

The Relevance of the Concept of Hijab in the Thought of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni in the Contemporary Era

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Abstract

This article explores the relevance of the concept of hijab in the thought of Sheikh Ali Ash-Shobuni, as presented in Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam, highlighting the dynamic interplay between religious obligations and contemporary social challenges. This study employs a qualitative-descriptive approach through library research, analyzing primary sources namely Ash-Shobuni's tafsir and relevant secondary literature. The findings indicate that hijab, according to Ash-Shobuni, is not only a religious obligation but also a symbol of honor and moral identity for Muslim women. While his interpretation is systematic and rooted in classical Islamic jurisprudence, it faces criticism for its limited responsiveness to modern issues such as feminism, identity expression, and the impact of globalization. In contemporary contexts, the hijab has undergone a transformation in meaning, becoming part of cultural expression and fashion, which demands a more adaptive interpretive approach. This article affirms the importance of Ash-Shobuni's thought as an ethical and religious foundation for understanding hijab, while also encouraging dialogue between scriptural interpretation and evolving social realities.

Keywords: Hijab, Sheikh Ali Ash-Shobuni, Contemporary Era

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Introduction

The concept of hijab in Islam has become a topic of interest among academics, practitioners, and the wider community, especially in the context of changing social and cultural developments. Recent research shows that the hijab not only serves as a religious symbol, but also reflects the identity, freedom of expression, and challenges faced by Muslim women in the modern era. A study by Haroon et al revealed that many women, especially college students, experience confusion in choosing whether to wear hijab or not, influenced by cultural factors and changes in moral values.

In addition, research by Karakavak and Ozboluk shows that social media and influencers play an important role in changing the meaning of hijab, making it a part of fashionable and modern. These findings suggest that the understanding of hijab needs to be updated to reflect complex social dynamics. The theoretical basis in this study focuses on the interpretation of the Qur'an, especially regarding verses related to hijab, such as QS. An-Nur: 31 and QS. Al-Ahzab: The interpretation of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni in "Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam" is the main reference in understanding the law and ethics of hijab in Islam.

The systematic and analytical approach used by Ash-Shobuni provides a clear legal framework, but it also raises questions about the flexibility of interpretation in an ever-evolving social context. The results of previous research show that there is a gap in the understanding of hijab, especially in terms of the application of moral and social values carried by hijab in the daily lives of Muslim women. Although much research has been done on the hijab, there is still a lack of exploration of how Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni's thought can contribute to addressing the contemporary challenges faced by Muslim women.

This research aims to fill this gap by analyzing Ash-Shobuni's thought and its relevance in the modern context. The focus of this research is to explore the concept of hijab according to Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni, as well as how his thinking can provide new insights in understanding hijab in the contemporary era.

With a qualitative-descriptive approach, this research is expected to make a significant scientific contribution in understanding the dynamics between religious obligations and the ever-evolving social context. Through an in-depth analysis of the interpretation of Ash-Shobuni, this study seeks to offer solutions and solutions related to the application of hijab in accordance with Islamic values, while respecting women's individual freedom in expressing their identity.

Literature Review

2.1. The Concept of Hijab in the Qur'an and Tafsir

The concept of hijab in the Qur'an and its interpretation is a rich and complex topic, covering various perspectives from classical to contemporary scholars (Syahridawati, 2020). In the Qur'an, there are several verses that explicitly discuss the obligation of hijab for Muslim women, including QS. An-Nur: 31 and QS. Al-Ahzab: These verses provide clear instructions on how to dress in accordance with Islamic norms.

In QS. An-Nur verse 31, Allah SWT says:

وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَغْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ وَيَحْفَظْنَ فُرُوجَهُنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِخُمُرِهِنَّ عَلَى جُيُوبِهِنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا لِبُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ آبَائِهِنَّ أَوْ أَبْنَائِهِنَّ أَوْ إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ بَنِي إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ أَخَوَاتِهِنَّ أَوْ نِسَائِهِنَّ أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُنَّ أَوْ التَّبَاعِينَ غَيْرِ أُولَى الْأَرْبَابَةِ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ أَوِ الطِّفْلِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يَظْهَرُوا عَلَى عَوْرَاتِ النِّسَاءِ وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِأَرْجُلِهِنَّ لِيُعْلَمَ مَا يُخْفِينَ مِنْ زِينَتِهِنَّ وَتُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا أَيُّهُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ لَعَلَّكُمْ

31. Say to the believing woman: "Let them restrain their gaze, and their genitals, and let them not reveal their ornaments, except what is visible from them. and let them cover their breastplates, and do not reveal their ornaments (QS. An-Nur verse 31)

This verse shows that the hijab serves as a protector and identity for Muslim women in society.

Sementara itu, QS. Al-Ahzab: 59 menyatakan:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِّأَزْوَاجِكَ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْبِرْنَ عَلَيْنَهُنَّ مِنْ جَلَابِيبِهِنَّ ذَلِكَ أَدْنَىٰ أَنْ يُعْرَفْنَ فَلَا يُؤْذَيْنَ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا

59. O Prophet, say to your wives, your daughters and the wives of the believers: "Let them spread their veils over their whole bodies." This is so that they may be easier to recognize, so that they will not be disturbed. And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful. Al-Ahzab: 59)

The interpretation of hijab has evolved over time. Classical scholars such as Ibn Kathir and Al-Qurtubi provide in-depth explanations of the historical and social context of these verses. They emphasized that the hijab is not just an obligation, but also a symbol of Muslim women's honor and identity. In this context, the hijab is considered a way to protect women from inappropriate views and maintain their integrity in society.

On the other hand, contemporary scholars such as Quraish Shihab provide a more flexible perspective. Quraish Shihab, for example, argues that the hijab should not always be understood as a rigid obligation, but rather can be seen in a broader cultural and social context. In her view (Latifah, 2021), hijab can be a personal choice that must be respected, as long as it remains within the corridor of Islamic values. On the contrary (Masdul & Halik, 2023) emphasizes that hijab is part of the sharia that every Muslim woman must obey as a form of obedience to Allah.

In addition, research by (Syahridawati, 2020) shows that hijab has significant educational implications in the context of Islamic dress ethics. They emphasized that the hijab is not just a covering, but also reflects the moral and ethical values that Muslim women must uphold. This is in line with the view (Roiqotullaily & Alfian, 2023) that hijab functions as a tool to build good character and morality in society.

In conclusion, the concept of hijab in the Qur'an and its interpretation reflects the dynamics between religious obligations and the ever-evolving social context. From the perspective of classical to contemporary scholars, the hijab is understood as a symbol of identity and honor, as well as a form of obedience to Islamic teachings. Thus, a comprehensive understanding of hijab requires an approach that considers various aspects, both legal, social, and cultural.

2.2. Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni and His Tafsir

Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni was a famous scholar and mufassir who was born in 1930 in Syria. He is widely known for his contributions in the field of interpretation of the Qur'an, especially in the interpretation of the verses of al-ahkam. Ash-Shabuni was educated at various leading Islamic educational institutions and has a strong background in tafsir, hadith, and fiqh. His most famous work is "Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam" which is an important reference for many researchers and students in understanding the Islamic laws contained in the Qur'an.

The Tafsir of Ayat al-Ahkam by Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni has distinctive characteristics. First, this tafsir focuses on verses related to the law (ahkam) in Islam, such as marriage,

inheritance, and worship. This makes it an invaluable resource for Islamic legal practitioners and academics who want to understand the practical application of the teachings of the Qur'an in the context of everyday life.

Second, Shaykh Ash-Shabuni uses a systematic approach in his interpretation, by combining the methods of *tahlili* (analytical) and *maudhu'i* (thematic) interpretation. This method allows the reader to understand the context of the legal texts in more depth, as well as relate them to relevant contemporary issues. In addition, he also often quotes the opinions of classical and contemporary scholars, providing a broader and comprehensive perspective on the verses interpreted.

Third, in the *Tafsir of Ayat al-Ahkam*, Shaykh Ash-Shabuni not only explains the literal meaning of the verses, but also provides an analysis of the social and moral implications of the laws contained in them. This shows that he understands the importance of the social context in the application of Islamic law, which is very relevant in today's modern society.

Fourth, this interpretation also includes a discussion of differences of opinion among scholars regarding the interpretation of certain verses, which provides insight into the dynamics of thought in the Islamic tradition. Thus, *Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam* by Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni not only serves as a legal guide, but also as a source of critical thinking that encourages dialogue and reflection in understanding the teachings of Islam. Overall, Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni and his work, *Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam*, make significant contributions to the study of Islamic interpretation and law, as well as offering a relevant perspective for understanding the teachings of the Qur'an in a modern context.

2.3. Hijab in the Contemporary Era

Hijab in the contemporary era faces a variety of complex social and cultural challenges. One of the main challenges is the shift in values in modern society that often conflict with traditional practices (Baedovi & Gumelar, 2023). In this context, research by Haroon et al. shows that many women, especially college students, experience confusion in choosing whether or not to wear the hijab, which is influenced by cultural, religious, and changing moral values (Parhan et al., 2022). This creates a dilemma for Muslim women who want to adhere to religious teachings while still adapting to the prevailing social norms in their environment.

In addition, the phenomenon of hijab, which is increasingly becoming a fashion trend, also poses its own challenges. (Trianasari, 2023) notes that many Muslim women are trying to strike a balance between following fashion trends and fulfilling their religious obligations. This creates a situation where the hijab is not only seen as a religious symbol, but also as part of a broader fashion identity. This can lead to confusion in understanding the true meaning of hijab, which is supposed to reflect modesty and honor, not just lifestyle (Hamdani et al., 2022).

From the perspective of feminism, the hijab is often criticized as a symbol of oppression against women. Modern feminist scholarship associates the hijab with the subordination and limitation of women's roles in society. Many feminists argue that the hijab can be seen as a patriarchal tool that restricts women's freedom to express themselves and participate in public life. However, there is also a more nuanced view, where some Muslim women choose to wear the hijab as a form of empowerment and their personal identity. Rinaldo, in her research, points out that many Muslim women engage in critical religious interpretations, which reflect their agency in choosing to wear the hijab.

Criticism of the hijab as a religious symbol also emerged in the context of globalization and cultural interaction. (Nurhakim, 2023) notes that women who wear hijab in non-Muslim

countries often feel alienated and pressured to conform to different social norms. This creates challenges for Muslim women to maintain their religious identity while adapting to an environment that may not always accept the practice of hijab.

Overall, the social and cultural challenges in the application of hijab in the modern era reflect the complex dynamics between religion, identity, and social norms. Discussions about the hijab do not only revolve around religious aspects, but also involve feminist considerations and criticism of the symbolism attached to them. In this context, it is important to understand that the hijab can have different meanings for each individual, depending on their social, cultural, and personal experience.

Research Methodology

This study uses a type of literature study research with a qualitative-descriptive approach (Sulistiyawati, 2023). The research data sources consist of primary and secondary sources (Sugiyono, 2022). The primary source in this study is the Book of Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam by Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni, which is the main reference for analyzing the interpretation of verses related to hijab. Secondary sources include other relevant literature, such as studies on hijab, interpretation, and related contemporary issues (Sulistiyawati, 2023). The data analysis techniques used include content analysis to examine the interpretation of hijab verses in detail, as well as contextual analysis to understand the relevance of these thoughts in the context of the modern situation (Salim, 2023). This approach is expected to be able to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interpretation of hijab verses and their application in today's life.

Results

4.1 The Concept of Hijab According to Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni

The concept of hijab according to Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni in his commentary, "Tafsir Ayat alAhkam," provides a deep understanding of the law, purpose, and limitations of hijab in Islam. In this commentary, Shaykh Ash-Shabuni explained that the hijab is not just a head covering, but an obligation that has an important spiritual and social meaning for Muslim women.

Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni refers to several verses of the Qur'an related to hijab, especially QS. An-Nur: 31 and QS. Al-Ahzab: 59. In QS. An-Nur: 31, Allah SWT commanded women to restrain their gaze and guard their genitals, and not to show their ornaments except what is commonly seen. Shaykh Ash-Shabuni interpreted that this order showed the importance of maintaining honor and modesty, as well as protecting women from inappropriate views.

In QS. Al-Ahzab: 59, Allah SWT commanded the Prophet Muhammad to tell his wives and believing women to wear the hijab. Tafsir Ash-Shabuni emphasizes that the hijab serves as a protector and identity for Muslim women, indicating that they are part of a community that has high moral values. Thus, the hijab is understood as a symbol of honor and religious identity that must be upheld by Muslim women.

In the view of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni, the hijab law is mandatory for Muslim women who have reached the age of puberty. He argued that the hijab is part of the Islamic sharia that must be observed, and that violation of this obligation can be considered a sin. The main purpose of the hijab is to maintain women's honor, protect them from inappropriate views, and create a better social environment. Hijab also serves to avoid slander and maintain morality in society.

According to Shaykh Ash-Shabuni, the restriction of the hijab covers the entire female body, except for the face and palms, although there are differences of opinion among scholars on this matter. In his commentary, he emphasized the importance of intention and awareness in wearing the hijab, where the hijab should not only be a physical symbol, but also reflect one's spiritual and moral commitment.

Overall, Shaykh Ali Ash-Shabuni's understanding of the hijab in "Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam" provides a clear legal and ethical framework for Muslim women. By associating the hijab with moral and spiritual values, she encourages women to wear the hijab as a form of devotion to Allah and as part of their identity as Muslim women.

4.2 The Social Context of Hijab in Tafsir Ash-Shobuni

Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni in "Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam" emphasized that hijab has deep moral and social values. According to her, hijab is not only a religious obligation, but also a symbol of honor and identity for Muslim women. In her view, hijab serves to protect women from inappropriate views and maintain their dignity in society. This is in line with QS. An-Nur: 31, where Allah SWT commands women to guard their views and honor. Shaykh Ash-Shobuni interpreted that by wearing the hijab, women show their commitment to the moral values taught in Islam, as well as create a better and more respectful social environment.

Furthermore, Shaykh Ash-Shobuni also associated the hijab with a broader social purpose, which is to create a society that respects each other and maintains decency. In this context, the hijab serves as a reminder for all members of society to behave in a way that is in accordance with high moral norms.²⁰ Thus, the hijab is not only an individual responsibility, but also part of a larger social responsibility.

In comparison with the views of other scholars, there are variations in the interpretation and application of the concept of hijab. For example, scholars such as Quraish Shihab emphasize that the hijab should be understood in a broader context, including aspects of individual freedom and personal choice. Quraish Shihab argues that although the hijab is an obligation, women should have the freedom to choose to wear it based on their own understanding and beliefs. On the other hand, there are also scholars who are stricter in their interpretation of hijab, such as Ibn Kathir, who emphasize that hijab is a non-negotiable obligation and must be observed by every Muslim woman.

In this view, the hijab is considered an integral part of Islamic identity that should not be ignored. These differences suggest that while there is consensus on the importance of the hijab in Islam, its interpretation and application may vary depending on the social, cultural, and thought context of each scholar. Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni, with an approach that emphasizes moral and social values, made a significant contribution to understanding the hijab as part of the identity and honor of Muslim women in society. Overall, the concept of hijab in the commentary of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni reflects deep moral values and social responsibility, while comparison with the views of other scholars shows the diversity of interpretations that exist in the Islamic tradition.

4.3 The Relevance of Hijab in the Contemporary Era

The concept of hijab in the contemporary context not only serves as a religious symbol, but also answers various relevant issues, such as identity, freedom of expression, and globalization. In the era of globalization, hijab has undergone a transformation from just a religious obligation to a part of cultural and fashion identity. Research by Karakavak and

Özbölük shows that social media and influencers play an important role in changing the meaning of hijab, making it a part of fashionable and modern. This creates a space for Muslim women to express themselves through a style of dress that is in line with religious values while following global trends.

On the other hand, the hijab is also a symbol of freedom of expression for many women. According to research by Safdar and Jassi, there is a view that wearing the hijab does not necessarily mean oppression; Instead, many women feel that the hijab is a choice that reflects their identity and beliefs. This suggests that hijab can serve as a medium to express themselves in a broader context, where women have the freedom to choose how they dress according to their personal beliefs.

Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni's thoughts on the hijab, especially in the "Tafsir Ayat alAhkam" have significant practical implications for the lives of modern Muslims. She emphasized that the hijab is not only a religious obligation, but also part of the social and moral identity of Muslim women. In this context, the hijab can serve as a tool to build good character and morality in society. Thus, the application of hijab in accordance with Islamic teachings can help Muslim women to contribute positively in their communities. Furthermore, Ash-Shobuni's thinking also encourages dialogue between tradition and modernity. In the face of the challenges of globalization and social change, a comprehensive understanding of the hijab can help Muslim women to navigate their identities in an increasingly complex society. This is in line with the view that the hijab can be a symbol of empowerment, where women have control over how they express their religious identity.

In addition, by associating the hijab with moral and social values, Shaykh Ash-Shobuni's thought can provide guidance for Muslim women in dealing with social and cultural pressures that may conflict with their religious teachings. This is important in a context where women often face stigma or discrimination because of their clothing choices. Overall, the relevance of hijab in the contemporary era reflects the dynamics between identity, freedom of expression, and the challenges of globalization.

Shaykh Ali AshShobuni's thought provides a powerful framework for understanding the hijab as an integral part of Muslim women's lives, which is not only concerned with religious obligations, but also with broader social and moral identities.

4.4 Criticisms and Challenges of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni's Thought

Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni, in his work "Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam," offers a profound thought on the concept of hijab and Islamic laws. One of the advantages of his thinking is the systematic and analytical approach used in interpreting the verses of the Qur'an. He integrates various perspectives of classical and contemporary scholars, so that his interpretation becomes comprehensive and relevant to the current social context.

In addition, Shaykh Ash-Shobuni emphasized the importance of the moral and social values carried by the hijab, making it a symbol of honor and identity of Muslim women. However, there are limitations in his thinking, especially in terms of interpretation flexibility. Some critics argue that AshShobuni's approach tends to be conservative and does not take into account evolving social dynamics, such as issues of feminism and women's freedom of expression. In this context, her thinking may not fully reflect the diverse realities of modern Muslim women's lives. From the perspective of Islamic feminism, Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni's thinking is often criticized for reinforcing patriarchal norms that limit women's freedom.

Islamic feminism seeks to empower women spiritually and morally, as well as to eliminate gender injustices that exist in society.

In this context, some feminists argue that the emphasis on the obligation of the hijab can be seen as a form of oppression, which ignores women's right to choose how they dress according to their personal beliefs. The modernist approach also provides a critique of the thought of Shaykh AshShobuni. Modernist thinkers emphasized the importance of adapting Islamic teachings to changing social contexts, including in terms of hijab. They argue that the hijab should not only be seen as an obligation, but also as a choice that must be respected, so that women can express their identities without feeling pressured by traditional norms.

In this context, the thought of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni can be considered less responsive to the challenges and changes faced by Muslim women in the modern era. Although she provides a clear legal framework, a more flexible and inclusive interpretation may be needed to address contemporary issues facing Muslim women today. Overall, although Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni's thought has many advantages in terms of systematization and analysis, criticism from the perspectives of feminism and modernism points to the need for a more adaptive and responsive approach to evolving social realities. This is important to ensure that Islamic teachings remain relevant and acceptable to the younger generation in the contemporary era.

Conclusion

The thought of Shaykh Ali Ash-Shobuni in Tafsir Ayat al-Ahkam explains hijab as a religious obligation that has a spiritual and social dimension. The hijab is not only a physical covering, but also a symbol of Muslim women's honor and religious identity. Through the interpretation of QS. An-Nur: 31 and QS. Al-Ahzab: 59, he emphasized that the hijab serves to protect women's honor, maintain morality, and create a better social environment. In her interpretation, hijab is understood as part of Islamic sharia that must be obeyed by adult Muslim women.

The concept of hijab offered by Shaykh Ash-Shobuni is relevant to today's social dynamics, especially in the context of globalization, cultural identity, and freedom of expression. Hijab has undergone a transformation into a symbol of identity as well as a medium of personal expression. His thinking provides a powerful guide to confronting modern social, cultural, and stressful challenges, while still holding Islamic moral and spiritual values. However, the criticism that has emerged shows the need for a more flexible interpretation to keep the concept of hijab relevant for the younger generation of Muslims in the modern era.

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