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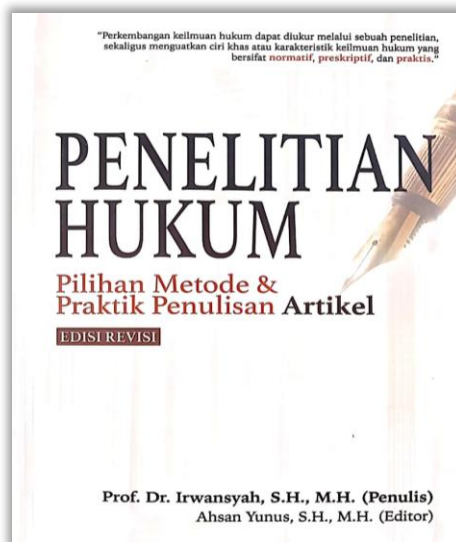
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Book Review

ANALYSIS

In line with *Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi* (three obligations which refer to education and teaching, research, and community service that exist in universities), research is an inseparable part of the higher education system. Eliminating research activities can reduce the essence and nature of higher education¹ because research can bring knowledge which develops and is useful for the nation, state, and humanity. In the general provisions², it is explained that research is an activity carried out according to scientific principles and methods to systematically obtain information or data related to understanding or testing a branch of science and technology. Thus, Legal Science as a branch of science is also conducted through scientific principles and methods with the aim of obtaining information or data related to understanding or testing law.

In addition, another provision³ also confirms that every draft of legislation must be accompanied by academic manuscripts. They are substantially documents prepared based on

¹ OECD/Asian Development Bank, *Education in Indonesia: Rising to the Challenge* (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2015), <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264230750-en>.

² Indonesia, "Law Number 12 on the National System of Higher Education" (2012).

³ Indonesia, "Law Number 12 Concerning the Formation of National Legislation" (2011).

scientific research activities in legal studies for the benefit of the practice of legislative drafting in the legislative and executive institutions. Therefore, in this book, two main substances will be explained, namely legal research and article writing. The second material is expected to be a complement to the main material as a response to the incessant efforts to disseminate the results of legal research in publications of credible or reputable journals. The material of this current edition is not much different from other research method books, apart from the material on writing legal articles which has not been specifically discussed. The long experience of teaching research methods courses at the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University, and a lecturer or guest examiner at a number of other universities, slightly adds to the analysis quality of this book.

This book is written in Indonesian and consists of 10 chapters. Chapter 1 takes up the theme of *Refleksi Ilmu Hukum* (reflection in legal science) which discusses various developments in legal terminology, the characteristics of legal science investigation, the object of study in legal science, (the Ontology Aspects of Legal Studies, the Epistemological Aspects of Legal Studies, and the Axiological Aspects of Legal Studies), various approaches in the Legal Studies (Moral Approach or Morality and Ethics, Normative Approach or Juridical Approach, Empirical Approach or Sociological Approach, and Philosophical Approach or Ideal Values), and the Scope of Legal Studies (p. 1-23).

Chapter 2 takes up the theme of *Sketsa Awal Penelitian* (preliminary research design) which discusses the definition of research; research purposes; research characteristics; research that is based on its characteristics (explorative research, descriptive research, and explanative research), the focus and scope (normative research, normative-empirical research, and empirical research), based on its design (diagnostic research, prescriptive research, and evaluative research), based on its purpose (fact-finding research, problem finding research, problem solution research) based on its application (basic research, problem-focused research, and applied research), based on the research area (monodisciplinary research, multidisciplinary research, and interdisciplinary research), based on research objectives (research for practical development, academic development and policy determination); functions of methodology in research; scientific method; ethics in research (ethics in proposal preparation, data collection, data analysis, writing research results, and publication of research results) (p. 27-63).

Chapter 3 entitled *Gambaran Penelitian Hukum* (overview of legal research) discusses the definition of legal research; legal research according to the qualification of legal studies; characteristics of legal research; legal research and truth objectives including correspondence, coherence, pragmatics, performative, consensus, and Islamic truth theories; purpose and uses of legal research; use of legal research methods; and hypotheses in legal research.

Chapter 4 entitled *Penelitian Hukum Normative* (normative legal research) discusses the definition and characteristics of normative legal research; types of normative legal research which include positive legal inventory research, legal research to find legal principles & doctrines, legal research for *in-concrivo* cases, legal research in the legislative systematization, legal research in the legislative synchronization, comparative law research, and legal history research; normative law research according to Islamic law which includes *Ushul Fiqh* in Islamic law research, Islamic law research in the source area, *Istinbat Ahkam* research as a method of extracting the law from the Qur'an and Hadits⁴, *Siyasah* research methodology that aims to examine aspects of the guidelines

⁴ Abdurrahman Abdurrahman, "Istinbâth Ahkâm Siyâsah Pada Kisah Bilqis Dalam Al-Qur'an," *De Jure Jurnal Hukum Dan Syariah* 3, no. 2 (2011): 177–83, <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v3i2.2143>.

for human life in a state based on Islamic law⁵, normative research methods on Islamic law, and *Istidlal* as a method of exploring Islamic law⁶; normative legal research approach which includes statue approach, case approach, historical approach, comparative approach, conceptual approach, analytical approach, philosophical approach, constitutional approach, theoretical approach, and interpretation approach; and the normative legal approach in the perspective of Islamic law which includes approaches to theology, philosophy, history, and social sciences; and instruments of normative legal research methods (p. 93-164).

Chapter 5 takes up the theme of *Penelitian Hukum Empiris* which focuses on empirical legal research. In this section, it sheds light on the need for understanding of empirical legal research; differences between normative and empirical legal research; three different studies in empirical legal research which includes sociological jurisprudence studies, study of sociology of law, and socio-legal studies; characteristics of empirical legal research; other fields of study in socio legal research perspectives which include the study of sociology of law, economic law, legal politics, legal anthropology, and legal psychology; empirical legal research approach which is distinguished into structural, interdisciplinary, conflict, cultural, stratification, and pluralism approach, approach to economic analysis of law, empirical analysis based on Islamic law, and instrumental method in empirical legal studies (p. 173-218).

Chapters 6 to 9 focus on the framework for writing scientific papers. Chapter 6 starts a discussion with the importance of research proposals, preparing research topics and titles, compiling a research map either reviewing research abstracts or examining previous research results, literature review, problem tracing on research problem sources, research issues (legal issues in normative and empirical legal research), and compiling problem maps (p. 230-259). Chapter 7 focuses on formulation of introduction, how to write an introduction, scope of introduction either the research background, formulation of problems or research questions, objectives and benefits of research, and research originality (p. 265-282). Chapter 8 focuses on discussing literature review or theoretical basis, how to understand literature review or theoretical foundations, the functions of literature review or theoretical foundations, the function of theory in research (the relationship between legal theory and research methods, theory in legal research, design of ideal legal concepts based on legal theory, and the characteristics of legal theory in normative and empirical research), the sources of a literature review or theoretical basis (the results of previous research, review of text books or literature review, identification of legal principles, legislation, jurisprudence or court decisions, legal doctrine, and other primary sources), formulation of theoretical framework or conceptual framework, and formulation of operational definitions (p. 285-331). Chapter 9 specifically discusses the formulation of research results. This chapter focuses on important content in discussion; reasoning in discussion of research results in terms of legal logic, legal arguments, syllogisms, and arguments according to Islamic law; interpretation and construction in research analysis; formulation of conclusions and recommendations; preparation of abstracts and keywords, and novelty in legal research (p. 333-374).

The last part of this book deals specifically with research-based article writing, which is an advantage of this book over the previous editions. At the end of this chapter, the author tries to emphasize to academics the importance of journals as a place for research; reasons to write good

⁵ Wahyu Abdul Jafar, "Fiqh Siyarah Dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an Dan Al-Hadist," *AL-IMARAH: Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik Islam* 3, no. 1 (2018): 18–28, <https://doi.org/10.29300/imr.v3i1.2140>.

⁶ Umar Muhaimin, "Metode Istidlal Dan Istishab (Formulasi Metodologi Ijtihad)," *YUDISLA: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Dan Hukum Islam* 8, no. 2 (2017): 331–50, <https://doi.org/10.21043/yudisia.v8i2.3243>.

articles for promotion purposes, fulfillment of report requirements, fulfillment of exam requirements, seminar presentation materials, and scientific dissemination; preparation of good writing materials for previous research reviews, up-to-date references, and other primary sources; understanding of types of legal articles both original research articles, review articles, and unacceptable articles; understanding of standards for writing scientific articles novelty of writing issues and thesis statements, multidisciplinary studies, contributions and research novelty, reliability and completeness data or materials, non-obviousness, utility, and standardization of writing; understanding of the structure and basic components of articles; and article publishing strategies (p. 378-432).

In summary, this book is very advantageous, especially for undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral students, at least obtaining guidance in compiling scientific papers in accordance with legal scientific standards and the weight of content for each level, as well as preparing article manuscripts as a condition for taking the final exam. For Lecturers, this book is expected to facilitate the mentoring process for students, so that it runs proportionally. The scope of this book mostly refers to the learning substance of the legal research methods course at the bachelor (S1), master (S2), and doctoral (S3) levels, which are compulsory subjects in similar programs in all law faculties, even also several Islamic college campuses. This book also specifically examines the position of "novelty" in research which is also continued to be discussed in article writing. In addition, the writing style of this book is easy to digest and understand, while not adding to the complexity of students to use it in the practical needs of completing studies. However, this book has not discussed several applications in writing journal articles where these applications are important in facilitating the writing process such as Mendeley, Endnotes, Turnitin, ATLAS.ti Qualitative Software Analysis, and so on. Thus, the following edition would probably be very important to include some uses of these applications, so this book is very multi-purpose.

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