

The Research Title Should Be Clear and Insightful Using A Maximum of 16 Words

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Abstract: A single paragraph of about 200 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; Purpose of the study: Identify the purpose and objective of the study; Method: Describe briefly the main methods or theoretical framework applied; Result: Summarize the article's main findings; and Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations

Abstrak: Satu paragraf maksimal sekitar 200 kata. Untuk artikel penelitian, abstrak harus memberikan gambaran yang berhubungan dengan penelitian. Kami sangat menganjurkan para penulis untuk menggunakan gaya abstrak terstruktur berikut, tetapi tanpa judul: Latar Belakang: Tempatkan pertanyaan yang dibahas dalam konteks yang luas dan soroti tujuan penelitian; Tujuan Studi: Mengidentifikasi maksud dan tujuan studi; Metode: Jelaskan secara singkat metode utama atau kerangka teori yang diterapkan; Hasil: Meringkas temuan utama artikel; dan Kesimpulan: Menunjukkan kesimpulan atau interpretasi utama

Keywords: between 3-7 concepts.

Introduction

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully, and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research.

Referencing format used in this journal uses footnote model pertaining to the characteristics of each reference such as books,¹ translated books,² journal

articles,³ articles in scientific journal,⁴ articles in website (internet),⁵ book in compact disc program,⁶ and seminar paper.⁷ Mizani journal employs the

Pergulatan Dunia Pesantren Membangun Dari Bawah, ed. M. Dawam Rahardjo, (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1985), p. 45.

³Toha Andiko, “Larangan Bercadar di Perguruan Tinggi Perspektif *Sadd al-Dzarī‘ah*,” *Mizani: Jurnal Kajian Keislaman*, vol. 22, no. 1 (2018), pp. 113–30.

⁴ Nunu Burhanuddin, “Akar Dan Motif Fundamentalisme Islam: Reformulasi Tipologi Fundamentalisme Dan Prospeknya Di Indonesia,” *Wawasan: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama Dan Sosial Budaya*, vol. 1, no. 2 (2016), p. 100, <https://doi.org/10.15575/jw.v1i2.831>, accessed June 27, 2017.

⁵ Mustafa Abu Sway, *Towards an Islamic Jurisprudence of the Environment: Fiqh al-Bī‘ah fi al-Islām*, <http://homepage.iol.ie/~affifi/Articles/environment.htm>, accessed February 21, 1998.

⁶ Syarbini al-Khatib, *Hâsyiyah al-Bujairimi* ‘alâ al-Khatib, al-Maktabah al-Syâmilah CD edition, Juz X.

⁷Ibrahim Hosen, “Jenis-Jenis Hukuman dalam Pidana Islam dan Perbedaan Ijtihad Ulama dalam Penerapannya”, presented in Seminar

¹ Muhammad Quraish Shihab, *Jilbab Pakaian Wanita Muslimat*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2014), p. 28

² Azyumardi Azra, “Surau Di Tengah Krisis: Pesantren Dan Perspektif Masyarakat,” in

Turabian style reference system. Please use Reference Manager Applications like Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models. Further info in relation to this referencing format, see <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/citationguide.html>, <http://www.library.georgetown.edu/tutorials/research-guides/turabian-footnote-guide>.

Method (Note: This part is only used for research results scripts)

The method should be included in the Introduction. The method contains an explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, the conduct of the research procedure, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques

Result and Discussions

This part may not write the word “result and discussion”, directly written **the subtitles**. This part consists of the research results and how they are discussed. In the results section, simply state what you found, but do not interpret the results or discuss their implications. The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part.

The discussion is highlighted through the subtitles based on discussion needs. In addition, this section should significantly explore the research findings without redundant and long

direct quotation. The following components should be covered in the discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what/how)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Conclusion

The conclusion should answer the objectives of the research and research discoveries. The concluding remark should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions or abstract. The conclusion of the research should serve the urgent purposes of the study within this section. This can be followed by suggesting the relevant future studies.

References

- Azra, Azyumardi, “Surau Di Tengah Krisis: Pesantren Dan Perspektif Masyarakat,” in *Pergulatan Dunia Pesantren Membangun Dari Bawah*, ed. M. Dawam Rahardjo, Jakarta: LP3ES, 1985.
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- Nasional, Fakultas Syariah IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, July 17, 1993.
- Khatib, Syarbini al-, Hâsyiyah al-Bujairimi `alâ al-Khatib, al-Maktabah al-Syâmilah CD edition, Juz X.
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- Sway, Mustafa Abu, Towards an Islamic Jurisprudence of the Environment: *Fiqh al-Bî'ah fi al-Islâm*, <http://homepage.iol.ie/~afifi/Articles/environment.htm>, accessed February 21, 1998.