P-ISSN : 1412-6141 E-ISSN : 2548-7744

The Journal of Islamic Humanities

Misbahuddin, Nasrullah Bin Sapa, Muhammad Syarif As'ad, Andi Intan Cahyani, Muhammad Zakir Husain The Implementation of MUI's Fatwa on the Position of Transgender Individuals, Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Refinement

Didik Komaidi, Sugeng Sugiyono, Muhajir دور الحكمة المحلية في بناء التسامح والوئام الحياة الدينية في جبل منورة (در اسة حالة للمجتمع في قرية جاتيموليو كولون بر غو ، يوجياكرتا)

Lydia Megawati, Sohrah The Jewish Harmonious Social Relations with Islamic Societies: A Review of the Qur'an & History

Kartini, Zaenal Abidin, Andi Arif Pamessangi The Values of Religious Moderation Sheikh Jamaluddin Akbar Al-Husaini in The Culture of Tosora People South Sulawesi

Suud Sarim Karimullah Reflections on Human-Nature Relations: A Critical Review in Islamic Humanities

Mustari, Jalauddin B, Nurhidayat Muhammad Said The Values of Sultan Alauddin's Relevance to the Development of Civilization Campus of Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

Afifuddin, Muh. Amri Tajuddin, Wahdatun Nisa Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Religious Moderation through Traditional Islamic Education based on Kitab Kuning Literacy at Pesantren Ma'had Aly in South Sulawesi

Musyarif, Juriah, Ahdar

The Use of Lontara Pananrang in the Agricultural Tradition of Mattiro Ade Village: An Analysis from the Islamic Perspective in the Community's Perception





Vol. 23 No. 2 (2023)



Theme: Islamic Humanities VOLUME 23 ISSUE 2, JULY-DECEMBER 2023

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Nuri Emmiyati, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Barsihannor, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL BOARD

Shamsi Ali, University of Northern California, United States Miss Tiarne Jade Barratt, University of Sydney, Australia Muhammad Widus Sempo, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia

Salih Yousif Sharaf Mohamed, Al-Gazera University, Sudan

Aishah Waenaha Waemamah, Academy of Islamic and Arabic Studies Princess of Naradhiwas University

- Thailand, Thailand

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Umar Thamrin, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

MANAGING EDITOR

Nasrum, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

EDITORS

Akbar Haseng, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kendari, Indonesia Sardian Maharani Asnur, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia Subehan Khalik Umar, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia Haniah, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia Andi Satrianingsih, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia Awaluddin Syamsu, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Muhammad Azwar, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia

ASSISTANT TO THE EDITORS

Chusnul Chatimah Asmad, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ADVISOR

Rosmah Tami, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia Syahruni Junaid, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

ARABIC LANGUAGE ADVISOR

Muh. Saleh Syamsuri, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia Baso Pallawagau, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

IT SUPPORT

Taufiq Mathar, Alauddin State Islamic University, Indonesia

COVER DESIGNER

Nur Arifin



Jurnal Adabiyah:

This journal receives a national accreditation from Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education Republic of Indonesia, <u>Nomor 10/E/KPT/2019</u> on April 4, 2019 with the <u>SINTA score: S2</u>.

The Journal has been published by the Faculty of Adab and Humanity of Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar, since 1997 and has been online since 2016 with the main themes on Humanities and Islamic Studies with the emphasis on interdisciplinary and intertextuality approach.

This journal are published twice a year, on June and December. The themes related to Islamic Studies are textual studies, scriptural traditions, Islamic law, and theology; and those related to Humanities are language, literature, history, and culture.

The journal of Humanities and Islamic Studies will provide the online collection of articles from 1997 up to now. The most updated information can be found on the website.

Table of Contents

Misbahuddin, Nasrullah Bin Sapa, Muhammad Syarif As'ad, Andi Intar Cahyani, Muhammad Zakir Husain The Implementation of MUI's Fatwa on the Position of Transgender Individuals Conder Regarisement Support and Conital Refinement	103-121
Individuals, Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Refinement Didik Komaidi, Sugeng Sugiyono, Muhajir	122-153
دور الحكمة المحلية في بناء التسامح والوئام الحياة الدينية في جبل منورة (دراسة	
حالة للمجتمع في قرية جاتيموليو كولون برغو ، يوجياكرتا)	
Lydia Megawati, Sohrah <i>The Jewish Harmonious Social Relations with Islamic Societies: A Review</i> <i>of the Qur'an & History</i>	154-170
Kartini, Zaenal Abidin, Andi Arif Pamessangi <i>The Values of Religious Moderation Sheikh Jamaluddin Akbar Al-Husaini</i> <i>in The Culture of Tosora People South Sulawesi</i>	171-188
Suud Sarim Karimullah <i>Reflections on Human-Nature Relations: A Critical Review in Islamic</i> <i>Humanities</i>	
Mustari, Jalauddin B, Nurhidayat Muhammad Said The Values of Sultan Alauddin's Relevance to the Development of Civilization Campus of Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar	207-225
Afifuddin, Muh. Amri Tajuddin, Wahdatun Nisa Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Religious Moderation through Traditional Islamic Education based on Kitab Kuning Literacy at Pesantren Ma'had Aly in South Sulawesi	
Musyarif, Juriah, Ahdar <i>The Use of Lontara Pananrang in the Agricultural Tradition of Mattiro Ade</i> <i>Village: An Analysis from the Islamic Perspective in the Community's</i> <i>Perception</i>	
Yusuph Dauda Gambari, Fahm Abdulgafar Olawale Qur'anic Model for Parenting in the 21st Century	263-285
Abdul Rahman Sakka, Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, Nurwahida Implementation of Masbuk Hadith in Congregational Prayer: Perspectives of Today's Society	
Fatiyah The Portrait of Islamic Arab Descendant Community in Maintaining Identity and Diversity in Bali	304-325

Ibrahim Kamaruddin, Abustani Ilyas, Andi Darussalam, Muhammadiyah Amin, Muhammad Sabir, Marwah Limpo....... 326-354 أداء صلاة الظهر بعد صلاة الجمعة في بيئة كاسوارانغ، حي ألبوليا، ناحية لاو،منطقة ماروس (وجهة نطر طريقة خلو اتية السمان)

Muh. Rusli355-378Interdisciplinary Approach on Contemporary Islam in Indonesia

Interdisciplinary Approach on Contemporary Islam in Indonesia

Muh. Rusli

Faculty of Ushuluddin and Da'wah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Sultan Amai Street, Pone, West Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo, Indonesia 96181

Correspondence Email: muhammadrusli@iaingorontalo.ac.id

Doi: <u>10.24252/jad.v23i2a13</u>

(Submitted: 03/10/2023, Accepted: 29/12/2023, Available Online: 31/12/2023)

Abstract

The interdisciplinary approach in Islamic studies has gained importance in contemporary Indonesia. The importance is mainly due to its socio-political issues, historical and cultural factors, and educational limitations. This research lays out the theoretical foundations of an interdisciplinary approach and explains why it is superior to more conventional methods. The primary purpose of this research is to analyse the benefits and drawbacks of an integrated strategy when studying Islam, focusing on Indonesia. In this research, the author argues that conventional methods fall short because of the complexity inherent in accounting for the myriad social, political, and cultural aspects that shape Islamic praxis. The finding of this research suggests that an interdisciplinary approach necessitates the merging of fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, and history, as well as the promotion of novel partnerships and collaborations, in order to produce novel and original insights. It has ramifications for both study and teaching in Islamic studies as a methodology with the potential to enhance our understanding of the present Islamic world, Islamic cultural practices, and their historical origins. Insight into the Islamic world has improved, as has the standard of Islamic education, and societal tolerance and peace have blossomed due to these efforts. Future interdisciplinary applications in Islamic studies and their potential and promise are discussed. By encouraging collaboration and partnership across disciplines, an interdisciplinary approach can lead to a richer and more complex understanding of the Islamic world. Islamic studies benefit from an interdisciplinary strategy since it encourages more innovative and critical thinking.

Keywords: Islamic Studies; Interdisciplinary Study; Multidisciplinary Approach; Indonesia



ملخّص

اكتسب النهج متعدد التخصصات في الدراسات الإسلامية أهمية في إندوندسيا المعاصرة بسبب قضاياها الاجتماعية والسياسية، والعوامل التاريخية والثقافية، والقيود التعليمية. توضح هذه المقالة الأسس النظرية لنهج متعدد التخصصات وتشرح سبب تفوقه على الأساليب التقليدية. الغرض الأساسي من هذا المقال هو تحليل فوائد وعيوب الإستراتيجية المتكاملة عند دراسة الإسلام، مع التركيز على إندوندسيا. في هذه الدراسة، نرى أن الأساليب التقليدية غير كافية بسبب التعقيد الكامن في مراعاة الجوانب الاجتماعية والسياسية والثقافية التي لا تعد ولا تحصى والتي تشكل الممارسة الإسلامية. تشبر نتائج هذه المقالة إلى أن النهج متعدد التخصصات يستلزم دمج مجالات مثل علم الاجتماع والأنثروبولوجيا وعلم النفس والتاريخ، بالإضافة إلى تعزيز الشراكات والتعاون الجديد، من أجل إنتاج رؤى جديدة ومبتكرة. وله تداعيات على كل من الدراسة والتدريس في الدراسات الإسلامية كمنهجية لديها القدرة على تعزيز فهمنا للعالم الإسلامي الحالي، والممارسات الثقافية الإسلامية، وأصولها التاريخية. لقد تحسنت الرؤبة للعالم الإسلامي، كما تحسن مستوى التعليم الإسلامي، وازدهر التسامح المجتمعي والسلام بفضل هذه الجهود. وتناقش التطبيقات المستقبلية متعددة التخصصات في الدراسات الإسلامية وامكاناتها ووعودها. ومن خلال تشجيع التعاون والشراكة عبر التخصصات، يمكن أن يؤدى النهج متعدد التخصصات إلى فهم أكثر ثراءً وتعقيدًا للعالم الإسلامي. تستفيد الدراسات الإسلامية من استراتيجية متعددة التخصصات لأنها تشجع المزيد من التفكير الابتكاري والنقدي

الكلمات المفتاحية: الدراسات الإسلامية؛ دراسة متعددة التخصصات؛ نهج متعدد التخصصات؛ إندونيسيا

Abstrak

Pendekatan interdisipliner dalam studi Islam menjadi penting di Indonesia terkini. Pentingnya pendekatan ini karena masalah sosial-politik, faktor

Jurnal Adabiyah Vol. 23 No. 2 (2023)

sejarah dan budaya, dan keterbatasan pendidikan. Penelitian ini memaparkan landasan teoretis pendekatan interdisipliner dan menjelaskan mengapa pendekatan ini lebih unggul daripada metode konvensional. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis berpendapat bahwa metode konvensional gagal karena kompleksitas yang melekat dalam memperhitungkan berbagai aspek sosial, politik, dan budaya yang membentuk praksis Islam. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan interdisipliner memerlukan penggabungan bidang-bidang seperti sosiologi, antropologi, psikologi, dan sejarah, serta promosi kemitraan dan kolaborasi baru untuk menghasilkan wawasan baru dan orisinal. Hal ini mempunyai konsekuensi bagi studi dan pengajaran studi Islam sebagai metodologi yang berpotensi meningkatkan pemahaman kita tentang dunia Islam saat ini, praktik budaya Islam, dan asal usul sejarahnya. Penerapan interdisipliner di masa depan dalam studi Islam serta potensi dan manfaatnya dibahas. Dengan mendorong kolaborasi dan kemitraan lintas disiplin, pendekatan interdisipliner dapat menghasilkan pemahaman yang lebih kava dan kompleks tentang dunia Islam. Studi Islam mendapat manfaat dari strategi interdisipliner karena mendorong pemikiran yang lebih inovatif dan kritis.

Kata Kunci: Kajian Islam; Studi Interdisipliner; Pendekatan Multidisiplin; Indonesia

How to Cite This Article: Rusli, Muh. "Interdisciplinary Approach on Contemporary Islam in Indonesia". *Jurnal Adabiyah* 23, no. 2 (December 31, 2023). Accessed December 31, 2023. <u>https://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/adabiyah/article/view/41638</u>.

A. Introduction

Islamic study is a broad phrase that encompasses the study of Islam and allied subjects such as Arabic language and literature, history, politics, theology, jurisprudence, law, Sufism, philosophy, Islamic art, education, and architecture. Hence, even a rudimentary comprehension of the faith necessitates an interdisciplinary approach. Anyone interested in studying Islamic philosophy should first learn about Islamic history, theology, and law. An interdisciplinary approach is required to investigate the intricate interrelationships between faith, culture, society, history, and politics. It is vital to incorporate the findings of several academic areas in order to get a complete picture of Islam. An interdisciplinary approach to studying Islam will give the researcher a deeper understanding of the religion by delving into its numerous dimensions. The topic's intricacy needs an interdisciplinary approach to present a complete view. It enables Islamic researchers to investigate the religion's many elements, including its history, theology, law, rituals, anthropology, sociology, politics, and civilizations. It enables Islamic academics to understand better their faith's complex character and the numerous ways it connects with modern life.

Islamic Studies' ability to draw on other fields of study is a key factor in releasing it from the confines of more narrow disciplines. Contemporarily, the issues of how has Islam developed over time in Indonesia?; the inquiry of how Islamic studies confront the problem of widespread diseases like covid-19?"; and many more pressing concerns and problems that should be addressed may not be successfully answered by standard academic theories in Indonesia¹². Islamic Studies is interdisciplinary; thus, it may look at these problems from multiple perspectives (social, political, cultural, and religious)³. A significant additional advantage of an interdisciplinary strategy is its ability to promote cross-cultural proficiency⁴. By taking an interdisciplinary approach, fields like anthropology⁵, psychology, and sociology can contribute to the study of Islam, helping scholars better grasp the complex cultural milieu in which Muslims live⁶. Islamic Studies⁷ takes an interdisciplinary approach, allowing for a complete understanding of Islam. Islam is not just a theology but also a cultural, social, and political phenomenon⁸. Only with a deeper understanding can this complexity of Islam be grasped. The relevance of an interdisciplinary approach to studying Islam⁹ is emphasized by the fact that, like any

³ N. F. Moghadas and M. Malekiborojeni, "The origin, requirements, and possibility of interdisciplinary studies in relation to Islamic studies," *Islamic Knowledge Management*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 98–128, 2020.

⁴ S. A. Arjomand, "The rise of interdisciplinary studies in social sciences and humanities and the challenge of comparative sociology," *European Journal of Social Theory*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 292–306, May 2017, doi: 10.1177/1368431016646112.

⁵ M. Arifin, Agussani, and Rudianto, "Anthropological approaches in Islamic studies," *Revista Argentina de Clínica Psicológica*, vol. xxix, no. 3, pp. 635–661, 2020.

⁶ P. M. Kaplick, Y. Chaudhary, A. Hasan, A. Yusuf, and H. Keshavarzi, "An interdisciplinary framework for Islamic cognitive theories," *Zygon*, vol. 54, no. 1, pp. 66–85, Mar. 2019, doi: 10.1111/zygo.12500.

⁷ C. Formichi, "Islamic Studies or Asian Studies? Islam in Southeast Asia," *Muslim World*, vol. 106, no. 4, pp. 696–718, 2016, doi: 10.1111/muwo.12166.

⁸ M. A. Abdullah, "Islam as a cultural capital in Indonesia and the Malay world: A convergence of Islamic studies, social sciences and humanities," *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 307–328, 2017, doi: 10.15642/JIIS.2017.11.2.307-328.

⁹ Abd. R. Razaq, D. Mardiana, and Umiarso, "Development of Islamic education: the multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches," *Al-Hayat: Journal of Islamic Education (AJIE)*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 58–68, 2020.

Jurnal Adabiyah Vol. 23 No. 2 (2023)

¹ C. Kersten, *History of Islam in Indonesia: Unity in diversity*. Edinburgh University Press, 2017.

² Mukrimin, "Intersection of Islam and Politics in Indonesia's Local Autonomy Era", *Al-Ijtima'i: International Journal of Government and Social Science*, vol.9, no.1, 2023, pp. 119-138. https://doi.org/10.22373/jai.v9i1.2645

other religion, Islam affects the daily lives of its members¹⁰. An all-encompassing view is essential for a critical and nuanced discussion of Islam.

Since Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, Islamic studies have long played an important role in Indonesian society. Indonesia's rich Islamic scholarship and cultural heritage significantly influence the country's destiny. Islamic beliefs and practices are firmly ingrained in daily life. On the other hand, Islamic studies need to adopt an interdisciplinary strategy to stay up with the times as Indonesia continues to develop and modernize. Understanding the intricacies of Islamic civilizations and the varied experiences of Muslim communities requires an interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including history, philosophy, politics, anthropology, and sociology.¹¹ This approach recognizes that Islam is more than just a religion; it is also a social, cultural, and political force that affects many facets of human existence.

As we will see in the next section, the interdisciplinary approach is necessary to address the issues facing Indonesia's Muslim population today. Massive social and economic growth, political discord, and religious fanaticism are just a few of Indonesia's current issues. Islamic studies must go beyond religious texts and theology to examine the larger social, cultural, and political context from which these thorny issues emerge in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of them. To fully understand the rise of religious extremism and terrorism in Indonesia, for instance, we must take a holistic view. By using an interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies¹², we can better understand the complex web of factors contributing to individuals' radicalization and the growth of extremist groups through time¹³.

Throughout this article, the term "interdisciplinary study in Islamic studies" will refer to bringing together insights from diverse academic disciplines to gain a complete understanding of Islam and Muslim society. This article acknowledges Islam's richness and diversity and the need for a comprehensive examination of Islamic thought and practice. Due to the country's vast Muslim population and varied cultural backgrounds, an interdisciplinary approach is gaining prominence in modern Indonesia. A nuanced understanding of Islam and its confluence with other facets of

¹⁰ M. A. Abdullah, "Religion, science and culture: An integrated, interconnected paradigm of science," *Al-Jami'ah*, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 175–203, 2014, doi: 10.14421/ajis.2014.521.175-203.

¹¹ C. Formichi, "(Re) writing the history of political Islam in Indonesia," *Sojourn*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 105–140, 2015, doi: 10.1355/sj30-1d.

¹² M. A. Abdullah, "Islamic studies in higher education in Indonesia: Challenges, impact and prospects for the world community," *Al-Jami'ah*, vol. 55, no. 2, pp. 391–426, 2017, doi: 10.14421/ajis.2017.552.391-426.

¹³ I. R. M. Fuerst and Z. M. S. Ayubi, "Shifting boundaries: The study of Islam in the humanities," *Muslim World*, vol. 106, no. 4, pp. 643–654, 2016, doi: 10.1111/muwo.12163.

Indonesian culture is necessary to comprehend the religion's dynamic role in Indonesian society, from politics to daily life.

Islamic Studies must take an interdisciplinary approach in order to present a complete picture of Islam. It is important to remember that Islam is a multifaceted cultural, social, and political force and a religion. Hence, a more comprehensive knowledge of Islam is required to appreciate its complexities fully. Because of the many ways Islam influences its adherents' daily lives, studying the religion from many perspectives is vital to get a whole picture of it. This all-encompassing perspective is necessary for a nuanced, critical dialogue with Islam. This article aims to draw attention to the value of an interdisciplinary approach to studying Islam and show how doing so can lead to a deeper comprehension of Islam in Indonesia. By discussing the pros and cons of such an approach, this study hopes to persuade academics and researchers to embrace it and increase the breadth of their studies.

B. Literature Review

To begin with, let us look at the literary studies on the interdisciplinary approach in Islamic studies. In the field of Islamic studies, the term "interdisciplinary approach" refers to the practice of examining Islamic studies via a variety of academic disciplines, including history, theology, philosophy, social sciences, anthropology, and art.¹⁴ It is a strategy that, rather than focusing simply on one particular field of study, helps academics appreciate the variety of Islamic thought and practice through an interdisciplinary approach.¹⁵ By taking this method, academics can acquire a more comprehensive and all-encompassing grasp of Islam and how it affects various aspects of society.

The interdisciplinary approach can address the limitations of more specialized techniques by emphasizing the linkages between seemingly unrelated research fields.¹⁶ By examining Islam's historical, social, political, and geographical contexts, researchers can better understand how the religion has been practiced, interpreted, and institutionalized across time.¹⁷ It explains how Islam has impacted societies, how it has shaped cultures, and how important it is today. By drawing on the insights of

¹⁴ M. K. Hermansen, "Survey article: Interdisciplinary approaches to Islamic biographical materials," *Religion*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 163–182, Apr. 1988, doi: 10.1016/S0048-721X(88)80009-5.

¹⁵ G. Marranci, "Introduction," in *Muslim societies and the challenge of secularization: An interdisciplinary approach*, Gabriele Marranci, Ed., Springer Science & Business Media, 2010.

¹⁶ M. van Bruinessen, "New perspectives on Southeast Asian Islam?," *Bijdr Taal Land Volkenkd*, vol. 143, no. 4, pp. 519–538, 1987, doi: 10.1163/22134379-90003318.

¹⁷ S. A. Malik, "Challenges and Opportunities in Teaching Interdisciplinary Courses on Islam and Evolution: A Theology-Centric Perspective," *Religions (Basel)*, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 95, Jan. 2023, doi: 10.3390/rel14010095.

scholars from a variety of fields, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complex influences that have shaped Islamic philosophy and practice. One way to understand how Islamic history and religion have influenced Islamic law is to study Islamic law.¹⁸¹⁹²⁰ It can explain the thinking behind several traditions practiced by Muslims.

C. Research Method

The interdisciplinary method in Islamic studies recognizes that Islam is a complex and multidimensional religion that cannot be fully comprehended from a single point of view. Scholars can better understand how Islam is practiced and interpreted across diverse cultures, countries, and periods by relying on numerous academic disciplines such as history, theology, philosophy, social sciences, anthropology, and art²¹. The interdisciplinary approach in Islamic studies means that scholars and researchers from diverse subjects and disciplines, such as history, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, literature, and political science, collaborate to investigate various elements of Islam and its impact on society.²² This approach emphasizes that only a few disciplines can comprehensively understand Islam and its significance worldwide and that multidisciplinary collaboration is required to discover the religion's complexity. Scholars can evaluate Islam from numerous angles and analyze how it interacts with various social and cultural aspects using multiple lenses. Students can also investigate the diversity of Islamic thinking and practice, acknowledging that there are many interpretations of Islam and that the religion has evolved in response to changing historical and social settings.

With this interdisciplinary approach, we may learn more about Islam and its effects on the world. It can help refute oversimplified or narrow conceptions of Islam while fostering a more nuanced and tolerant public discourse about the faith.²³ In the

²² S. A. Arjomand, "Islam, Political Change and Globalization," *Thesis Eleven*, vol. 76, no. 1, pp. 9–28, 2004, doi: 10.1177/0725513604040108.

¹⁸ M. Cammack, "Islamic law in Indonesia's New Order," *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 53–73, Jan. 1989, doi: 10.1093/iclqaj/38.1.53.

¹⁹ L. Kushidayati, "The development of Islamic law in Indonesia," *QIJIS: Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies*, vol. 1, no. 2, 2014.

²⁰ M. Muhazir, "Islamic law politics in the contemporary era (Revealing the struggle for the positivization of Islamic law in Indonesia)," *Al Hurriyah : Jurnal Hukum Islam*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 12, Aug. 2021, doi: 10.30983/alhurriyah.v6i1.3956.

²¹ S. M. Naghib, Yusefi Taze Kandi, and M. Sazjini, "Interdisciplinary studies of the Quran and it's differentiation with comparative study and scientific interpretation," *Biannual Journal of research in the interpretation of Quran*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 209–177, 2016.

²³ R. Al-Hamdi, "Coping with religious tolerance and gender equality: comparing Islam and good governance perspectives," *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 163, 2015, doi: 10.18326/ijims.v5i2.163-193.

end, an interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies has the potential to promote peace and harmony across diverse people and cultures, leading to a more just and equitable society. Two examples of multidisciplinary approaches are studying the political and social conditions in which early Islamic scholars formed various schools of Islamic law or investigating how Islamic art reflects cultural and religious values.²⁴ This interdisciplinary viewpoint can also be used to contextualize current debates and challenges within the Muslim world, such as the role of gender, the relationship between religion and politics, and the interpretation of Islamic scripture. In light of this, an interdisciplinary approach in Islamic studies provides a richer and more nuanced knowledge of Islam and its influence on world society. Instead of depending on oversimplified or restrictive interpretations, it encourages scholars to study Islamic studies through many lenses and realize the variety within Islamic philosophy and practice. The multidisciplinary method is essential to the modern study of Islam because it recognizes the richness and diversity of the Muslim world. It acknowledges that different academic fields can shed light on Islam from varying perspectives and that this calls for an interdisciplinary approach to studying Islam.

That is why taking an interdisciplinary approach to learning about Islam is essential-bringing together various viewpoints aids in revealing the similarities and differences between Muslim countries and cultures. It also enables academics to examine the myriad of elements affecting phenomena like terrorism and bigotry, leading to a more nuanced understanding of these concerns. The complexity of Islam can be understood through an interdisciplinary approach, enabling academics, researchers, and students to go past simplistic narratives and prejudices. Indeed, the interdisciplinary approach acknowledges that there is no single way to comprehend Islam and that multiple viewpoints are required to understand this multifaceted faith thoroughly.

D. Result and Discussion

The study of Islam can encompass a multitude of disciplines. Each field sheds light on the richness and variety of Islamic traditions and customs. For instance, studying the past can show how Islamic civilization evolved over time, including its political, social, and economic institutions.²⁵ Understanding the daily struggles of Muslims in various parts of the world can be gained via the study of sociology and anthropology. Gender studies can highlight the varied experiences of Muslim women and non-Muslims. In contrast, theology and religious studies can examine Muslims'

²⁴ A. S. Jahar, A. Mursalin, I. Subchi, and M. Rahiem, "Interdisciplinary Islamic Studies in conjunction with the 1st International Conference on Education, Science, Technology, Indonesian and Islamic Studies," in *CIIS and ICESTIIS 2021: Proceedings of the 4th International Colloquium*, Jambi: European Alliance for Innovation, 2021.

²⁵ R. Feener and M. Cammack, "Islamic law in contemporary Indonesia: Ideas and institutions," *Islamic Legal Studies*, vol. 5, 2007.

religious beliefs and practices and their interaction with Islamic scripture. Islam's influence on contemporary political systems can be studied through political science. Literature and art history, meanwhile, can shed light on the development of Muslim cultural expression and innovation over time.

1. The Distinguishing Interdisciplinary Approach from Conventional Approaches

The conventional approach to Islamic studies concentrates entirely on studying the Islamic faith, its history, and its sacred writings. Islam's cultural, social, and political components are sometimes disregarded in favor of a focus primarily on the religious perspective. The historical development of Islamic studies and the conventional understanding and practice of Islam form the basis for the traditional approach to studying Islam. Islamic studies initially concentrated on studying the Qur'an, Hadith, Islamic law, theology, and others, with a particular emphasis on comprehending the fundamentals of Islam and how they have been understood and applied over time. The interdisciplinary method has helped academics understand Islam, its traditions, and its social and historical background. Critics have pointed out that the traditional approach only considers religious issues and ignores the broader context of Islamic culture, society, and politics ²⁶. Several academics contend that this myopic view ignores the rich diversity of Islamic philosophy and practice and instead supports outdated power systems. Avoiding themes of current importance can also reduce the potential impact of Islamic studies.

A more interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies that combines viewpoints from other subjects like history, anthropology, sociology, political science, and cultural studies has gained popularity in recent years to solve these deficiencies. The interdisciplinary approach aims to offer a more nuanced view of Islam as a religious, cultural, and political phenomenon by examining its diversity and unity and the complexities of Muslim civilizations and their connections with other cultures and societies.

Scholars can better comprehend Muslim communities' intricate relationship between religion, culture, and politics by taking a more holistic and integrative approach to Islamic studies. These can help people have a more complete and accurate understanding of Islam and its place in the world today. Recognizing the various ways in which Islam interacts with other religious and cultural traditions needs the need to engage with the complexity and diversity of Islamic thinking and practice. Therefore, this multidisciplinary strategy has the potential to deepen our

²⁶ Mukrimin, "Intersection of Islam and Politics in Indonesia's Local Autonomy Era", *Al-Ijtima'i: International Journal of Government and Social Science*, vol.9, no.1, 2023, pp. 119-138. Doi: https://doi.org/10.22373/jai.v9i1.2645

knowledge of Islam and foster a more open and well-informed discussion regarding the religion's contemporary role in society.

In contrast, the interdisciplinary approach in Islamic studies seeks to include various viewpoints and approaches to comprehending Islam. Other fields, including history, anthropology, literature, psychology, and political science, are also included in it, in addition to studying religious texts. This strategy acknowledges that Islam is both a religion and a cultural and social phenomenon that has far-reaching effects on societies worldwide.²⁷ Islamic studies can be understood more fully by taking an interdisciplinary approach. It recognizes that the larger social, cultural, and political framework in which religion functions cannot be separated from it. As a result, this method brings together academics from diverse fields to investigate and study various facets of Islam, such as its history, culture, literature, psychology, politics, and economics. Scholars from a wide range of fields have been working together to study Islam in recent years, demonstrating the growing popularity of this multidisciplinary approach. The interdisciplinary approach offers novel understandings of the numerous sociocultural settings in which Islam is practiced by drawing on disciplines as diverse as anthropology and psychology. The interdisciplinary approach allows us to investigate and comprehend how Islam interacts with other spheres of life, such as politics, economy, and gender, to form religious practices and beliefs.

Also, the multidisciplinary approach taken in Islamic studies has been essential in addressing modern problems like Islamophobia²⁸²⁹³⁰ and political extremism. Many challenges are complex, and an interdisciplinary approach makes it easier to provide workable answers or fully comprehend their core causes. However, scholars in the multidisciplinary field can provide a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of these issues by accepting a variety of viewpoints. When studying Islam, it is essential to take an interdisciplinary approach to overcome traditional barriers across fields of study and arrive at a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the religion. This method encourages communication between people of different faiths and cultures, leading to increased understanding and the development of practical solutions. Ultimately, the multidisciplinary approach in

³⁰ S. Garner and S. Selod, "The Racialization of Muslims: Empirical Studies of Islamophobia," *Crit Sociol (Eugene)*, vol. 41, no. 1, pp. 9–19, 2015, doi: 10.1177/0896920514531606.

²⁷ F. Volpi and B. S. Turner, "Introduction: making Islamic authority matter," *Theory Cult Soc*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 1–19, 2007, doi: 10.1177/0263276407074992.

²⁸ S. Zuhri, "Regimented Islamophobia: Islam, State, and Governmentality in Indonesia," *QIJIS (Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies)*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 387, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.21043/qijis.v9i2.8249.

²⁹ K. O. Dauda, "Islamophobia and Religious Intolerance: Threats to Global Peace and Harmonious Co-Existence," *QIJIS (Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies)*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 257, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.21043/qijis.v8i2.6811.

Islamic studies is crucial for encouraging inquisitiveness, learning, and social transformation.

Islamic studies' interdisciplinary approach encourages critical thinking and analysis beyond religious orthodoxy. It invites scholars to look outside the box and see Islamic studies from multiple aspects, allowing them to appreciate and understand the subject's intricacies. The interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies is a relatively recent methodology that tries to broaden the conventional study of Islam by embracing methods and views from anthropology, fiqh, sociology, history, psychology, political science, and others. The interdisciplinary approach views Islam as a religion and way of life with cultural, social, political, and economic components. Studying Islam from an interdisciplinary approach enables scholars to analyse the relationship between religion and society and how Muslims practice and interpret their faith.

One of the main benefits of the interdisciplinary approach is that it encourages critical thinking and analysis among researchers, allowing them to confront and question established assumptions and ideas. Islamic studies, defined by religious rigor and dogmatism, require it. Using a critical approach, researchers can analyse the diversity of Islamic philosophy and practice without sliding into essentialism, which reduces Islam to a homogeneous entity. The multidisciplinary approach helps scholars to explore Islamic studies from many aspects, helping them appreciate its intricacies. Sociologists can analyse how Islamic ideas and practices affect Muslim societies' social structure and dynamics. Political science can examine the relationship between Islam and politics, especially modern Islamic studies is a significant development that expands the conventional study of Islam by embracing numerous academic areas. This method emphasizes critical thinking and analysis, allowing researchers to examine Islam's many facets and appreciate its intricacies.

2. Challenges Faced by Islamic Studies in Indonesia

Understanding Islam and its place in Indonesia's history, culture, and society can be aided by studying Islamic Studies, a crucial academic discipline. Despite its importance, the area is beset with problems hindering its progress and ability from contributing to the academic world. This essay will analyse the main obstacles to advancing Islamic Studies in Indonesia, including socio-political difficulties, historical and cultural considerations, and academic constraints.

The primary challenge for Islamic Studies in Indonesia is socio-political difficulties marked by political tensions, religious conflicts, and division. The development of conservatism and extremism in Indonesian society has mainly influenced Islamic studies and led to the marginalization of moderate opinions. Researchers with opposing viewpoints are frequently ignored, and their voices are drowned out in public discourse. Political tensions heighten religious division and

hinder the academic freedom required for critical inquiry and study. As a result, there is a need for intellectual variety and hurdles to advancing Islamic studies in Indonesia.

Recent years in Indonesia have seen a growth in conservative and radical Islamic ideas, which has profoundly affected the study of Islam. It has sparked sociopolitical problems that threaten to stifle the nation's growth of a nuanced and critical Islamic scholarly community. The exclusion of centrist perspectives is a severe issue. As conservative and extreme beliefs gain ground, moderate academics find it harder to get their voices heard. As a result of their marginalization in public discourse, Islamic Studies would benefit by hearing from a broader range of people and considering their points of view. The political difficulties in Indonesia that contribute to religious polarization are another major problem³¹. The difficulties in Islamic Studies have been made worse by the country's history of religious strife. The growth of diverse and multifaceted Islamic research is further hampered by these tensions, which limit the academic freedom necessary for critical inquiry and scholarship.

A lack of intellectual variety and institutional hurdles to growth hinders Islamic Studies in Indonesia. For every field of study to thrive, develop, and evolve, diversity of thought, critical inquiry, and accessible academic conversation are crucial. Due to institutionalized bias, marginalization, and division, Indonesian Islamic Studies is hindered from developing into a multifaceted, diversified, and significant subject of study. Hence, the difficulty of Islamic Studies in Indonesia is more comprehensive than in the academic community. It is also difficult for the larger society to maintain academic independence, intellectual variety, and a culture that values the diversity of thought and promotes critical thinking. Only by tackling these issues can the field of Islamic studies in Indonesia realize its full potential and make significant contributions to academia, society, and the globe.

The second challenge is Indonesia's history and culture influencing Islam studies. Indonesia's rich Islamic history and culture have been affected by colonialism, syncretism, and nation-states.³² These elements have affected how Islam is practiced and interpreted in the country and how it is researched. Indonesian Islam is often studied in this setting. This perspective should incorporate more diversity of Islamic practices and beliefs in the country and the worldwide Islamic tradition. The outcome is a limited and narrow understanding of Islamic studies in Indonesia that can limit its worldwide relevance. Due to these characteristics, Indonesia's Islam is distinct from other Muslim-majority nations. Indonesian Islam is often the only form studied. This perspective may ignore the country's and the world's Islamic diversity. For instance, Indonesian Islamic Studies may have a less global impact due to its

³¹ Mukrimin, "Islamic Parties and the Politics of Constitutionalism in Indonesia", *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, vol. 6, no.2, pp 2892-2912, 2012, doi: DOI: <u>10.15642/JIIS.2012.6.2.367-390</u>

³² Mukrimin, "Political Islam and Constitutional Change in Contemporary Indonesia", *Al-Mizan*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 39-60, 2023, doi: <u>https://doi.org/10.30603/am.v19i1.3495</u>

narrow focus. To develop the field of Islamic Studies in Indonesia, scholars should pay equal attention to Indonesian Islam and the broader Islamic tradition. This international lens would help Islamic Studies in Indonesia become more well-known and influential outside the country. As a result, Islam in Indonesia is studied through a limited and restrictive lens that needs to account for the rich range of Islamic practices and beliefs. Islamic Studies must expand beyond Indonesia to better comprehend and contextualize Islam. Doing so can help Islamic Studies grow as a field throughout the world.

The third challenge is that Islamic Studies in Indonesia needs help expanding due to educational and intellectual constraints³³. These constraints include restricted funds, weak curricula, a need for qualified professionals, and a weak research infrastructure. The absence of diversity in higher education makes this problem more difficult. Moreover, government funding for Islamic Studies is frequently insufficient, and private industry needs to be faster to invest in the discipline. In order to bridge the gap between Islamic heritage and modernity, Islamic Studies in Indonesia must overcome many challenges. Due to restrictions in academia and education, studying Islam in Indonesia faces formidable challenges. Despite the rising interest in Islamic studies, the area has faced numerous challenges that have constrained its development and extension.

One constraint is the requirement for increased resources. It covers everything from entire buildings and infrastructure to money, research materials, and other academic and intellectual growth resources. With enough resources, creating a comprehensive curriculum that meets students' and scholars' different needs and interests is easier. More specialists are needed. Despite rising interest in Islamic studies, more trained scholars are needed to mentor newcomers. Lack of competence hinders scholars' research and publication, slowing area growth. There needs to be more research infrastructure in Islamic studies in Indonesia. Lack of research facilities, data, and support can hinder research. The need for more diversity in higher education worsens the issue. It restricts researchers in Islamic studies from exploring new fields and honing their talents in various academic settings. Finally, the field should have increased public and commercial sector backing. When given adequate resources, Islamic studies have a better chance of gaining the respect of the academic community at large.

An all-encompassing strategy that considers the priorities of those with a stake in the field is necessary if Islamic Studies are to flourish in Indonesia. It will need more than money to solve Indonesia's Islamic studies problems. The field's growth needs to foster a more varied academic environment that welcomes and encourages a

³³ M. A. Abdullah, "Islamic studies in higher education in Indonesia: Challenges, impact and prospects for the world community," *Al-Jami'ah*, vol. 55, no. 2, pp. 391–426, 2017, doi: 10.14421/ajis.2017.552.391-426.

range of opinions and approaches. Promoting academic relationships, collaborations, and exchanges with academic institutions from various origins, cultures, and religions might help achieve the approach. Therefore, the social and political factors that influence Islamic studies in Indonesia must be considered. It entails combating the spread of religious conservatism and bigotry and advancing a more democratic and open society that values individualism and diversity of thought. By resolving these challenges through the interdisciplinary approach, Islamic studies in Indonesia can develop into a more vibrant and complex discipline that contributes to the greater worldwide community of Islamic scholarship. It would benefit Indonesian society and enhance the global understanding of Islamic thought and practice.

3. Interdisciplinary Approaches Opportunities in Islamic Studies

Islamic studies, as the study of Islam and Islamic culture, offer a rare chance to bring together disparate academic disciplines. Islamic study is an interdisciplinary field that allows researchers to examine Islam and its activities through the lenses of history, politics, sociology, and cultural anthropology. This interdisciplinary approach enriches our knowledge of Islam and sheds light on religion's contemporary relevance. The multidisciplinary nature of Islamic studies enables scholars to investigate the influence of religion on various facets of society and provide a larger view of Islam. For instance, research into Islamic charity (zakat) and the significance of Islamic finance in the global economy can shed light on the religion's influence on attempts to reduce poverty. Islamic studies offer a deep knowledge of Islam's religion, culture, and global impact by fusing numerous academic disciplines.

Islamic studies take an interdisciplinary approach, which enables researchers to look at the many different branches of Islam. Studying Islam's various sects, subcultures, and practices necessitates an interdisciplinary approach. Scholars can better appreciate Islam's layered complexity and nuanced interpretations by examining the religion's internal diversity. A more unified and cooperative approach to comprehending complicated religious and cultural issues is finally produced through the multidisciplinary investigation of Islamic culture. Because of this, Islamic studies offer a fresh and all-encompassing viewpoint on religion and its social and cultural ramifications. Scholars can better grasp Islam and its impact on the modern world by combining different academic disciplines. The interdisciplinary study of Islam subsequently enables researchers to understand the religion's diversity. It encourages interdisciplinary discussion, which helps us better grasp the many facets of this religion.

Investigating the connection between Islam and politics is one of the Islamic studies' many multidisciplinary opportunities. Scholarship on Islam and politics provides essential analytical and historical insights into the complex ways Islamic beliefs and practices have been expressed within the context of political movements and regimes. The intersection of Islamic beliefs and politics has also contributed to forming and developing Islamic social, cultural, and economic systems. The study of Islam and politics examines the intricate relationship between religion and the state³⁴ and how politics has influenced the interpretation and application of Islamic principles.³⁵ It delves into the historical, social, and cultural factors that have shaped the political landscape of Muslim societies and how political events and movements have impacted Islamic thought and practice.

Furthermore, analyzing the various Islamic political ideologies and movements³⁶ that have emerged over the years, such as the Islamic revivalist movements of the 21st century, the rise of political Islam in the Middle East, and the various models of Islamic governance that exist around the world, is an essential aspect of this interdisciplinary field. Furthermore, studying Islam and politics³⁷ teaches us how to incorporate Islamic ideals into modern governance institutions and utilize Islamic principles to achieve social justice, human rights, and democracy. It also enables a more in-depth knowledge of the role of religion in developing political identities and ideologies, as well as how religious beliefs might impact political decision-making. As a result, the multidisciplinary study of Islam and politics offers a diverse and nuanced viewpoint on the complex interaction between religion and politics and its impact on Muslim societies and the larger global society.

Examining Islam's position in contemporary society is another interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies. It examines Islamic social and political ideas and academics' participation in contemporary disputes. Islamic studies must understand the diverse socio-political and economic issues surrounding Islam.³⁸ Islamic studies explore Islam's role in modern civilization. Studying Islamic social and political ideas requires an interdisciplinary approach from philosophy, history, politics, anthropology, and sociology. Muslim scholars must grasp Muslim societies'

³⁴ B. Kadercan, "Territorial logic of the Islamic State: an interdisciplinary approach," *Territ Politic Gov*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 94–110, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1080/21622671.2019.1589563.

³⁵ K. S. Vikør, "Islamic law in the modern world: states, laws, and constitutions," in *Islamic studies in the twenty-first century*, L. Buskens and A. van Sandwijk, Eds., Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2016, pp. 205–222. [Online]. Available: https://muse.jhu.edu/book/66404

³⁶ D. Fossati, "The Resurgence of Ideology in Indonesia: Political Islam, Aliran and Political Behaviour," *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 119–148, 2019, doi: 10.1177/1868103419868400.

³⁷ D. Achilov and S. Sen, "Got political Islam? Are politically moderate Muslims really different from radicals?," *International Political Science Review*, vol. 38, no. 5, pp. 608–624, 2017, doi: 10.1177/0192512116641940.

³⁸ N. Hurvitz and E. Alshech, "Changing Islam, changing the world: contrasting visions within political Islam," *Ethn Racial Stud*, vol. 40, no. 12, pp. 2077–2095, 2017, doi: 10.1080/01419870.2017.1277029.

intellectual and social environment to resolve contemporary disputes over Islam's role in politics, citizenship, and Islamic law.³⁹

Interdisciplinary research on Islam's position in contemporary cultures is crucial to understanding how Islam shapes and is shaped by current social, political, and economic situations, for example, the case of Islam in Gorontalo.⁴⁰ By delving into these topics, scholars can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how Islam and the Muslim experience intersect with enormous social and political challenges. As a bonus, studying Islam benefits from interdisciplinary interactions and partnerships. Collaboration between disciplines allows for the sharing of knowledge and the consideration of alternative points of view. The interdisciplinary study of Islam and its place in society is enriched by collaboration with history, anthropology, and sociology experts.

Furthermore, through multidisciplinary interactions, academics can look at Islam from new angles and go beyond the confines of their respective fields. It enables them to have a deeper appreciation for the intricate connections between Islam and other facets of modern life, such as politics, economics, culture, and technology. As a result, interdisciplinary partnerships can help us better comprehend the richness and complexity of Islamic customs and beliefs.

Thus, there are numerous interdisciplinary opportunities in Islamic studies. Scholars can deepen their understanding of Islam and its role in society by integrating various fields of study, promoting collaborative research, and fostering partnerships. The interdisciplinary approach not only explores the Islamic religion and its culture more comprehensively but also has the potential to contribute to the future academic discourse on Islam. The interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies also benefits scholars and the wider community. It provides a more nuanced understanding of the diversity within the Muslim world, its impact on global issues, and how Islamic studies can inform public policy. Moreover, the collaboration between scholars from different fields and backgrounds fosters cross-cultural understanding and promotes cultural exchange. Therefore, an interdisciplinary approach to Islamic studies is crucial in promoting diversity, inclusion, and intercultural dialogue by challenging preconceived notions and stereotypes about Islam and Muslim communities.

Interdisciplinary Islamic studies project increase our understanding of Islam. These projects allow us to examine religion, its practice, and its cultural context more

³⁹ A. Yasa, "The development of Indonesian Islamic law: A historical overview," *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 101–122, 2015, doi: 10.15642/JIIS.2015.9.1.101-122.

⁴⁰ Mukrimin, "Investigating the Role of Islam in Shaping Political Identity in Gorontalo", *Al-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam dan Interdisipliner*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 65-81, 2023. https://doi.org/10.30603/jiaj.v8i1.3413

holistically and nuancedly by bringing together experts from several academic disciplines, including history, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, and political science. It can lead to fresh insights and views, challenging and broadening our understanding of Islam. Interdisciplinary projects promote debate and collaboration among experts from different fields. These projects promote collaboration and respect across disciplines by allowing scholars to interact and learn from one another. It can help scholars develop a complete picture of Islam and its place in the world. Ultimately, interdisciplinary efforts in Islamic studies can significantly affect policy and practice. They can help to inform and shape policies connected to challenges like violent extremism and ethical finance by creating new knowledge and insights. Interdisciplinary projects examining violent extremism's origins can help governments devise countermeasures.

Therefore, interdisciplinary research in Islamic studies has the potential to impact both policy and practice significantly. By generating new information and fresh perspectives on topics such as violent extremism and ethical business practices, they can help to inform and shape government policy. Interdisciplinary studies investigating the roots of violent extremism may help policymakers devise more efficient methods to counteract the phenomenon. Those investigating the ethical aspects of Islamic finance can also contribute to developing legislation and practices in this essential field. Interdisciplinary endeavours in Islamic studies are necessary to make any progress in our understanding of Islam, both in terms of its history and the cultural milieu in which it has developed. By working together beyond traditional disciplinary lines, academics have the potential to advance our understanding and contribute to the development of policies and procedures that are more effective in a variety of fields.

4. The Future Outlook: Possibilities for Further Interdisciplinary Approaches in Islamic Studies

Islamic study is an interdisciplinary area that draws from various academic fields. Despite the progress that has been made in this area, there is still a significant amount of potential for additional techniques that draw from other disciplines. The field of Islamic studies offers some opportunities for the development of additional multidisciplinary methods.⁴¹

First, interdisciplinary approaches to Islamic text analysis: There is a need for more interdisciplinary ways of interpreting Islamic texts, particularly the Quran and Hadith. Rather than depending simply on traditional readings and commentaries, Islamic scholars can benefit from employing a variety of analytical methodologies from diverse disciplines to throw more light on the content and context of these writings. Historians, for example, can use their knowledge of the historical

⁴¹ S. Kadi, "Research methods for Islamic banking and finance law: Interdisciplinary research method," *European Journal of Islamic Finance*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 1–8, 2022.

background to study the historical context of a specific verse. In contrast, literary academics can use their understanding of literary devices to analyse rhetorical aspects. Sociologists and anthropologists, for example, might examine how writings were received and interpreted by various groups and cultures throughout history. Linguists can assess the language and syntax employed, while psychologists can investigate texts' psychological and emotional influence on individuals and groups. Islamic scholars can get a more thorough and nuanced grasp of the texts by embracing these interdisciplinary techniques, leading to more informed and insightful interpretations.

Second, interdisciplinary approaches to Islamic ethics: Islamic ethics is a complicated subject that overlaps with many other disciplines, including philosophy, psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Islamic scholars can better understand Islam's ethical teachings and how they pertain to contemporary challenges by embracing interdisciplinary approaches. Social scientists, for example, can use their knowledge to examine the societal consequences of Islamic ethical precepts. Multidisciplinary approaches in Islamic ethics relate to the use of many disciplines to achieve a better knowledge of Islamic ethics. It brings together researchers from many domains, such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, and anthropology, to examine Islamic teachings concerning ethical dilemmas. By employing an interdisciplinary approach, scholars can provide a more comprehensive assessment of Islamic ethics and its relevance to modern challenges. Islamic ethics, for example, can be studied through the lens of philosophy to comprehend the fundamental moral principles that underlie ethical teachings.

Third, interdisciplinary political economy: Islamic economics is another area where multidisciplinary approaches may be helpful. Islamic academics can learn about economic issues from an Islamic perspective by mixing economics, politics, and international relations. They can examine how Islamic finance and banking models could be integrated into the global financial system or how Western economic theories can be harmonized with Islamic economic principles. Political economists use interdisciplinary methods to understand economic issues. Islamic economics blends economics, political science, and international relations to understand economic issues from an Islamic perspective. Islamic academics can better understand economics by pulling from many sources, which may inspire new solutions to old problems. Islamic scholars can also help bridge the West-Islamic divide by studying how Western and Islamic economic theories can be reconciled. Islamic nations can participate in international trade and finance by adopting Islamic banking and finance methods. It could improve intercultural communication and cooperation, boosting Islamic economies. Interdisciplinary political economy approaches, especially those based on Islamic economics, can illuminate and help solve some of the field's most challenging issues.

Fourth, bridging the gap between Islamic Studies and other disciplines: Islamic studies can be made more valuable and accessible to academics in other fields by adopting an interdisciplinary approach that allows for its interaction with other disciplines. It may open up novel study, instruction, and public service avenues. Studying Islam and Muslim communities is a broad and multifaceted academic discipline. Combining Islamic studies with fields like history, anthropology, sociology, and political science might be difficult because of its distinctiveness and perceived isolation from other academic disciplines. By bringing together experts from different fields to discuss issues that cross over into Islamic studies, interdisciplinary methods can assist in closing this knowledge gap. For instance, historians and Islamic studies experts can work together better to understand the impact of Islamic civilization on global history. The relationship between Islamic law and human rights, the place of Islam in modern politics, and the influence of Islamic cultural expressions on art and literature can all be studied through multidisciplinary research. Such interdisciplinary methods increase the breadth of study and instruction and open fresh channels for interdisciplinary discussion and cooperation. If multidisciplinary approaches are encouraged, Islamic studies can benefit from improved understanding and respect of the Islamic faith and culture. It can foster interfaith and intercultural involvement and contribute to constructing understanding bridges across various cultures.

From an academic standpoint, the interdisciplinary approach promotes a crossdisciplinary scholarship that exposes students to diverse perspectives, research methodologies, and analytical tools. It prepares scholars to examine Islam in its broadest context critically and develops their skills and competencies to engage in cross-disciplinary and collaborative research. The interdisciplinary approach in education involves integrating multiple academic disciplines and areas of study to provide a more comprehensive understanding of complex issues, problems, or phenomena. In studying Islam, this approach would involve combining disciplines such as history, sociology, political science, anthropology, philosophy, theology, and others to examine religion and its impact from a multifaceted perspective⁴².

E. Conclusion

Using an interdisciplinary approach, scholars would be exposed to various perspectives, research approaches, and analytical tools that would enhance their knowledge and comprehension of Islam beyond a narrow, single-discipline approach. Students would be able to draw on knowledge from a wide range of disciplines to understand better and explain Islamic ideas, customs, and artifacts. This

⁴² R. Ilaina, N. Ahid, and A. E. Prasetiyo, "Epistemology of Interdisciplinary Research at Islamic Study on State Islamic Religious Higher Education in Indonesia," *FITRAH: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu-ilmu Keislaman*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–20, 2022.

interdisciplinary program would help students see Islam as a constantly changing phenomenon founded in various cultural, social, and historical settings.

By developing the skills and competencies needed to engage in crossdisciplinary and collaborative research, scholars would be equipped to address complex questions and issues related to Islam and its place in the modern world. They would generate more nuanced and sophisticated views of modern debates and controversies involving Islam if they had a more comprehensive awareness of how Islam has been shaped and shaped by social, cultural, and political forces. To sum up, encouraging an interdisciplinary approach helps students develop a more complete, nuanced, and critical understanding of Islam, making them more equipped to deal with the complexities of the real world.

Finally, adopting interdisciplinary approaches in Islamic studies can bring many benefits and advantages. First, broadening the scope of research: By adopting interdisciplinary approaches, scholars can broaden the scope of research beyond traditional boundaries. It can lead to new insights and perspectives and a more nuanced and profound understanding of the subject matter. Second, enhancing the interdisciplinary dialogue: Through interdisciplinary approaches, scholars from different fields can engage in dialogue and exchange ideas, fostering new collaborations and partnerships. It can lead to more innovative and impactful research outcomes. Third, addressing real-world problems: Adopting interdisciplinary approaches can enable Islamic scholars to address real-world problems by drawing on insights from multiple disciplines. For example, they can explore how Islamic ethics can contribute to resolving global ethical challenges, such as climate change, poverty, and inequality. Fourth, bridging the gap between Islamic Studies and other disciplines: Interdisciplinary approaches can facilitate the integration of Islamic studies with other disciplines, making it more relevant and accessible to scholars from other fields. It can create new opportunities for research, teaching, and outreach.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, M. Amin. 2014. 'Religion, Science and Culture: An Integrated, Interconnected Paradigm of Science', *Al-Jami'ah*, 52.1: 175–203 <https://doi.org/10.14421/ajis.2014.521.175-203>
- ———. 2017a. 'Islam as a Cultural Capital in Indonesia and the Malay World: A Convergence of Islamic Studies, Social Sciences and Humanities', *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, 11.2: 307–28 <https://doi.org/10.15642/JIIS.2017.11.2.307-328>

- ———. 2017b. 'Islamic Studies in Higher Education in Indonesia: Challenges, Impact and Prospects for the World Community', *Al-Jami'ah*, 55.2: 391–426 https://doi.org/10.14421/ajis.2017.552.391-426
- Achilov, Dilshod, and Sedat Sen. 2017. 'Got Political Islam? Are Politically Moderate Muslims Really Different from Radicals?', *International Political Science Review*, 38.5: 608–24 <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512116641940>
- Al-Hamdi, Ridho. 2015. 'Coping with Religious Tolerance and Gender Equality: Comparing Islam and Good Governance Perspectives', *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, 5.2: 163 <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijims.v5i2.163-193>
- Arifin, Muhammad, Agussani, and Rudianto. 2020. 'Anthropological Approaches in Islamic Studies', *Revista Argentina de Clínica Psicológica*, xxix.3: 635–61
- Arjomand, Saïd Amir. 2004. 'Islam, Political Change and Globalization', *Thesis Eleven*, 76.1: 9–28 https://doi.org/10.1177/0725513604040108
- van Bruinessen, Martin. 1987. 'New Perspectives on Southeast Asian Islam?', Bijdragen Tot de Taal-, Land- En Volkenkunde, 143.4: 519–38 https://doi.org/10.1163/22134379-90003318
- Cammack, Mark. 1989. 'Islamic Law in Indonesia's New Order', *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 38.1: 53–73 https://doi.org/10.1093/iclqaj/38.1.53
- Dauda, Kazeem Oluwaseun. 2020. 'Islamophobia and Religious Intolerance: Threats to Global Peace and Harmonious Co-Existence', *QIJIS (Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies)*, 8.2: 257 <https://doi.org/10.21043/qijis.v8i2.6811>
- Feener, RM, and ME Cammack. 2007. 'Islamic Law in Contemporary Indonesia: Ideas and Institutions', *Islamic Legal Studies*, 5
- Formichi, Chiara. 2015. '(Re) Writing the History of Political Islam in Indonesia', Sojourn, 30.1: 105–40 https://doi.org/10.1355/sj30-1d
- ———. 2016. 'Islamic Studies or Asian Studies? Islam in Southeast Asia', Muslim World, 106.4: 696–718 < https://doi.org/10.1111/muwo.12166>
- Fossati, Diego. 2019. 'The Resurgence of Ideology in Indonesia: Political Islam, Aliran and Political Behaviour', *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 38.2: 119–48 https://doi.org/10.1177/1868103419868400>

Jurnal Adabiyah Vol. 23 No. 2 (2023)

- Fuerst, Ilyse R.Morgenstein, and Zahra M.S. Ayubi. 2016. 'Shifting Boundaries: The Study of Islam in the Humanities', *Muslim World*, 106.4: 643–54 https://doi.org/10.1111/muwo.12163
- Garner, Steve, and Saher Selod. 2015. 'The Racialization of Muslims: Empirical Studies of Islamophobia', *Critical Sociology*, 41.1: 9–19 https://doi.org/10.1177/0896920514531606>
- Hermansen, Marica K. 1988. 'Survey Article: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Islamic Biographical Materials', *Religion*, 18.2: 163–82 https://doi.org/10.1016/S0048-721X(88)80009-5
- Hurvitz, Nimrod, and Eli Alshech. 2017. 'Changing Islam, Changing the World: Contrasting Visions within Political Islam', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 40.12 (Taylor & Francis): 2077–95 <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2017.1277029>
- Ilaina, Rudhad, Nur Ahid, and Andika Eko Prasetiyo. 2022. 'Epistemology of Interdisciplinary Research at Islamic Study on State Islamic Religious Higher Education in Indonesia', *FITRAH: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman*, 8.1: 1–20
- Jahar, Asep Saepuddin, A Mursalin, I Subchi, and MD Rahiem. 2021. 'Interdisciplinary Islamic Studies in Conjunction with the 1st International Conference on Education, Science, Technology, Indonesian and Islamic Studies', in CIIS and ICESTIIS 2021: Proceedings of the 4th International Colloquium (Jambi: European Alliance for Innovation)
- Kadercan, Burak. 2021. 'Territorial Logic of the Islamic State: An Interdisciplinary Approach', *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 9.1: 94–110 https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2019.1589563
- Kadi, Sanaa. 2022. 'Research Methods for Islamic Banking and Finance Law: Interdisciplinary Research Method', European Journal of Islamic Finance, 9.2: 1–8
- Kaplick, Paul M., Yaqub Chaudhary, Abdullah Hasan, Asim Yusuf, and Hooman Keshavarzi. 2019. 'An Interdisciplinary Framework for Islamic Cognitive Theories', Zygon®, 54.1: 66–85 < https://doi.org/10.1111/zygo.12500>
- Kersten, Carool. 2017. *History of Islam in Indonesia: Unity in Diversity* (Edinburgh University Press)
- Kushidayati, Lina. 2014. 'The Development of Islamic Law in Indonesia', *QIJIS: Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies*, 1.2
- Malik, Shoaib Ahmed. 2023. 'Challenges and Opportunities in Teaching Interdisciplinary Courses on Islam and Evolution: A Theology-Centric Perspective', *Religions*, 14.1: 95 https://doi.org/10.3390/rel14010095>

- Marranci, Gabriele. 2010. 'Introduction', in *Muslim Societies and the Challenge of Secularization: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, ed. by Gabriele Marranci (Springer Science & Business Media)
- Moghadas, Nafiseh Faghihi, and Mohamadresa Malekiborojeni. 2020. 'The Origin, Requirements, and Possibility of Interdiciplinary Studies in Relation to Islamic Studies', *Islamic Knowledge Management*, 2.2: 98–128
- Muhazir, Muhazir. 2021. 'Islamic Law Politics in the Contemporary Era (Revealing the Struggle for the Positivization of Islamic Law in Indonesia)', *Al Hurriyah* : *Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 6.1: 12 https://doi.org/10.30983/alhurriyah.v6i1.3956>
- Mukrimin. 2023. "Intersection of Islam and Politics in Indonesia's Local Autonomy Era", *Al-Ijtima'i: International Journal of Government and Social Science*, vol.9, no.1, pp. 119-138. https://doi.org/10.22373/jai.v9i1.2645>
- ———. 2023. "Political Islam and Constitutional Change in Contemporary Indonesia", *Al-Mizan*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 39-60. https://doi.org/10.30603/am.v19i1.3495
- ———. "Investigating the Role of Islam in Shaping Political Identity in Gorontalo", *Al-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam dan Interdisipliner*, vol. 8, no.1, pp. 65-81, 2023. https://doi.org/10.30603/jiaj.v8i1.3413
- ———. 2012. "Islamic Parties and the Politics of Constitutionalism in Indonesia", Journal of Indonesian Islam, vol. 6, no.2, pp 2892-2912. <<u>10.15642/JIIS.2012.6.2.367-390></u>
- Naghib, Seyed Mohammad, Yusefi Taze Kandi, and M Sazjini. 2016. 'Interdisciplinary Studies of the Quran and It's Differentiation with Comparative Study and Scientific Interpretation', *Biannual Journal of Research in the Interpretation of Quran*, 3.5: 209–177
- Razaq, Abd. Rahim, Dina Mardiana, and Umiarso. 2020. 'Development of Islamic Education: The Multidisciplinary, Interdisciplinary and Transdisciplinary Approaches', *Al-Hayat: Journal of Islamic Education (AJIE)*, 4.1: 58–68
- Vikør, Knut S. 2016. 'Islamic Law in the Modern World: States, Laws, and Constitutions', in *Islamic Studies in the Twenty-First Century*, ed. by Léon Buskens and Annemarie van Sandwijk (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press), pp. 205–22 <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/66404>
- Volpi, Frédéric, and Bryan S. Turner. 2007. 'Introduction: Making Islamic Authority Matter', *Theory, Culture & Society*, 24.2: 1–19 https://doi.org/10.1177/0263276407074992
- Yasa, Ahmad. 2015. 'The Development of Indonesian Islamic Law: A Historical Overview', *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, 9.1: 101–22 https://doi.org/10.15642/JIIS.2015.9.1.101-122

Zuhri, Syaifudin. 2021. 'Regimented Islamophobia: Islam, State, and Governmentality in Indonesia', *QIJIS (Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies)*, 9.2: 387 https://doi.org/10.21043/qijis.v9i2.8249>

Jurnal Adabiyah Vol. 23 No. 2 (2023)

Guidelines

Submission of Article

Jurnal Adabiyah welcomes the articles submission with the main themes on Humanities and Islamic Studies with the emphasis on interdisciplinary and intertextuality approach. Adabiyah is thematicly published twice in a year. ie the theme of the humanities in June and the Islamic Study in December.

Themes related to Islamic Studies are textual studies, scriptural traditions, Islamic law, and theology; and those related to Humanities are language, literature, history, and culture. This scholarly journal Guarantees that the editor decision based on the peer review results will not exceed 30 days from the paper submission date.

Authors are invited to read our archives; to find the relevant topics for the journal, and to submit complete unpublished scientific researches, which are not under review in any other conferences or academic journal.

PUBLICATION ETHIC

Publication Ethic and Malpractice Statement

Jurnal Adabiyah is a peer-reviewed journal, published twice a year by the Faculty of Adab and Humaniora, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar Indonesia. It is available online as open access sources as well as in print. This statement clarifies ethical behaviour of all parties involved in the act of publishing an article in this journal, including the author, the editor-in-chief, the Editorial Board, the reviewers, and the publisher. This statement is based on COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

Ethical Guideline for Journal Publication

The publication of an article in *Jurnal Adabiyah*, is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and 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 methods. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the editor, the reviewer, the publisher, and the society. As the publisher of *Jurnal Adabiyah*, the **Faculty of Adab and Humaniora** takes its duties of guardianship over all stages of publishing seriously and it recognizes its ethical and other responsibilities. **The Faculty of Adab and Humaniora** committed to ensuring that advertising, reprint or other commercial revenue has no impact or influence on editorial decisions.

Publication Decisions

The editors of *Jurnal Adabiyah* is responsible for deciding which articles submitted to the journal 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 their decisions.

Plagiarism Screening

It is basically author's duty to only submit a manuscript that is free from plagiarism and academically malpractices. The editor, however, will check all submitted papers through <u>Turnitin</u>.

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.

DUTIES OF AUTHORS

Reporting Standards

Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Originality and 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.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

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.

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.

PLAGIARISM

It is basically author's duty to only submit a manuscript that is free from plagiarism and academically malpractices. The editor, however, will check all submitted papers through <u>Turnitin</u>.

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Guidelines for online submission:

- 1. Author should first register as Author to the website of Jurnal Adabiyah. Click the menu "register" to register as an author.
- 2. Once after the author is registered, please login to the website of *Jurnal Adabiyah* and submit the article through online submission (with the status of *active submissions*).
- 3. The article should follow the standard template of Jurnal Adabiyah provided in the website.
- 4. The citation and bibliography should follow the Turabian citation style.
- 5. Author is restricted not to send his/her article to another journal before having confirmation from the editorial team (approximately 4 weeks right after the article submitted).
- 6. Author should follow editorial decisions and recommendations related to the article completion. All reviews and assessments will be informed through online submission.

Article submitted to Jurnal Adabiyah editorial board must follow these guidelines:

- 1. Article should be based on the scientific research in the field humanities and Islamic studies;
- 2. Article must be an original work and has not been previously published;
- 3. Article should be written in Arabic or English languages;
- 4. Article must be typed in one-half spaced on A4-paper size;
- 5. Article's length is about 6,000-10,000 words;
- 6. All submission must include a 150-250 word abstract;
- 7. Abstract should be written in 3 languages; Arabic, English, and Bahasa;
- 8. Full name(s) of the author(s) must be stated, along with his/her/their institution and complete address;
- 9. All submission should be in OpenOffice, Microsoft Word, RTF, or WordPerfect document file format;
- 10. Bibliographical reference must be noted in footnote and bibliography according to *Jurnal Adabiyah* style. In addition, it is suggested for author(s) to use reference manager tools such

as MENDELEY or Cotero

When a source is cited for the first time, full information is provided: full name(s) of author(s), title of the source in italic, place of publication, publishing company, date of publication, and the precise page that is cited. For the following citations of the same source, list the author's last name, two or three words of the title, and the specific page number(s). The word *ibid*, *op.cit*, and *loc.cit*. are may not be used any more.

Example in footnotes:

231.

¹Mircea Eliade (ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Religion*, vol. 8 (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1995), h. 18.

²Norman Daniel, *Islam and the West* (Oxford: One World Publications, 1991), h. 190.

³Syeikh Ja'far Subhānī, *Mafāhim Al-Qur'ān* (Beirut: Mu'assasah Al-Tarīkh Al-'Arabī, 2010)., Juz 5, h.

⁴Syeikh Ja'far Subhāni, Mafāhim Al-Qur'ān, h. 8-9.

Example in bibliography:

Subhani, Syeikh Ja'far. Mafahim Al-Qur'an. Beirut: Mu'assasah Al-Tarikh Al-'Arabi, 2010.

Eliade, Mircea (ed.). The Encyclopedia of Religion, vol. 8. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1995.

Daniel, Norman. Islam and the West. Oxford: One World Publications, 1991.

Shihab, Muhammad Quraish. Sunnah-Syiah Bergandengan Tangan: Mungkinkah? Kajian Atas Konsep Ajaran Dan Pemikiran. Cet. III. Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2007.

Detail informations of the footnotes:

1. Holy book

Al-Qur'ân, Al-Baqarah/2: 185.

Perjanjian Baru, Mrk. 2: 18.

2. Qur'anic translation

¹Departemen Agama RI, *al-Qur'an dan Terjemahannya* (Jakarta: Darus Sunnah, 2005), h. 55.

3. Book

¹Muhammad 'Ajjaj al-Khațib, Ușl al-Hadith: 'Ulumuh wa Mușțalahuh (Beirut: Dâr al-Fikr, 1989), h. 57.

4. Translation Books

¹Toshihiko Izutsu, *Relasi Tuhan dan Manusia: Pendekatan Semantik terhadap al-Qur'an*, terj. Agus Fahri Husein dkk (Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 2003), h. 14.

5. Voluminous book

¹Muhammad al-Ţâhir b. 'Ashur, *al-Tahīr wa al-Tanwīr*, Vol. 25 (Tunisia: Dâr al-Suhûn, 2009), h. 76.

¹Muhammad b. Ismā'īl al-Bukharī, al-Jami' al-Ṣaḥīḥ, Vol. 2 (Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, 1999), h.

77.

6. Article in book

¹Sahiron Syamsuddin, "Metode Intratekstualitas Muhammad Shahrur dalam Penafsiran al-Qur'an" dalam Abdul Mustaqim dan Sahiron Syamsuddin (eds.), *Studi al-Qur'an Kontemporer: Wacana Baru Berbagai Metodologi Tafsir* (Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 2002), h. 139.

7. Article in encyclopaedia

¹M. Th. Houtsma, "Kufr" dalam A. J. Wensinck, at al. (ed.), *First Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Vol. 6 (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1987), h. 244.

8. Article in journal

¹Muhammad Adlin Sila, "The Festivity of *Maulid Nabi* in Cikoang, South Sulawesi: Between Remembering and Exaggerating the Spirit of Prophet", *Studia Islamika 8*, no. 3 (2001): h. 9.

9. Article in mass media

¹Masdar F. Mas'udi, "Hubungan Agama dan Negara", Kompas, 7 Agustus 2002.

10. Article in Internet

¹Muḥammad Shaḥrūr, "Reading the Religious Teks: a New Approach" dalam http://www.shahrour.org/25 Februari 2010/diakses 5 Juni 2010.

11. Thesis or dissertation

¹Syahruddin Usman, "*Kinerja* Guru Penddikan Agama Islam pada SMAN dan SMKN Kota Makassar", *Disertasi* (Makassar: PPs UIN Alauddin, 2010), h. 200.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

Authors who publish with this journal agree to the following terms:

1) Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution License</u> that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.

2) Authors are able to enter into separate, additional contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version of the work (e.g., post it to an institutional repository or publish it in a book), with an acknowledgement of its initial publication in this journal.

3)Authors are permitted and encouraged to post their work online (e.g., in institutional repositories or on their website) prior to and during the submission process, as it can lead to productive exchanges, as well as earlier and greater citation of published work (See <u>The Effect of Open Access</u>).