

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Instructions for Contributors

Submissions:

- Submitted manuscript is an original work and has never been published or is in the process of publication in other journals;
- It can be conceptual studies, excerpt of research, or legal thoughts of scholars in the field of Islamic law as well as the analysis of court decisions (case law);
- It is written in Arabic / English in accordance with the standard of scientific papers;
- The length of the manuscript is between 6000 to 10000 words; A4 size paper with double spacing, using Bookman Old Style font and font size 12;
- The manuscript is submitted through the website of Mazahib Journal of Islamic Legal Thought by first logging into the system;

Style:

- Submitted manuscript must include title, author name, abstract in English, and keywords;
- Abstract is written briefly, concisely and clearly, between 150-200 words that reflect: the problem (Issue), theory or supposed condition (Rule), argument or analysis (Argument), and Conclusion;
- Keywords can be words or phrases, a maximum of 5;

- The contents consist of following headings: introduction, discussion (heading and sub-headings be adjusted to the need of each manuscript), and conclusions.

Footnotes and References:

- Citation use full footnotes (Chicago manual of style) and should follow the format below:

Book: Hazarin, *Tujuh Serangkai tentang Hukum* (Jakarta: Tintamas, 1974), p. 72.

Journal article: Alfitri, "Religious Liberty in Indonesia and the Rights of 'Deviant' Sects," *Asian Journal of Comparative Law*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2008), 15.

Book Chapter: Alfitri, "The Organization of Islamic Conference and Its Significance for War against Terrorism," in Abdul Ghafur Hamid (ed.), *International Law in a globalized World: Voices from Asia* (New Delhi: Serial Pub., 2008), 45.

Article on the internet: Ahmad Tholabi Kharlie, "The formalization of Islamic Shari'ah, Why Not?" in <http://www.ahmadtholabi.wordpress.com>, accessed on January 17, 2016.

Conference paper: Alfitri, "The Constitutional Court Decision in Siyasa Shar`iyya Framework: Reviews These Decisions Can be regarded as the Interpretation of Islamic Law in Indonesia?" paper presented in the 14th Annual International Conference on Islamic Studies, organized by IAIN Samarinda and Diktis MORA RI, 21-24 November 2014.

- Repeated citation use only the author's last name, a short title books / articles, and pages. Example: Hazarin, *Tujuh Serangkai*, 75; Alfitri, "Religious Liberty," 19;
- For subsequent citation use *Ibid.* if the page is the same, or *Ibid.* h. 10, if the page is different;
- The references should be included at the end of the article and arranged alphabetically in which the author's last name is placed in the front. Example: Syaifuddin, Muhammad, *Contract Law*, Bandung: Mandar CV Maju 2012.

We recommend you to use referencing manager application such as Zotero, Mandeley and so forth.

ARABIC transliteration GUIDELINE

A. Transliteration of Alphabetic Character

b = ب	dz = ذ	ṭ = ط	l = ل
t = ت	r = ر	z = ظ	m = م
ts = ث	z = ز	‘ = ع	n = ن
j = ج	s = س	gh = غ	w = و
ḥ = ح	sh = ش	f = ف	h = هـ
kh = خ	ṣ = ص	q = ق	‘ = ئ
d = د	ḍ = ض	k = ك	y = ي

Arabic short vowel	: a = َ	i = ِ	u = ُ
Arabic long vowel	: ā = َ	ī = ِ	ū = ُ
Arabic double vowel	: ay = َ	aw = َ	

B. Note

1. A word that ends with a *tā' marbūṭah* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *tā' marbūṭah* is transliterated as “t”.

2. An article *alīf-lām* (ال) is transliterated as *al-* ; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alīf-lām* is transliterated as 'l- .
3. A Qur'anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.

Example:

Arabic word in general:

اهلية	= <i>ahliyyah</i> or <i>ahliyya</i>
سورة البقرة	= <i>sūrat al-Baqarah</i> , not <i>sūrah al-Baqara</i>
اهل السنة والجماعة	= <i>ahl al-sunnah wa'l-jamā'ah</i>

Quranic verses:

ياأيهاالناس	= <i>yā ayyuhan-nās</i> , instead of <i>yā ayyuhā al-nās</i>
ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه	= <i>dzālikal-kitābu lā rayba fīh</i> , instead of <i>dzālik al-kitāb lā rayb fīh</i> .

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