**KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP SYAIR WARIS MELAYU**

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***Abstract***

*The authors are advised to follow the instructions in writing this article as a whole to facilitate the editing process. The format and style that is contained in this file we adjust to the specifications written in the instructions for writing the journal Al-Qalam, so that the file can be used as a template in the writing of the manuscript. The abstract is a paragraph before the content of the manuscript. Abstract maximum 250 words in Indonesian and 250 words in English with a font Times New Roman (TNR), size 10pt (italic), single space. The abstract as a whole contains objectives, methods, and results. Abstrak in two languages, Indonesian and English. Abstract does not contain mathematical description, and includes the whole essence of the research, methods and significance of the findings and suggestions or contributions research.*

***Keywords:*** *Keywords should be justified, 10pt TNR and single space, it should be between 3-5 words/phrase.*

**INTRODUCTION**

It consists of background statements, issues, or formulation of the problem, as well as the purpose and benefits of the research. Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

This guideline is a template for writing the manuscript for AL-Qalam Jurnal Penelitian Agama dan Sosial Budaya submission and this guideline is available online at Author Guideline page.

Manuscript should be written in English (United State of America English) or Arabic and be submitted online via journal website. Author must register and login in order to make new submission. Online registration will be charged at no cost.

The article should be written between approximately 5.000-8.000 words including body text, all tables, figures, notes, and the reference list. The article should be written in word document (MS word), single space, and Times New Roman (TNR).

Paper should be in prepared in A4 paper (21cm x 29.7cm) using this template margin. No need to alter page number in this template as the page number will be reordered at preprinting process.

Heading should be made in four levels. Level five cannot be accepted.

* + 1. *Heading Level 1*

Heading 1 should be written in title case, capital letter, left aligned, bold, 12pt TNR, single spaced, and without numbering or bullet

* + 1. *Heading Level 2*

Heading 2: should be written title case, left aligned, bold, 11pt TNR in capitalize Each Word, single spaced, without numbering or bullet.

* + 1. *Heading Level 3 and 4*

Heading 3 and 4 is not recommended, but if there is heading level 3 and 4, it should be written title case, left aligned, bold, 11pt TNR in capitalize Each Word, single spaced, without numbering or bullet.

* + 1. *Heading Level 5*

Heading Level 5 cannot be accepted in the manuscript.

The manuscript should begin with title, abstract and keywords and the main text should consist of: Introduction, literature review, conceptual framework, Research Method, Hypothesis (optional), Discussion, and Closing; acknowledgement and References.

**Literature Review**

State the selecting analysis of existing researches or literatures which is relevant to the topic of your article, describe how it relates to your writing and then explain how your article might fill the gap and answers some questions in this field of study.

A literature review is not simply a summary of the literatures (such as books, article, and research report) that you have read on the theme. In addition, it is not a chronological order of the description of the literature. However, it is an analysis of the research that has already been done, and analysis of the existing literature related to your study.

Literature review should be sixty percent from scientific journals in the last ten years.

Tips:

1. Novelty comes from national journal, international and book.
2. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
3. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
4. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
5. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.
6. Provide a concise discussion of the results and findings of other studies so the reader understands the big picture.
7. Describe some of the major findings presented in your manuscript and explain how they contribute to the larger field of research (Stat of the art and analisis Gap).
8. State the principal conclusions derived from your results.
9. Identify any questions left unanswered and any new questions generated by your study.

**Conceptual Framework**

State the relevant theory and conceptual framework that would be used for analyzing the data.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method describes: the approach, scope or object, operational variable definition/research focus description, place, population and sample/informant, main materials and tools, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings and to enable the replication of the research. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened).

Tips:

1. Define the population and the methods of sampling;
2. Describe the instrumentation;
3. Describe the procedures and if relevant, the time frame;
4. Describe the analysis plan;
5. Describe any approaches to ensure validity and reliability;
6. State any assumptions;
7. Describe statistical tests and the comparisons made; ordinary statistical methods should be used without comment; advanced or unusual methods may require a literature citation, and;
8. Describe the scope and/or limitations of the methodology you used.
9. Describe the reference source of the method used

It is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an exisiting method is utilized.

**DISCUSSION**

Discussion consists of the research findings, including description of the collected data, analysis of the data, and interpretation of the data using the relevant theory.

The research results are presented in full and in accordance with the scope of the study. The results of the research can be completed with tables, graphs (images), and / or charts. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. The results of the data analysis were interpreted correctly.

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

The Discussions should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

The discussion contains:

1. what / how: whether the data presented has been processed (not the raw table) set out in the form of tables or images (choose one) and give comments,
2. (why) the discussion section shows a link between the results obtained and the basic concepts and/or
3. What else is there a match or contradiction with the results of other people's research, also explain the implications of the results of both theoretical and application research.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:

1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic.

**Figure**

Picture, graph, figure, photo and diagram should be placed at the center. Number and title should be typed above the picture, graph, figure, photo and diagram. Number and the word of the picture, graph, figure, photo and diagram should use font *TNR,* size 10ptand at the centre, while title of them should be typed in normal (not bold).

Number of the picture, graph, figure, photo and diagram should use an Arabic word (1, 2, 3 and so forth). Source of the picture, graph, figure, photo and diagram should be typed below the table, align text center, 10pt font TNR. Picture, graph, figure, photo, and diagram should not be in colorful type, and in high resolution, minimum 300-dpi/1600 pixel (should be in white and black, or grey).

Example:

Figure 1. The Mosque Of Shiratal Mustaqiem



Source: Document of The Mosque of Shiratal Mustaqiem Samarinda, 2012

**Table**

Title of the table should be typed above the table and align text to the left, 9 pt font TNR. The word “table” and “number of the table” should be typed in bold, while title of the table should not be typed in bold (normal). Numbering for the title of table should use an Arabic word (1, 2, 3, and so forth). Table should be appeared align text to the left. To write the content of the table, it should be typed in 9pt font TNR, 1.0 space. Table should not be presented in picture, it should be type in real table-office word formatting. Source of the table should be typed below the table, align text to the left, 9pt font TNR.

Example:

Table. 1: Overall Index of Hajj Ritual Guidance Services in Eastern Indonesia

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Dimension | Indicator | | Index | Information |
| 1 | Manager | Committee Service | | 3.54 | Very Effective |
|  |  | Mentor Service | | 3.43 | Very Effective |
| 2 | Management | Planning Service | | 3.32 | Very Effective |
|  |  | Implement Service | | 3.26 | Very Effective |
| 3 | Program | Guidance Material | | 3.37 | Very Effective |
| 4 | Facilities and infrastructure | Facilities and infrastructure | | 3.34 | Very Effective |
| **Total Index** | | | **3.55** | | **Very Effective** |

Source: data analysis, 2015

**Mathematical Equation**

Mathematical equation should be clearly written, numbered orderly, and accompanied with any information needed. They should also be separated from the surrounding text.

*fx=a0+n=1∞an+bn*sin*nπxL* (1)

Where *fx* is notation explanation, *a0* iss notation explanation, and so on.

**Citations and Referencing System**

All notes in the article must appear in the text as citations. A citation usually requires only the last name of the author(s), year of publication, and, sometimes, page numbers. For example: (Nasrun, 2020; Muslim, 2021). Explanatory footnotes may be included. All works cited must appear in the reference list at the end of the article. In matter of citation and bibliographical style, Al-Qalam follows the **American Sociological Association** (ASA) style. The references should use a reference application management such as Mendeley.

Quote more than four lines should be typed by one tab, align with the paragraph, font TNR (italic), size 10pt, single space.

Example:

*Quotes are primary data that you must be write in the text. Primary data can be in the form of quotations from manuscripts, archives, interview transcripts, primary references and data sourced from research objects.* (Source, year) or (Name, Source, date/month/year)

**CLOSING**

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the question unanswered.

Tips:

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;
3. Prove to the reader, and the scientific community, that your findings are worthy of note. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework, and;
4. Strive for accuracy and originality in your conclusion. If your hypothesis is similar to previous papers, you must establish why your study and your results are original.
5. Suggestions contain suggestions for research

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Acknowledge anyone who has helped you with the study, including: Researchers who supplied materials, reagents, or computer programs; anyone who helped with the writing or English, or offeredcritical comments about the content, or anyone who provided technical help. State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission. Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers. Please avoid apologize for doing a poor job of presenting the manuscript. (e.g., providing language help, or proof reading the article, etc.).

**REFERENCES**

References it contains sources of references with at least 80% of the literature published in the last 5 years. minimum reference number 25 and 80% from primary literature sources or accredited national journals and / or reputable international journals. References should follow the style detailed in the **American Sociological Association** (ASA) Publication Manual. Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

Example:

Abubakar, Mustafa. 2006. *Menata Pulau-Pulau Kecil Perbatasan: Belajar dari Kasus Sipadan, Ligitan dan Sebatik*. Jakarta: Kompas Media Nusantara.

Ahmad, Abdul Kadir. 2020. “Geliat, Dilema Satu Rumah Dua Negara dan Tradisi Keagamaan sebagai Kekuatan Pemersatu di Kalangan Muslim Sebatik.” *Al-Qalam* 26 (1): 1–18.

Akmal, A., & Muslim, A. 2019. Peran Orang Bugis Mengembangkan Pendidikan Islam di Kota Injil Manokwari. *PUSAKA*, *7*(2), 169-188.

Budiman, Manneke. 2011. „Ethnicity and the performance of identity‟, Wacana 13/2. Ricklefs, M.C. 2008. „Religion, Politics and Social Dynamics in Java: Historical and Contemporary Rhymes‟, dalam: Greg Fealy dan Sally White (eds) Expressing Islam. Religious Life and Politics in Indonesia. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Cortesão, Armando. 1944. *The Suma Oriental of Tomé Pires: An Account of the East from Read Sea to Japan, Written in Malacca and India in 15.11 ‑ 1644. Diterjemahkan Dari Portuguese MS Dalam Bibliothèque de La Chambre Des Députtés, Paris*. Edited by Armando Cortesão. London: The Hakluyt Society.

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Tips: (Please cross check for)

1. Spelling of author names;
2. Punctuation;
3. Number of authors to include before using “etc.”, and;
4. Reference style