Title of Paper
(Times New Roman Font 14, Capitalize First Letter, single-spaced, bold, centralized)
}1 ENTER

Translated Title of Paper
(**Bold,** *Italicized*)
}1 ENTER

First Author's Name[1], Second Author's Name[2], Third Author's Name[3]
(Times New Roman font 12, Capitalize First Letter and Centralized)
}2 times ENTER
}

ABSTRAK
(Times New Roman font 12, **BOLD**, CAPITALIZE, centralized & *Italicized*)

This is the abstract in Malay. Single-spaced. Times New Roman font 12, italicized and justified. Abstract should be in one paragraph only. All papers should have an English abstract if the language used for the journal is not English (Arabic and Malay). That means two abstracts are required for each article which is not written in English; Arabic and English or Malay and English.
} 1 ENTER

Kata Kunci (**bold, italicized**): *Keywords should be between three to five words. They should be written using Times New Roman font 12, italicized.*
} 1 ENTER

ABSTRACT
This is the abstract in English. It should be provided by the author of the article. Single-spaced. Times New Roman font 12, italicized and justified. Abstract should be in one paragraph only. All papers should have an English abstract if the language used for the journal is not English (Arabic and Malay). That means two abstracts are required for each article which is not written in English; Arabic and English or Malay and English
} 1 ENTER

Keywords: *Keywords should be between three to five words. They should be written using Times New Roman font 12, italicized.*

All Headings (Bold and Capitalize First Letter, font 12)
} 1 ENTER
There should be no indentation for the first paragraph. Use Times New Roman font 12, single spacing and justified for each paragraph.
} 1 ENTER
    There should be one Tab (1 Tab) indentation for the first paragraph. Use Times New Roman font 12, single spacing and justified for each paragraph.
} 1 ENTER
The journal may consist of:

1- **Introduction** (containing the following information: background research, research objectives, problem statement and literature review)
2- **Methodology of the Research**

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[1] Name, Academic qualification, Institution, e-mail address. (Times New Roman Font 10, single spacing)
[2] Name, Academic qualification, Institution, e-mail address.
[3] Name, Academic qualification, Institution, e-mail address.

3- **Findings of the Study**
4- **Conclusion** (consisting of recommendations and suggestions)
5- **Bibliography** (All bibliographies should be arranged in alphabetical order by the author's name (unnumbered), using the American Psychological Association (APA) style).

*All subheadings should not be bold.

Reference in Text:
Single author: Hairol Anuar (2014)

Two authors: Hairol & Maad (2014)

More than two authors: Hairol et al. (2014) but all the authors' names should be written in full in the bibliography list.

Tables and figures

Must be embedded into the texts and not supplied separately. Use Times New Roman **font 11** for both the figure/table and its title (**bold**). The title must be above the tables or figures. It should be kept to a minimum number of words and designed to be as simple as possible. Written texts use Arabic numerals, single spacing.
The source should be mentioned for both figures and tables.

Table 1: The Title of the Table
(Font size 11, Bold, Capitalize First Word, Centralized)

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Source: Extracted and modified from (right alignment)

Figure 1: The Title of the Figure
(Font size 11, Bold, Capitalize First Word, Centralized)

Source: Extracted and modified from (right alignment)
Note: For all listings; numbers should be used first, followed by small letters, and roman letters.

Example:

There are three theories used in this study:
1. Learning theory
   a. Teaching and learning
      i. Schacke and Schoff's
   b. Acquisition
      i. Henry Goodman
      ii. Johnson's
2. Listening theory
   a. Hearing impairment

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(Times New Roman, Font size 12, APA (sixth edition) Style, 0.5" second line indentation, no spacing between references in the same category)

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Transcending the Impasse:
Hadith, Common Historical Method in Islam and Meta Theory in Sociology

Tajuk dalam Bahasa Melayu

} 1 ENTER

Rosfazila Binti Abd Rahman[4], Abdul Razif Bin Zaini[5]

} 2 ENTER

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ABSTRACT

Hadith studies علم الحديث*, ilm al-ḥadīth, knowledge of hadith: are a number of religious disciplines used in the study and evaluation of the Islamic hadith by Muslim scholars. It is knowledge of the principles by which the condition of the narrator and the narrated are determined. It is also a common historical method in Islam. The stature of hadith studies reflects the centrality of hadith to other religious disciplines. The science of hadith is from the best of the virtuous sciences as well as the most beneficial of the various disciplines. While a metatheory or meta-theory is a theory whose subject matter is some theory. All fields of research share some meta-theory, regardless whether this is explicit or correct. Meta-theoretical investigations are generally part of philosophy of science. Also a meta theory is an object of concern to the area in which the individual theory is conceived. The relationship between cosmological/science of hadith and sociological/Meta theory is said to be in an impasse. This paper attempts to transcend the impasse by setting out some epistemological/methodological principles and by the critical analysis of some theoretical and substantive issues. These issues are focused around the science of hadith and the contentious concepts and theories of sociology that have dominated the development meta theory, theoretical alternatives, and empirical research programs.*

} 1 ENTER

Keywords: *ilm al-hadith, science of hadith, human sciences, sociology, meta-theory.*

} 1 ENTER

ABSTRAK

This is the abstract in Malay. It should be provided by the author of the article. Hadith studies علم الحديث*, ilm al-ḥadīth, knowledge of hadith: are a number of religious disciplines used in the study and evaluation of the Islamic hadith by Muslim scholars. It is knowledge of the principles by which the condition of the narrator and the narrated are determined. It is also a common historical method in Islam.*

} 1 ENTER

Keywords: *ilm al-hadith, science of hadith, human sciences, sociology, meta-theory.*

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Introduction

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This study is a synthesis of two concepts that touch on human life and society. Hadith is from the best of the virtuous sciences as well as the most beneficial of the various

1 Rosfazila Binti Abd Rahman, PhD Candidate, Jabatan Kemanusiaan, UKM, rosfazila@kuis.edu.my.

[2] Abdul Razif Bin Zaini, PhD, Department of Arabic Language and Linguistics Studies, KUIS, abdulrazif@kuis.edu.my.

disciplines. While a metatheory or meta-theory is a theory whose subject matter is some theory. The scientific study of man and society in modern science is referred to Sociology. Sociology of knowledge view human relationships and society in response to the practical problems of earthly existence. Islam as *tasawwur (*world view) and from the view point of the science of hadith seen with a different perspective. Islam views the relationship between human essence and the environment in a more holistic context of temporal and implication. Micro elements in this study are two concepts that will be explored by comparing the concept of hadith- common historical method in Islam and the concept of Meta theory in Sociology.

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<1 TAB>This study should be conducted to find out the synthesis concept and the concept of hadith- common historical method in Islam and the concept of Meta theory in Sociology. Study focused on analyzing the second two components. The study will describe the concept of hadith- common historical method in Islam according to ilm al-hadith and the concept of Meta Theory according to Sociology. Discussion and recommendations from this study synthesis reworked to reflect on aspects of the human circle of life and strengthen the understanding and adoption of a more holistic approach to well-being.

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Methodology of the Research

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The study was specially designed network analysis and has specific objectives to be analyzed. This initial survey will involve analysis of the material on the concept of hadith- common historical method in Islam and meta theory. This study covers the background, knowledge and understanding of aspects of the research topic and conclusions and recommendations section.

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Findings of the Study

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Finding 1

} 1 ENTER

The first finding of the study shows that…

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Finding 2

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The second finding of the study shows that…

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Conclusion

} 1 ENTER

The conclusion is…

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Bibliography