

An Author Guidelines and Article Template of Studia Quranika: Jurnal Studi Quran

First Author,¹ Second Author,²

Afiliation, Country; ² Another Afiliation, Country ¹

Email: (1), (2)

Abstract

This abstract section should be typed in *Palatino Lanotype*, 10 pt, and line spacing: *exactly 12 pt*. Abstract written in English and Indonesia and Arabic "Arabic Article" containing a summary of the article that describes an problem to be studied, aim, methods, and conclusions. Abstract contains between 100-175 words

Keywords: minumum 3 words, maximum 5 words, Studi Quran, Tafsir, Tamplate.

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dengan menggunakan font *Palatino Lanotype*, 10 pt, dan *single* spasi. Abstrak ditulis ke dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia dan Arab "Artikel berbahasa Arab" yang menggambarkan ringkasan dari artikel, yang mencakup masalah yang akan dikaji, tujuan, metode penulisan, dan kesimpulan. Abstrak terdiri antara 100-175 kata

Kata Kunci: minimal 3 kalimat, maksimal 5 kalimat, Studi Quran, Tafsir 'Ilmy, Tamplate Naskah.

Introduction

In the introduction, discussion, and conclusion sections are written using the fonts *Palatino Lanotype*, size: 11 pt, and line spacing: *Exacly 14 pt*; for Arabic articles written in the font *Usthman Taha Naskh*, size: 14 pt, and line spacing: *single*. The body of paper must be elaborated *between 6,000 and 8.000* words (maximum), including abstracts, references, and footnotes.

The introduction can actually be thought of as a kind of mini-thesis statement, with the what, why, and how of the argument spelled out in advance of the extended version. The introduction generally lays out a kind of road-map for the paper to come. It also lets the reader know broadly about the kinds of information and evidence that you will use to make your case in the paper. The Introduction is **the statement of the problem that you investigated**. It should give readers enough information to



Submitted:; Revised:; Accepted:

Copyright (c) 2025 Studia Quranika: Jurnal Studi Quran

appreciate your specific objectives within a larger theoretical framework. After placing your work in a broader context, you should state the specific question(s) to be answered. This section may also include background information about the problem such as **a summary of any research** that has been done on the problem in the past and how the present experiment will help to clarify or expand the knowledge in this general area. All background information gathered from other sources must, of course, be appropriately cited.

The Introduction also should mention **method of the research**. It should contain enough information to enable the reader to understand what was done and important questions to which the Methods section should provide brief answers.

Result and Discussion

Content or discussion is the most important part of the entire contents of article. The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you've taken the findings into consideration.

A direct quotation, as follow :

A direct quotation reproduces the words of another writer verbatim and is displayed in quotation marks (if the quotation is fewer than 40 words) or as a block quotation (if the quotation is 40 words or more). When you include a direct quotation in a paper, include the author, date, and page number on which the quotation can be found (or other location information) in the citation.¹

While in the writing of the verses of the Qur'an using the fonts *Arabic Typesetting*, size: 18 pt, and line spacing: single, Allah SWT says at Quran surah al-Baqarah (2): verses 2, the translation is as follows:

ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

Means:

This is the Book! There is no doubt about it, a guide for those mindful of Allah.²

Tables should be cited consecutively in the text. Every table must have a descriptive title and if numerical measurements are given, the units should be included in the column heading. Vertical rules should not be used. These should clarify or

¹ Author, *Book* (Place: Publisher, year), 1

² Kementrian Agama RI, *Al-Qur'an Terjemah* (Depok: Al-Huda Kelompok Gema Insani, 2015), 2.

supplement the manuscript text, not duplicate the text. They should be sized as this page as illustrated as follows.

Conclusion

This section gives the final conclusion of research done by author and its contribution to the topic of Journal of Studia Quranika. Authors are advised not to replicate conclusion by abstract. This section simply states what the researcher thinks the data mean, and, as such, should relate directly back to the problem/question stated in the introduction. This section should not offer any reasons for those particular conclusions--these should have been presented in the Discussion section. By looking at only the Introduction and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a good idea of what the researcher has investigated and discovered even though the specific details of how the work was done would not be known.

References

Authors are responsible for using reference management applications such as [Mendeley or Zotero](#). Studia Quranika: Jurnal Studi Quran uses The [Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition \(full note\)](#) as writing style of citation.

Bibliography typed in Palatino Lanotype, 11 pt, hanging, and single spacing, After 6 pt.

Footnote

Latin Footnote typed in *Palatino Lanotype*, 9 pt, *Line Spacy: 12 pt*

Arabic Footnote typed in *Uthman Taha Naskh* 12 pt, *Line Spacy: single*

Notes

¹Ibnu Qayyim al-Jauziyyah, *Miftâh Dâr al-Sa'âdah* (Mesir: Dâr al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah, Cet. IV, 2001), Vol. 2, 204.

²Noam Chomsky, *The Prosperous Few and the Restless Many* (Arizona: Odonian Press, 1994), 30

¹أبو جعفر محمد ابن جرير بن يزيد بن كثر الطبري، **جامع البيان عن تأويل القرآن**، (بيروت: مؤسسة الرسالة، ط: الأول 1415هـ)، ج 1، 201

Shortened notes

³al-Jauziyyah, *Miftâh Dâr*, Vol. 3, 100

⁴Chomsky, *The Prosperous Few*, 210

⁵الطبري، **جامع البيان**، ج 1، 220

Bibliography entries

al-Jauziyyah, Ibnu Qayyim, Miftâh Dâr al-Sa'âdah. Mesir: Dâr al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah, Cet. IV, 2001. Vol. 2

Chomsky, Noam, *The Prosperous Few and the Restless Many*, Arizona: Odonian Press, 1994.

الطبري، أبو جعفر محمد ابن جرير بن يزيد بن كثر، **جامع البيان عن تأويل القرآن**، بيروت: مؤسسة الرسالة، ط: الأول 1415هـ، ج 1

TRANSLITERASI

Arab	Latin	Arab	Latin	Arab	Latin
أ	a/	ر	r	غ	gh
ب	b	ز	z	ف	f
ت	t	س	s	ق	q
ث	th	ش	sh	ل	l
ج	j	ص	ş	م	m
ح	h	ض	ḍ	ن	n
خ	kh	ط	ṭ	و	w
د	d	ظ	ẓ	ه	h
ذ	dh	ع	'a	ي	y

(اَ) *fathah* panjang ditulis "ā"

(اِ) *kasrah* panjang ditulis "ī"

(او) *dhammah* panjang ditulis "ū"