ISLAMIC INSIGHT JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

Scope and Focus

Islamic Insight Journal of Islamic Studies (*IIJIS*) is a multi-disciplinary journal of the Faculty of Islamics and Human Sciences, Darul Huda Islamic University. The journal is devoted for publishing original scholarship of exceptional quality on all aspects of Islam and the Muslim world. It covers, for example but not limited to, textual and field work studies on various aspects of the Noble Qur'an, Hadith, Islamic Jurisprudence, Islamic Theology, Islamic Mysticism, Philosophy, Comparative Religion, Islamic Social Sciences, and History and Culture of Muslims. The relevant topics from other disciplines also will be welcomed. The papers will be sent for a double blind peer review and accordingly will be published.

Author Guidelines

1. Articles submitted to *Islamic Insight* should not have been published elsewhere and should not be under consideration by other publication.
2. Articles must be in English and should not exceed 10,000 words. Book reviews should be around 1,000-1,500 words.
3. All submissions must be typed double spaced and should be 12-point Times New Roman font.
4. All articles must include a 200-250 word abstract. Five to seven keywords may be provided at the end of the abstract.
5. Full name(s) of the author(s), along with their affiliation and email address, may be typed at the beginning of the article.
6. Headings and sub-headings of different sections should be clearly indicated.
7. Submissions must be sent as email attachments in two formats, i.e. Word document and PDF, to editorislamicinsight@gmail.com.

Style of Referencing:

1. Papers should follow the in-text parenthetical citation style of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA).
2. Endnotes may be given along with in-text citation to supplement the paper with extra information.
3. References should be alphabetically ordered.

APA Citation Examples:

1- Book:
   a) Single author(in-text):Fakhry (1983)

<u>Single author</u> (parenthetical format): (Fakhry, 1983) (Fakhry, 1983, p. 13) (Fakhry, 1983, pp. 13-18)

<u>Reference:</u> Fakhry, Majid (1983). *A History of Islamic Philosophy*. New York: Columbia University Press.

  b) <u>Multiple authors (first citation in-text):</u> Hair, Black, Babin, and Anderson(2010)

<u>Multiple authors</u> (first citation in parenthetical): (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010)

Multiple authors in-text and parenthetical formats in subsequent citations: Hair et al. (2010) (Hair et al., 2010)

<u>Reference:</u> Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis: A global perspective*. (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Education.

2- Journal:

<u>In-text</u>: Jacoby (1994)

<u>Reference:</u> Jacoby, W.G. (1994). Public attitudes toward government spending. *American Journal of Political Science*, *38* (2), 336-361.

3- Chapter in a book:

<u>In-text:</u> Dar (1963)

<u>Reference:</u> Dar, B.A. (1963). Ethical Teachings of the Qur'an. In M.M.Sharif (ed.), *A History of Muslim Philosophy*. Weisbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.

4- Quran:

<u>In-text</u>:(i) direct quotation, write as 114:5

(ii) Indirect quotation, write as Qur'ān, 114:5

<u>Reference:</u> *The glorious Qur'an*. Translation and commentary by A. Yusuf Ali (1977). US: American Trust Publications.

ARABIC TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINE

TRANSLITERATION TABLE FOR ARABIC WITH UNICODE					
Arabic Letter	**Capital letter and Unicode**	**Small letter and Unicode**	**Arabic Letter**	**Capital letter and Unicode**	**Small letter and Unicode**
ا	A -	a	ط	Ṭ 1E6C	ṭ 1E6D
ب	B -	b	ظ	Ẓ 1E92	ẓ 1E93
ت	T -	t	ع	ʿ 02BF	-
ث	TH -	th	غ	GH	-
ج	J -	j	ف	F	-
ح	Ḥ 1E24	ḥ 1E25	ق	Q	-
خ	KH -	kh	ك	K	-
د	D -	d	ل	L	-
ذ	DH -	dh	م	M	-
ر	R -	r	ن	N	-
ز	Z -	z	و	W	-
س	S -	-	ه	H	-
ش	SH -	Sh	ي	Y	-
ص	Ṣ 1E62	ṣ 1E63	ء	ʾ 02BE	
ض	Ḍ 1E0C	ḍ 1E0D			

Short vowels		**Long Vowels**			**Double vowels**
اَ	A	آ	Ā 0100	ā 0101	aw = أو
اِ	I	إي	Ī 012A	ī 012B	ai = أي
اُ	U	أو	Ū 016A	ū 016B	

Input of transcript:
1. Insert the appropriate Unicode.
2. Hold down the 'Alt' key on the left side of the keyboard and press the letter 'X' or 'C'
3. the result appears on the screen

1- Transliteration refers to the representation of Arabic writing by using the Roman Alphabet. Some Arabic letters have direct equivalent. Therefore, they need not to be transliterated. For instance, 'ب' is represented by 'b'. But some other letters have no direct equivalents in the normal Roman alphabet. Therefore, a number of special characters have been created for the purposes of transliterating such letters, such as 'Ṣ' for the Arabic letter 'ص'.

2-Unicode is a system provided in Microsoft word to facilitate transliteration system. In this system, each such letter is represented by an alpha numeric character which helps the writer to select and insert the letter from '*symbols*' in '*insert*' to the word file.

3- Some examples of transliteration are given below:

كَتَبَ	*Kataba*	Verb is italicised
كَوَّنَ	*kawwana*	Verb is italicised
أَخَّرَ	*akhkhara*	Verb is italicised
كَاتِبٌ	*Kātib*	Agent noun is italicised
مَرْءَةٌ	*marʾah*	Common noun is italicised
القَاهِرَة	Al-Qāhirah	Place is not italicised
المدينة المنورة	Al-Madīnah al-Munawwarah	Place is not italicised
إحياء علوم الدين	*Iḥyāʾ ʿUlūm al-Dīn*	Book's name italicised
محمد بن إدريس الشافعيّ	Muḥammad ibn Idrīs al-Shāfiʿī	Person's name not italicised
من يرد الله به خيرا يفقهه في الدين	*Man yurid Allāhu bihi khairan yufaqqihhu fī al-Dīn*	Phrase is italicised
الْعِلْمُ بِلَا عَمَلٍ كَالشَّجَرِ بِلَا ثَمَرٍ	*Al- ʿilmu bilā ʿamalin ka al-shajari bilā thamarin*	Phrase is italicised
والله/لله/بسم الله	*Bismillāh/lillāh/wallāh*	Such combinations with Allah are written as single words
خشية الله /كلام الله/عبد الله	ʿAbd Allāh/*kalām Allāh*/khashyat Allāh	Such combinations with Allah are written separately