

INDEKS SUBJEK

A

Aceh, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94,
95, 99, 100, 102, 103, 106, 107,
108, 109, 110, 111
Allah, 106, 131, 136, 143, 146, 149,
158
Al-Salaf al-Shālih, 143, 144
Al-Salafiyah al-Ishlāhiyah, 139, 140
Al-Salafiyah al-Tārīkhiyah, 139
Al-Salafiyah al-Wahābiyah, 139
Aqiqah, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161,
163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169,
170, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178,
179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184
Arab, 90, 98, 111, 130, 132, 138,
143, 144, 148, 150, 183
Attire, 129, 132

B

Bustanul Arifin, 123

C

Civil law, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118,
119, 120, 121, 125
Common law, 112, 113, 114, 115,
116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 125,
126
Courts, 112, 114, 118, 119, 122, 123,
124, 125, 128

E

Eropa, 144, 145

F

Fasilitas, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104,
105, 106

H

Hallaq, 122, 127
Hanbali, 124, 167, 169, 181, 184
Hijab, 129, 130, 134, 136

I

Ijtihad, 112, 113, 114, 123, 151, 152
Indonesia, 87, 88, 89, 90, 95, 98,
102, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112,
114, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125,
127, 128, 140, 159, 164, 170, 173,
183
Islam, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 98,
99, 103, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111,
113, 123, 124, 127, 128, 134, 137,
139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145,
146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152,
154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160
Islamic, 87, 88, 89, 109, 111, 112,
114, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127,
128, 129, 139, 141, 156, 157

J

Jarīmah, 92, 94, 99, 101, 102, 103,
105, 106, 107, 108
Jilbab, 129
Jināyāt, 87, 88, 90, 92, 95, 96, 100,
105, 106, 108
Judge, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120,
122, 123
Judges, 112, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121,
122, 123, 124, 125, 128
Jumhūr, 130

K

Khalwat, 87, 88, 92, 102, 103, 104,
105
Khamar, 87, 88, 92, 94, 95, 96
Khimar, 129, 132
Kompilasi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah,
123

L

Larangan, 93, 103
Legal, 89, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,
117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123,
124, 125, 126, 135
Literatur, 171, 174, 179

M

Maisir, 87, 88, 91, 92, 98, 99, 100,
101, 110

Maqāshid syari'ah, 93

Mazhab, 107, 157, 163, 164, 165,
166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175,
179, 180, 181, 182, 184

Men, 132, 134

P

Pelanggaran, 94, 95, 100, 104

Pemerintah, 91, 100, 101, 103, 104

Perda, 89

Politik, 89, 93, 109, 150

Q

Qanun, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95,
96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110

R

Rasulullah, 106, 107, 158, 159, 160,
161, 162, 163, 165, 169, 170, 173,
176, 179, 181, 182

Religious Courts, 112, 123, 125

S

Salafiyah, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143,
144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 154

Salafiyah al-Jihādīyah al-Takfīriyah,
139, 140

Sharia, 112

Syariat, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93,
99, 103, 106, 108, 109, 129, 130,
154

T

Tabarruj, 135

Telekung, 134, 135

U

Uqūbāt, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100,
101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106

Ushul fiqh, 106

Usia, 173, 177, 183

W

Women, 129

INDEKS PENULIS

Ali Geno Berutu, *87 - 109*

Alfitri, *110 - 124*

Angraini binti Ramli & Radwan Jamal Elatrash, *125 - 134*

Abdul Matin bin Salman, *135 - 152*

Cholidi Zainuddin & Zuraidah Azkia, *153 - 180*

PETUNJUK PENULISAN

Petunjuk Umum:

- Artikel merupakan hasil karya orisinal dan belum pernah dipublikasikan atau sedang proses publikasi pada media lain;
- Artikel dapat berupa kajian konseptual, resume hasil penelitian, atau pemikiran tokoh di bidang hukum Islam serta analisis putusan pengadilan (case law);
- Artikel ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia/Arab/Inggris yang sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa dan ragam tulisan ilmiah;
- Panjang artikel antara 15 sampai 20 halaman kertas ukuran A4 dengan spasi ganda, menggunakan huruf *times new roman* dan *font size 12*;
- Artikel dikirim melalui surat elektronik dalam bentuk file attachment microsoft word yang ditujukan kepada dewan redaksi di alamat: redaksi.mazahib@gmail.com.

Petunjuk Teknis:

- Kerangka artikel meliputi judul, nama penulis, afiliasi, e-mail, abstrak dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia, kata kunci dan isi;
- Abstrak dibuat ringkas, padat dan jelas, antara 150-200 kata yang mencerminkan: permasalahan (*Issue*), teori atau kondisi seharusnya (*Rule*), argumentasi atau analisis (*Argument*), kesimpulan (*Conclusion*);
- Kata kunci dapat berbentuk kata ataupun frase, maksimal 5 buah;
- Isi terdiri dari pendahuluan, pokok bahasan dan penutup atau kesimpulan;
- Penulisan kutipan dibuat dengan menyebutkan sumbernya secara lengkap pertama kali dalam bentuk *footnote*:

Contoh buku: Hazairin, *Tujuh Serangkai tentang Hukum* (Jakarta: Tintamas, 1974), h. 72.

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

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

Contoh artikel di internet: Ahmad Tholabi Kharlie, "Formalisasi Syariat Islam, Mengapa Tidak?" dalam <http://www.ahmadtholabi.wordpress.com>, diunduh pada 17 Januari 2016.

Contoh makalah seminar: Alfitri, "The Constitutional Court Decision in Siyasa Shar`iyya

Framework: Can These Decisions be regarded as the Interpretation of Islamic Law in Indonesia?” Makalah disampaikan dalam the 14th Annual International Conference on Islamic Studies, diselenggarakan oleh IAIN Samarinda dan Diktis Kemenag RI, 21-24 November 2014.

- Kutipan dari sumber yang sudah pernah disebutkan sebelumnya cukup ditulis nama belakang penulis, judul singkat buku/artikel, dan halaman. Contoh: Hazairin, *Tujuh Serangkai*, h. 75; Alfitri, “Religious Liberty,” h. 19;
- Jika kutipan itu berurutan, cukup gunakan *Ibid.* jika halamannya sama, atau *Ibid.* h. 10, jika halamannya berbeda;
- Daftar pustaka harus disertakan di akhir artikel dan disusun secara *alfabetis* dimana nama akhir penulis diletakkan di depan. Contoh: Syaifuddin, Muhammad, *Hukum Kontrak*, Bandung: CV Mandar Maju, 2012.

PUBLICATION ETHICS

MAZAHIB Journal of Islamic Legal Thoughts (p-ISSN: 1829-9067, e-ISSN: 2460-6588) is a scholarly periodical published by the Faculty of Sharia, IAIN Samarinda. This scholarly periodical specializes in the study of Islamic law and seeks to present the various results of the latest research, both conceptual-doctrinal and empirical, on the field. The publication of an article in **MAZAHIB** is an essential building block in the development of a respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editors, the peer reviewers, and the publisher.

AUTHORS

Reporting Standard

Authors must present the original manuscript, not published in any form, and do not submit the same article to other journals until the publisher give an answer regarding the feasibility of the manuscript. Authors should provide accurate and accountable research data. Authors must cite the sources appropriately by considering the content of the manuscript either in the form of written publications and personal interviews.

Originality dan plagiarism

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Multiple, Redundant, or Concurrent Publication

An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Authorship of the Paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported research. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Data Access and Retention

Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper. If the editor or the publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a significant error, it is the obligation of the author to promptly retract or correct the paper or provide evidence to the editor of the correctness of the original paper.

EDITORS

The editor of the **JURNAL MAZAHIB** journal is responsible for deciding which of the articles should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editors may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editors may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

Fair Play

An editor at any time evaluates manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality

The editors and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in editors' own research without the express written consent of the author.

REVIEWERS

Contribution to Editorial Decisions

Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the quality of a paper.

Promptness

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editors and excuse himself from the review process.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to, or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of Objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. The reviewers should express their views clearly with supporting rationale arguments.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers should identify the source of references that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships with any of the authors or institutions connected to the papers.

PUBLISHER

It is committed to ensure that commercial interest has no impact or influence on editorial decisions. JURNAL MAZAHIB will assist in communications with other journals where this is useful to the authors. JURNAL MAZAHIB is working closely with all related divisions to set standards for best practices on ethical matters, errors and retractions--and are prepared to provide specialized legal review and counsel if necessary.

