**TEMPLATE**

**TEOSOFI: JURNAL TASAWUF DAN PEMIKIRAN ISLAM**

**THE [MAIN] TITLE OF THE PAPER, 14 PT FONT-SIZE, ALL IN BOLD, CAPITALS**

**The second title—if needed—for narrowing the issues discussed in the paper, capitalized each word**

Note: The author’s name and affiliation must not be written here. Just put them in the “user profile” on the journal website.

**Abstract**

Write down here your paper’s abstract in one paragraph, in the Italic style of font, no more than 180 words. The abstract is not an “introduction”, nor the conclusion of the discussion. Instead, it should contain, but not limited to: (1) the main question and the background of the discussed issue; (2) the research position; (3) how the question is discussed in the paper; and (4) the main result of the discussion. Other important matters discussed in the paper that significantly contribute to the final result of the research may be noted here, but you have to consider, however, the limited space of the abstract.

**Keywords**:mention only specific concepts [word or phrase], 3-5 concepts, truly conceptual words, and nottoo general ones.

**A. Introduction** **[the First Section must be “Introduction”; Typed in Bold, List-style with ABCs Alphabets]**

Your text is here, in 12pt font-size, 1.5 line-spacing; don’t add space before and/or after paragraph. It is much better not to format your text in a specific technique. Instead, just leave it plain except that you really need to type certain words in a “special method”, or to emphasize certain word or words. Italic is a must in typing a non-English word. The Arabic word is transliterated based on *Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam* style, which is available for download in PDF file format [See <http://jurnalfuf.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/teosofi/authorGuidelines>].

Please explore, in more words, the background of your paper and your current research position, among other research on related themes. You should discuss here as well your research’s relations with those of other researchers; literature review, especially on most relevant, newly academic works published in high reputation journals, is a must.

To put it another way, please try to answer at least two questions: (1) why you believe that your research question is such an important to answer; and (2) how other scholars have or have not answered, or how you think your answer would be a contribution to the existing scholarship on the subject.

A detailed description of your methods in doing the research is not necessary to write down in this section, but you may mention it slightly in one or two sentences if you think you have to do so.

A little bit of exploration of your discussion flows and the expected final results will be good points for closing this introduction section.

**B. The First Aspect of the Discussion, As the Second Section**

Here you may discuss every aspect of the issue one by one. It is necessary to build an argument and provide original data discussed and compared to other scholars’ research and works. In other words, the way to discuss an issue here is by combining the data and the discussion. So, it is not recommended to separate merely data description from the analysis on it.

Every quotation is written down in a specific way that can be identified as a “quotation” different from your original text. At the end of every quotation, you have to put its reference[s] in the footnote style of *Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam*. A reference must also be put at the end of every citation that paraphrasing ideas from someone’s works. If a citation is taken from a book, it must be like this,[[1]](#footnote-1) and the subsequent citation is like this.[[2]](#footnote-2) A book with volumes[[3]](#footnote-3) cited in a subsequent note;[[4]](#footnote-4) please note that the footnote reference number is placed after [not before] any punctuation. Citations from any previous references, but not subsequently cited, are noted like this.[[5]](#footnote-5) Just mention the last name of the author and the sorted version of the work’s title.

**C. The Second Aspect of the Discussion, the Style of Other References**

Examples of references other than books are paper in a journal [include the unique “doi” number],[[6]](#footnote-6) or this journal [include the unique “doi” number],[[7]](#footnote-7) websites,[[8]](#footnote-8) magazines and newspapers,[[9]](#footnote-9) book chapters,[[10]](#footnote-10) a master thesis,[[11]](#footnote-11) and a Ph.D thesis.[[12]](#footnote-12) Please provide a complete internet URL whenever available along with the date access (see footnote 8).

**D. The Third Aspect of the Discussion, and so on**

It is possible to add sections as needed. A section may consist of several sub-sections, typed in bold-italic and numbered list style, like the following example.

***1. Sub-Section as Part of its Parent Section***

You do not need to add any special indentation in typing body text under the sub-section heading. The body text here is typed, just like any other body text.

***2. Another Sub-Section***

Although you may need another sub-heading under this “sub-section”, it is strongly not recommended to do so. Instead, please arrange your discussion and explanation in narrative paragraphs. In addition, the listing style of the text paragraph is also not suggested.

***2. Figure and Other Illustrations***

If you need to include any table, figure, image, or other illustration, please provide a high-resolution picture file as an attachment for your submission file. However, we will be very happy if you can convert such illustrations into narratives and do not include any picture in your paper.

**E. Concluding Remarks**

Please provide here your remarks as a closing statement. It could be a final conclusion from your discussion and analysis and your recommendations for further research projects. In this section, you may give your acknowledgment to people and parties whose supports make your research possible.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** [typed all in capital]

Akhtar, Shabbir. *The Quran and the Secular Mind: A Philosophy of Islam*. New York, NY: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2008.

Cúrto, Stephen. “Sufi Qur’ānic Exegesis and Theomorphic Anthropology”, *Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam* 10, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 29-49. Accessed November 2, 2020. http://jurnalfuf.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/teosofi/article /view/1454.

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Hamim, Thoha. “Moenawar Chalil’s Reformist Thought: A Study of an Indonesian Religious Scholar 1908-1961”. Ph.D. Dissertation--McGill University, 1996.

Hasyim, Syafiq. “Pancasila, A Religion-friendly Ideology”, The Jakarta Post, April 28, 2017 https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2017/04/28/Accessed June 26, 2020.

Lory, Pierre. “Eschatology and Hermeneutics in Kāshānī’s Ta’wīlāt al-Qur’ān”, in Annabel Keeler and Sajjad Rizvi (eds.), *The Spirit and the Letter: Approaches of the Esoteric Interpretation of the Quran*. Oxford: Oxford University Press in Association with the Institute of Ismaili Studies, 2016.

Meisami, Julie Scott and Paul Starkey (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Arabic Literature*, Vol. 2. New York, NY: Routledge, 1998.

Takeshita, Masataka. “Ibn Arabi’s Theory of the Perfect Man and Its Place in the History of Islamic Thought”. Thesis--University of Chicago, 1986.

Zamzami, Mukhammad. “Syeikh al-Azhar Prof. Ahmad al-Thayyib: Khilafah Islam yang Ideal Era al-Khulafā’ al-Rāsyidūn Tidak Dapat Dihadirkan Kembali” in https://arrahim.id/August 24, 2020/Accessed September 20, 2020.

**Note:**

1. DOI must be provided in “bibliography” whenever a reference has “doi” identifier;
2. The bibliographies list must be sorted in alphabetical order; however, in regard to Arabic names with the article “al”, the article is not in consideration.
3. It is highly recommended to use any reference manager software, such as Zotero or Mendeley, to manage your citation;
4. Arabic word should be transliterated according to *Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam* style of Arabic transliteration. Please insert every symbol of transliterated Arabic letter as a proper Unicode character symbol;
5. An author guideline is available also at http://jurnalfuf.uinsby.ac.id/index.php /teosofi/authorGuidelines

1. Shabbir Akhtar, *The Quran and the Secular Mind: A Philosophy of Islam* (New York, NY: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2008), 27. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ibid*.*, 20. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Julie Scott Meisami and Paul Starkey (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Arabic Literature*, Vol. 2 (New York, NY: Routledge, 1998), 90. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ibid*.*, II: 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Akhtar, *The Quran and the Secular Mind*, 50. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Stephen Cúrto, “Sufi Qur’ānic Exegesis and Theomorphic Anthropology”, *Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam* 10, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 29-49. Accessed November 2, 2020. http://jurnalfuf. uinsby.ac.id/index.php/teosofi/article /view/1454. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Leila Chamankhah, “Dialogue With The Master: Early Shī‘a Encounters With Akbarīan Mysticism”. *Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam* 10, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 50. Accessed November 2, 2020. http://jurnalfuf.uinsby.ac.id /index.php/teosofi/article/view/1503. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Mukhammad Zamzami, “Syeikh al-Azhar Prof. Ahmad al-Thayyib: Khilafah Islam yang Ideal Era al-Khulafā’ al-Rāsyidūn Tidak Dapat Dihadirkan Kembali” in https://arrahim.id/August 24, 2020/Accessed September 20, 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Syafiq Hasyim, “Pancasila, A Religion-friendly Ideology”, *The Jakarta Post*, April 28, 2017 [https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2017/04/28/Accessed June 26](https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2017/04/28/Accessed%20June%2026), 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Pierre Lory, “Eschatology and Hermeneutics in Kāshānī’s Ta’wīlāt al-Qur’ān”, in Annabel Keeler and Sajjad Rizvi (eds.), *The Spirit and the Letter: Approaches of the Esoteric Interpretation of the Quran* (Oxford: Oxford University Press in Association with the Institute of Ismaili Studies, 2016), 240. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Masataka Takeshita, “Ibn Arabi’s Theory of the Perfect Man and Its Place in the History of Islamic Thought” (Thesis--University of Chicago, 1986), 67. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Thoha Hamim, “Moenawar Chalil’s Reformist Thought: A Study of an Indonesian Religious Scholar 1908-1961” (Ph.D Dissertation--McGill University, 1996), 45. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)