treacherous in the matter of spoils of war. Whoever is treacherous in the matter of the spoils of war, then on the day of resurrection he will come with what he betrayed, then each person will be recompensed for what he did with (retribution) in kind, while they were not persecuted". [QS. Ali Imrān: 161]

If in the discussion there are Figures and Tables

Tables, pictures and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed and referenced using a footnote system. Place table labels above the table, while image labels at

the bottom. Write down certain tables specifically, for example Table 1, the name of the table (front 11, bold) while the table column with front 10. An example of writing a table is as follows:

Table 1. Table Format

Table head	Table column head	
	Sub-column head	Sub-column head
Content	Table content	Table content

Resource: Population data of Malang City, 2017.

Figure 1. description of figure



C. Conclusion

Conclusions are meant to help readers understand why your research is important to them after they finish reading the paper. This section contains the conclusions obtained in the form of a paragraph description. Conclusion writing does not use numbering or bullet points, but in the form of a narrative in the form of paragraphs.

References

The bibliography must be complete and in accordance with the references presented in the body of the article. All references that have been mentioned in the article must be listed in the bibliography and arranged alphabetically.

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The main reference source must exist and refer to the existing journals. We recommend you to use management references tools (Zotero or Mendeley) and select footnotes in the Modern Humanities Research Association 3rd edition Style format.[2]

Example:

Abdullah, Zulkarnaini, 'Hubungan Islam dan Yahudi Yahudi dan Simbol Permusuhan dalam Islam', *Miqot*, XXXIII.1 (2009), 98–110

Hasan, Khalifah Muhammad, *Sejarah Agama Yahudi*, ed. by Deni Rahmatillah Muslich Taman, I (Riau: Tafaqquh Media, 2017)

Sou'yb, Joesoef. *Agama-Agama Besar Di Dunia* (Jakarta: Pustaka Al-Husna, 1983)

Arifin, M.*'Menguak Misteri Ajaran Agama-Agama Besar'*, 9th edn (Jakarta: PT Golden Terayon Press, 2001)

Saleh, Syamsudhuha, *Yahudi Dalam Lintas Sejarah*, ed. by Arman B

[2] Umar Shihab, *Kontekstualitas Al-Qur'an Kajian Tematik atas Ayat-ayat Hukum dalam Al-Qur'an*, (Jakarta: Pena Madani, 2005), hlm….