PROGRAM HANDBOOK AND ABSTRACTS

ICONICS
Adab International Conference on Information and Cultural Sciences

THE 2nd ADAB-INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL SCIENCE

"Globalization & Humanities :
Making Sense of Islamic Culture in The Contemporary World"

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA
OCTOBER 19TH - 22ND 2020

Program Handbook and Abstracts

Adab-International Conference on Information and Cultural Sciences

UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA

"Globalization & Humanities : Making Sense of Islamic Culture in The Contemporary World "

Yogyakarta, October 19th-22nd 2020

Arranged by:
Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
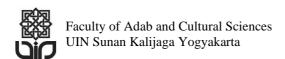**Yogyakarta**

PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude should only go to Allah Almighty, for all the graces and blessings that give us health and wisdom so that this Virtual Aiconics Conference could be accomplished properly as scheduled.

This is the 2nd Adab-International Conference on Information and Cultural Sciences (AICONICS) held by the Faculty of Adab & Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the conference would be fully held online. Whereas, the first conference last year was held offline. Hopefully this conference could be continuously organized as a medium for the faculty members to share their knowledge and also improve their academic experiences as well as international exposure.

Different from the 1st conference last year which was only held in one day, this 2020 Aiconics conference is held in 4 days which is divided according to the four study programs at Adab faculty, i.e., Arabic Language and Literature, Islamic History and Civilization, Library and Information Science, and English Literature. Sequentially, the Aiconics conference will be held from 19 to 22 October 2020. Each study program has panels not only for invited speakers, some of whom are from abroad, but also for presenters who have submitted their papers to us.

This booklet consists of schedule and abstracts of all the panels which will be held during this Aiconics conference. The speakers of the first day are about 24 (5 panels), the second day is about 17 speakers (4 panels), the 3rd day is about 12 speakers (3 panels), and the 4th day is about 8 speakers (2 panels). So, all together there would be about 61 speakers. Hopefully all speakers would show up and present their papers satisfactorily. This booklet aims to guide all the speakers and participants to join the panels accordingly. As this booklet is published in PDF format, you can also easily distribute it among your colleagues so that the conference would be more fruitful

for all the academicians, the speakers and the participants in particular.

Finally, I would convey my deepest appreciation to all the committee, the speakers and the participants who have contributed greatly to the success of the 2nd Aiconics Conference. Hopefully, we could organize much better event in the future. Regards and best wishes.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Yogyakarta, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020
Dean of Faculty of Adab & Cultural Sciences
UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A.

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AL-ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences
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HIC-HISTORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

HIC-HISTORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

LIS-LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

LIS-LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

EL-English Language and Literature

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A-ICONICS (Adab-International Conference on Information and Cultural Sciences)
October 19-22, 2020
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Day 1, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020

<u>Opening Ceremony</u>

Time	Activities	PIC
13.30-14.00	Pre Opening : teaser AICONICS	Tim IT
14.00-14.05	Opening	M. Dzulkifli, Indra
14.05-14.15	Reciting Holy Quran	Annuril Khakim
14.15-14.25	National Indonesian Anthem: Indonesia raya, Hymne UIN	Gitasavana (Alfi)
	Welcoming speech :	
14.25-14.30	1. The Committee	Dr. *Witriani*, S.S. M.Hum.
14.30-14.40	2. The Dean of Adab Faculty and Cultural Sciences- UIN Sunan Kalijaga	Dr. Muhammad *Wildan*, M.A.
14.40-15.00	3.Keynote Speech and the Opening of the Conference by the Rector of UIN Sunan Kalijaga	Prof. Dr. Phil. Al Makin, S.Ag., M.A.
15.00-15.10	Doa	Dr. H. *Mardjoko* Idris, M.Ag.
15.10-14.15	Closing	MC

Day 1, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020

Invited Speakers : Arabic Language and Literature

Time	Activity	PIC
14.30-15.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Nur Riani, M.A
15.00-15.10	Introducing the speakers	Prof. Dr. Ibnu Burdah
15.10-15.30	Presentation 1 اتجاهات جديدة في دراسات الأدب العربي	Prof. Dr. Midhat al-Gayyar
15.30-15.50	Presentation 2 تحليل الخطاب والتطورات الجديدة في دراسات وبحوث اللغة العربية	Dr. Chawki Bouanani
15.50-16.05	Presentation 3 الازدواجية اللغوية العربية وأثرها على الناطقين بغيرها	Dr. Zamzam Afandi
16.05-16.20	Presentation 4 خيالة نوال السعداوى في حرية المراة في الخطاب الديني (تحليل ذاتي لجيجك في الرواية "زينة")	Dr. Yulia Nasrul Latifi
10.30-11.00	Q & A session	Prof. Dr. Ibnu Burdah
11.00	Closing	Prof. Dr. Ibnu Burdah

Day 1, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020

Panel 1

Time	Activity	PIC
07.30- 08.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Nur Riani
08.00- 08.05	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Uki Sukiman
08.05-08.13	Presentation 1 الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وأثره في الربيع العربي التونسي 2011	Ahmad Talkhis Alfatawi Muhammad Bachrul Ulum
08.13-08.21	Presentation 2 The Structure of Folktale Aladdin: (An Analysis of Vladimir Propp's Narratology)	Isyqie Firdausah Tika Fitriyah

Time	Activity	PIC
08.21- 08.29	Presentation 3 رجعة دون جوان في الرواية العربية المعاصرة لهلا الحلبي (دراسة مُقارنيّة أدبيّة)	Shofiyah binti Nasri Ilyas Tatik Mariyatut Tasnimah
08.29- 08.37	Presentation 4 Stilistika Kumpulan Puisi Kita<B Al-Hub Karya Niza<R Qobba<Ni<	Mochammad Faizun
08.37- 08.45	Presentation 5 Critical Discourse Analysis in the Advertisement "Sayyidi al Rai>s" by Zain Group	Nurul Ulmi Mansur
08.45-09.00	Q & A session	Dr. Uki Sukiman
09.00	Closing	Dr. Uki Sukiman

Day 1, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020

Panel 2

Time	Activity	PIC
08.50-09.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Nur Riani
09.00- 09.05	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Kanif Anwari
09.05-09.13	Presentation 1 Sound Correspondences of Modern Standard Arabic Moroccan and Najdi	Darsita Suparno Kundharu Saddhono Ulil Abshar
09.13-09.21	Presentation 2 Translation Procedures and Shifts in Al-Arba'in An-Nawawiyah Hadith Translation	Abdul Malik Uswatun Hasanah
09.21- 09.29	Presentation 3 مشكلات تعليم مهارة الكلام فى اللغة العربية	Miswari

Time	Activity	PIC
09.29- 09.37	Presentation 4 Pengaruh Rasm 'Usmani Terhadap Rasm Imla'i Pada Masyarakat Non-Arab (Studi Analisis Penulisan Kata Salat dalam Tafsir Kyai Sholeh Darat)	Nor Lutfi Fais
09.37- 09.45	Presentation 5 Translation Techniques and Accuracy of The Cultural Concept Vocabulary in The Novel Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah From Arabic Into Indonesian	Masita Taufiqi Kholida
09.45-10.00	Q & A session	Dr. Kanif Anwari
10.00	Closing	Dr. Kanif Anwari

Day 1, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020

Panel 3

Time	Activity	PIC
	Admitting participants to zoom	Lilih Deva Martias, M.Sc
10.00- 10.05	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Nur Ain
10.05-10.13	Presentation 1 جمالية أسلوب السجع في القرآن الكريم (دراسة تحليلية بلاغية في سورة آل عمران)	Hanik Mahliatussikah Amami Shofiya Al Qorin
10.13-10.21	Presentation 2 How is Covid-19 Represented by Jordanian Goverments'Media (Case Study of Language Choices of Article News on Addustur News Paper Online	Faqihul Anam Masyhur Dolla Sobari
10.21- 10.29	Presentation 3 Analysis of Arabic Assimilation in The Al-Qur'an Surah An-Nazi'at	Ilma Nailu Fitriani Ilham Fatkhu Romadhon Dzikrika Rahmatu Hayati

Time	Activity	PIC
10.29- 10.37	Presentation 4 أنماط الحجج ومقدار قوتها في المناظرات قطر	Mohammad Dzulkifli
10.37- 10.45	Presentation 5 Arabic Language and Literature Studies Program (ALSP) for Muslim Scholars	Abdul Wahhab Roy Rangga Rodi'ul Azmi,
10.45-11.00	Q & A session	Dr. Nur Ain
11.00	Closing	Dr. Nur Ain

Day 1, October 19ᵗʰ, 2020

Panel 4

Time	Activity	PIC
	Admitting participants to zoom	Isyqie Firdausah
11.00- 11.05	Introducing the speakers	Mirza Syauqi Futaqi, M.Hum.
11.05-11.13	Presentation 1 Aspek Latar Novel 'Azra' Jakarta Karya Najib Elkilany: Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra	Muhammad Walidin Sholeh Khudin Isnaini Rahmawati
11.13-11.21	Presentation 2 بنيوية وسيمائية سورة الشمس التحليل بمنهج وسط النظامي: نظرية الطبقات المعيارية لرومان إنجاردن وسيمائية لمشيل ريفاتير	Muchammad Ulul Albab
11.21- 11.29	Presentation 3 تعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة بتفعيل اسستفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة : تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية ـ أندونيسيا ـ نموذجا	Uus Rustiman Ade Kosasih Sutiono Mahdi
11.29- 11.37	Presentation 4 Returning Arabic Poetry: Exploring Arabic Electronical Poetry VS Muallaqat poetry	Agus Aditoni Lutfiyah Alindah

Time	Activity	PIC
11.37- 11.45	Presentation 5 Analisis Waca Kritis Terhadap Video Narasi Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid-19	Rifqiya Hidayatul Mufidah Nur Solikhin
11.45-12.00	Q & A session	Mirza Syauqi Futaqi, M.Hum.
12.00	Closing	Mirza Syauqi Futaqi, M.Hum.
12.00-13.00	Break time	

Day 2, October 20ᵗʰ, 2020

Invited Speakers : History of Islamic Culture

Time	Activity	PIC
08.30-09.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Muhammad Bagus Febrianto,M.Hum
09.00-09.10	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Sujadi, M.A
09.10-09.30	Presentation 1 The Evolving Challenge of Transnational Islamic Movement in Indonesia	Jordan Newton
09.30-09.50	Presentation 2 The Strategies for Mainstreaming Wasatiyat Islam (Islamic Moderation) in Indonesia: The Ways Forward	Prof.Dr. Azyumardi Azra
09.50-10.10	Presentation 3 Islamic Moderation of Sufism History in Indonesia	Prof.Dr.Dudung Abdurahman, M.Hum
10.10-10.30	Presentation 4 Kiai and Islamic Moderation (A Study of Kiai's Roles in Building Islamic Moderation and their Effects on the Integrity and Pancasila in Tasikmalaya 1945- 1950)	Dr.Nurul Hak, M.Hum
10.30-11.00	Q & A session	Dr.Sujadi,M.A
11.00	Closing	Dr.Sujadi,M.A

Day 2, October 20ᵗʰ, 2020

Panel 1

Time	Activity	PIC
12.30-13.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Aufal Minan, M.Pd
13.00-13.10	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Muh. Wildan, M.A.
13.10-13.20	Presentation 1 عرض فكرة التعددية لجمال البنا بإندونيسيا: الجهود لإعادة بناء التوسط الإسلامي بإندونيسيا	Rahmat Hidayat
13.20-13.30	Presentation 2 Al-Ghazali's Contribution Towards Sufi Nusantara As the Root of Islamic Moderation in Indonesia	Hajam Muzaki Dedeh Nur Hamidah
13.30-13.40	Presentation 3 Redefining Islamic Moderation: Trends of Islamic Labelling in Food and Song	Muhammad Ikhsan Attaftazani Intan Purnama
13.40-13.50	Presentation 4 Modern Islamic Women Movement and The Response to The Health Politics and Policy Through History (1930-1960)	Muhammad Ichsan Budi Prabowo
13.50-14.00	Presentation 5 Empowering Pribumisasi Islam of Gus Dur Perspective in The Attack of Religion Formalization	Siti Muliana
14.00-14.10	Presentation 6 Reconstruction Islamic Education in Seratwedhatama	Setyo Pambudi
14.10-14.30	Q & A session	Dr. Muh. Wildan, M.A.
14.30	Closing	Dr. Muh. Wildan, M.A.

Day 2, October 20ᵗʰ, 2020

Panel 2

Time	Activity	PIC
15.00-15.30	Admitting participants to zoom	Aufal Minan, M.Pd
15.30-15.35	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Muh. Wildan, M.A.
15.35-15.45	Presentation 1 عرض فكرة التعددية لجمال البنا بإندونيسيا: الجهود لإعادة بناء التوسط الإسلامي بإندونيسيا	Rahmat Hidayat
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16.15-16.25	Presentation 5 Empowering Pribumisasi Islam of Gus Dur Perspective in The Attack of Religion Formalization	Siti Muliana
16.25-16.35	Presentation 6 Reconstruction Islamic Education in Seratwedhatama	Setyo Pambudi
16.35-16.45	Presentation 7 Informalisasi Dan Masalah Sosial Tenaga kerja Di Indonesia Dalam kajian Kesetaraan Gender (Studi Kasus PHK sebagai efek Digitalisasi di kota Cirebon Tahun 2019)	Ratna Puspitasari
16.45-17.00	Q & A session	Fatiyah, M.A.
17.00	Closing	Fatiyah, M.A.

Day 3, October 21st, 2020

Invited Speakers : Library and Information Science

Time	Activity	PIC
08.30-09.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Ahmad Anwar, M.A
09.00-09.10	Introducing the speakers	Dr. Nurdin Laugu, MA
09.10-09.30	Presentation 1 Unlocking the Lives of Human Books: Sharing Videos to Inspire People Hiding in the Shadows	Joseph Marmol Yap
09.30-09.50	Presentation 2 Pustaka, Tradition, and Transformation: a Historical Approach	Putu Laxman Pendit, PhD
09.50-10.10	Presentation 3 Preserving Culture through LIS Teaching Learning Activities	Labibah Zain, MLIS
10.10-10.30	Presentation 4 The Problem of Retrieval in the Global Knowledge	Marwiyah, MLIS
10.30-11.00	Q & A session	Dr. Nurdin Laugu, MA
11.00	Closing	Dr. Nurdin Laugu, MA

Day 3, October 21st, 2020
Panel 1

Time	Activity	PIC
12.30-13.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Amalia Azka Rahmayani, M.Sc
13.00-13.10	Introducing the speakers	Arina Faila Saufa, S. Hum, MA
13.10-13.25	Presentation 1 Automation System for Academic Libraries: A Multicultural Paradigm	Benhur A. Asid
13.25-13.40	Presentation 2 A Study on Circulation Services in Lampung University Library During the Pandemic Period	Erni Fitriani

13.40-14.05	Presentation 3 A Study on Circulation Service in Lampung University Library in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period	Nita Siti Mudawamah
14.05- 14.15	Presentation 4 Challenges in Managing the Digital Resources: An Experience of the Aceh-Malay Manuscript Digitalization in Museum of Aceh, Indonesia	Ruslan
14.15-14.30	Q & A session	Arina Faila Saufa, S. Hum, MA
14.30	Closing	Arina Faila Saufa, S. Hum, MA

Day 3, October 21ˢᵗ, 2020

Panel 2

Time	Activity	PIC
14.15-14.30	Admitting participants to zoom	Amalia Azka Rahmayani, M.Sc
14.30-14.40	Introducing the speakers	Thoriq Tri Prabowo, SIP, M.IP
14.40-14.55	Presentation 1 Advances of Library Studies in The Multicultural Society Of North Sumatera	1.Abdul Karim Batubara 2.Yusniah
14.55-15.10	Presentation 2 The Dissemination of Human Rights Education in Indonesia Through the Archive of the Omah Munir Museum	1.Afza Fathiya Iswara 2.Rosy Fadilatul Ilmi 3.Fatimahtus Zahro N.W
15.10-15.25	Presentation 3 Through the Social Inclusion Based Village Library (Library Case Study "Sumber Ilmu" Village of Marga Sakti, Musi Rawas District)	1.Mustika Diana 2.Yanto 3.Redi Pirmansyah
15.25-15.40	Presentation 4 The Role of Public Library as a Place for Diversity and Multicultural	Lathifatun Nafi'ah

Time	Activity	PIC
	Society	
15.40-16.00	Q & A session	Thoriq Tri Prabowo, SIP, M.IP
16.00	Closing	Thoriq Tri Prabowo, SIP, M.IP

Day 4, October 22nd, 2020

Invited Speakers : English language and Literature

Time	Activity	PIC
08.30-09.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Aufal Minan, M.Pd
09.00-09.15	Introducting the speakers	Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, MA
09.15-09.35	Presentation 1 The Influence of Globalization on the Evolution of English Language	Dr. David Caldwell
09.35-09.55	Presentation 2 English Language Teaching and Learning in a Globalised World	Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, PhD
09.55-10.30	Q & A session	
10:30-10:50	Presentation 3 Reading Contemporary Literary Texts within the Context of Globalization	Muh Arif Rokhman, Ph.D
10:50-11:10	Presentation 4 Red Badge of Courage and Jalan Tak Ada Ujung (The Endless Road): Comparing Indonesia's and America's National Masculinity	Dr. Danial Hidayatullah
11:10-11:45	Q & A session	Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, MA
11:45-12:00	Closing	Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, MA

Day 4, October 22ⁿᵈ, 2020

<u>Panel 1</u>

Time	Activity	PIC
12.30-13.00	Admitting participants to zoom	Aufal Minan, M.Pd
13.00-13.10	Introducing the speakers	Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, MA
13.10-13.20	Presentation 1 Animacy Concept on Pronoun,Genetive, and Concordance System in Indonesian and Javanese	Khristianto
13.20-13.30	Presentation 2 Film as a Lens for Teaching and Reflecting Tolerance Value: A Study of Film *Beta Mau Jumpa*	Ahmad Faqih Arifah Fauziah
13.30-13.40	Presentation 3 Voices of the Newly Users of Online-Learning during COVID19: Bridging to be EFL Independent Readers	Erna Iftanti
13.40-13.50	Presentation 4 Translation through Internet Memes: English-Indonesian Equivalents in Rachel Goddard's Instagram Videos	Muflihatunnisa
13.50-14.30	Q & A session	Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, MA
14.30	Closing	Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, MA

Keynote's Abstract

Women's Liberty in Religious Discourse
(The Fantasy of Nawāl al-Sa'dāwī in Zīnah)

Yulia Nasrul Latifi[1*]
[1*] Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University (UIN) Yogyakarta,
youlies09@yahoo.com

Abstract

The objective of this research is to reveal Nawāl al-Sa'dāwī's fantasies and why she builds a fantasy of women's autonomy in the religious discourse as depicted in her latest novel, Zīnah. This study is focused on the fantasy existed in Žižek's theory of subjectivity. A fantasy is a screen covering lacks and inconsistencies in the shackling Symbolic. The fantasy is also an estuary of meaning which confirms the existence of a divided and dialectic subject that is constantly moving in search of self-fulfillment. The research method is of hermeneutic, namely by interpreting Nawāl al-Sa'dāwī's actions and fantasies as a subject. The analysis shows that, Nawāl al-Sa'dāwī's fantasy is her realization of a transcendental humanist religious discourse which gives women full autonomy, internally and externally. Zīnah, the main character in the novel, is a symbol of this autonomy. Internally, Zīnah has been set free from the patriarchal shackles of religious discourses. Externally, Zīnah is able to change the structure and create a new humanist, transcendental and progressive structure in religious discourse to liberate human beings. Zīnah is Nawāl al-Sa'dāwī's fantasy to cover up lacks of The Symbolic, the estuary of meaning, and confirmation of her existence as a divided and dialecting subject.

Keywords: fantasy, Žižek's subjectivity, religious discourse, Zīnah, Nawāl al-Sa'dāwī

Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

The Evolving Challenge of Transnational Islamic Movements in Indonesia

Jordan Newton

Abstract

'Transnational' Islamic movements in Indonesia, with roots in the country stretching back to the early 19th Century, are undergoing a significant period of transformation and evolution. In recent years, muscular law enforcement and intelligence efforts, the militant revival of mainstream Muslim groups like Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic have all contributed to suppressing terrorist networks and their non-violent Islamist cousins. In the near term, these transnational movements appear set to go underground, relying on technology and social media to stay alive and remain connected. New manifestations of these movements will emerge as they adapt to and learn from this latest round of repression. But moderate mainstream groups are also at a critical juncture. Some are inadvertently undermining democratic values and strengthening emerging authoritarian state tendencies in their eagerness to deliver a knock-out blow to transnational movements. The dual challenge for moderate groups will be in mitigating the influence of transnational movements without laying waste to democratic principles and institutions in doing so.

Kiai and Islamic Moderation
(A Study of Kiai's Roles in Building Islamic Moderation and their Effects on the Integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila in Tasikmalaya 1945-1950)

Nurul Hak[1*]
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Abstract

This article elaborates the significant roles of two kiai in Tasikmalaya during the Physical Revolution in 1945-1950 to build Islamic moderation and their influences on the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila as State Philosophy of this republic. The two kiai were Kiai Abdullah Mubarok, also known as Abah Sepuh, the leader of the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School and Kiai Rukhiyat, the leader of the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School. They responded to two extreme socio-political movements threatening the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila as the State Philosophy. First, the Military Aggression by the Dutch and their allies to recolonize Indonesia after the Proclamation of Indonesia's Independence in 1945-1948. Second, the DI/TII socio-political movement led by Kartosuwirjo, proclaiming the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII) on August 7, 1949 in Tasikmalaya. In terms of the responses to the two movements, both kiai rejected and opposed them for they preferred to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and uphold Pancasila as the State Philosophy of the Republic of Indonesia. The rejection of these two kiai is a manifestation of Islamic moderation. In fact, kiai in Tasikmalaya had a significant role in building Islamic moderation and defending the Republic of Indonesia from being recolonized by the Dutch in Indonesia and the integrity of Pancasila from being undermined by DI/TII. Second, the fact that kiai had significant roles and influences has positioned the kiai in Tasikmalaya not only as a leader of Islamic boarding school and a central figure in a society, but also as a leader in national movement who was directly involved in national struggle during the physical revolution.

Pustaka, Tradition, and Tranformation : A Historical Approach

Putu Laxman Pendit [1*]
[1*]RMIT Melbourne, Australia

Abstract

This article attempts to depart from functional and technical analysis of libraries, and instead is looking at Indonesian librarianship within the context of literacy and literature development. The word 'pustaka' is etymologically investigated to understand the meaning intended by the formal use of it in the institutional name of 'perpustakaan' (library), as well as to place it in historical context of the literacy tradition that had existed before the Dutch colonisation, when it was again used as the name of an institution, Balai Pustaka. It is hoped that by critically studying its historical context we can have more than one perspective in looking at the role – or neglect of it – that librarianship (kepustakawanan) plays in the development and transformation of a society.

Unlocking the Lives of Human Books: Sharing Videos to Inspire People Hiding in the Shadows

Joseph M. Yap[1*]

[1*] Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan, joseph.yap@nu.edu.kz

Abstract

Human books voluntarily share their life stories with readers to let them understand what they are going through and how they survived their struggles. Speaking up may not be easy for them yet their courage to break stereotypes thrown upon them will be much recognized and accepted in an open and decent dialogue. Just like any other library programming events, human libraries are vividly documented in photographs, videos, social media, newsletters, and activity reports. This research study seeks to explore the role of video sharing sites as a tool to promote library events, specifically human libraries. Existing uploaded playlist videos pertaining to human libraries hosted by academic and public libraries will be the focus of this paper.

Keywords: human library, human books, stereotypes, social cohesion, YouTube

Preserving Culture through LIS Teaching Learning Activities

Labibah Zain[1*]

[1*] Department of LIS -UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Abstract

Indonesia is a multicultural country which ranked number four for the numerous society. It has lots of culture inherited from the ancestor which most of them are oral culture. The cultural heritage will possibly fade out if they are not preserved properly. As IFLA said, one of the library's roles is preserving culture, Department of LIS at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta has included "Documenting Local Culture" in its curriculum. The paper is an on going research project describing the material, the method used in the class and exhibition as the final project used in the teaching learning process to build LIS students 'awareness in preserving the Indonesian local cultures. Data were gathered through interviews, observation and documentation. The article concludes that the LIS students enjoyed the teaching learning process in "Documenting Local Culture" class while at the same time they have preserved the local culture through teaching learning activities.

Keywords: LIS Teaching Learning Activities, Local Culture, Preserving cultural heritage, UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Global Knowledge and the Problem of Information Retrieval

Marwiyah, S.Ag., S.S., MLIS [1*]
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Abstract

Basically, people always have information need to address their curiosity or to help solve their problems. From childhood to adult years, humans engage with information behaviour, and activity related to information seeking such as finding, gathering, organize and using information. The information need grows as the complexity of problem that people face increases. And at the same time the number of information increase significantly as the emergence of internet as media to disseminate information from many places around the world. From the moment of Guttenberg's invention on printing machine that enables information and knowledge creation and production, diverse information becomes more accessible for people. And the emergence of internet that is viewed as a major and paradigmatic medium of information age makes rapid dissemination of information become more excessive. The development of Information Technology and Communications (ICT) gives significant impact on knowledge spread in which the effect of ICT is to accelerate the creation and accumulation of global knowledge. Today, people live in global knowledge, knowledge that is beyond local and indigenous context that is characterized by diversity in source and coming from diverse place across nations. The growth of information stored on the web gives impact on information retrieval. The process of identifying, indexing and retrieving information become more complex. Without good information retrieval system design, it would be uneasy to access stored information effectively and precisely. Using theory on global knowledge and information retrieval, this paper aims to uncover how information retrieval design may support easy access of global knowledge with focus on Google as search engine and electronic journal database.

Keywords: globalization, global knowledge, information retrieval, information retrieval design.

The Influence of Globalization on the Evolution of English Language

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Abstract

This paper will begin by providing working definitions for the key terms globalization and language evolution. The paper will then turn its attention broadly to the influence of globalization on the evolution of English language, drawing on key scholarly work in the field of Global Englishes, including some of the seminal debates (e.g. Crystal 2003, Pennycook, 1994/2013). By way of conclusion, the paper will then focus specifically on the role of English in contemporary Indonesia, drawing on a recent review from Zein (2019), and with the aim to generate reflections and questions for those of whom English, and multilingualism, is a lived experience in Indonesia – one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world.

Between local and local:
Reading texts in the global era

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Abstract

This paper attempts to look into how reading contemporary literature can be done in the global era. It starts with the production of computer and online connection. This brings about many changes in the relationship between people and their cultural products. The border used to be geographical which impacts on the knowledge. But then thanks to the internet, the border is eliminated. In relation to the reading of literature, the term global is considered to be interlocals relationships. In this situation, a perspective in relating one literature to other literature is interesting. This is where comparative literature is important to the study of literature. This paper also attempts to look at the advantages of comparing literatures from different locals to the learners.

English Language Teaching and Learning in a Globalised World:
Impacts upon Indonesian Higher Education Context

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Abstract

The impact of globalisation and neoliberalism on education – in the forms of knowledge economy and corporate university – has also affected English studies in Indonesian higher education. A way to embrace such a trend is to reconsider English as a linguistic capital, as part of cultural capital, that can in fact be accrued and transformed into a respected position or recognition. Encouraging a valued distinction for each university is preferable in so far that active communication should be emphasised, familiarised and so consecrated in university life. Thus understood, it is the embodied state that is developed in HE over the institutionalised form of the linguistic capital of English.

Red Badge of Courage and Jalan Tak Ada Ujung (The Endless Road): Comparing Indonesia's and America's National Masculinity

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Abstract

Masculinity linked to conflict or war or military-mode is often seen as hegemonic. With a long history of struggles in wars, America and Indonesia share a striking similarity that non-hegemonic forms of masculinity are still present through literary expressions. This research offers two literary texts from two different countries: Stephen Crane's The Red Badge of Courage (1895) and Muchtar Lubis' Jalan Tak Ada Ujung (The Endless Road) (1952). By comparing and contrasting both countries in terms of non-hegemonic masculinities of the protagonist characters – Guru Isa and Henry Fleming, the pattern of masculinities of each nation, which is often overlooked, can be explainable. In addition, we can identify variations of masculinities in classic fiction, which reflect the national discourses. Questioning the portrayal of non-hegemonic masculinity and how it becomes a discourse in terms of national ideology and identity is becoming critical to this research. In interpreting these two texts, I employ narratology as my reading tool. By utilizing the notion of focalization, narratology can identify the power relation and agency (who speaks and who is spoken of) in the story. This research demonstrates that non-hegemonic masculinity in both novels comes from two different notions: momism – Henry Fleming and fatherism [bapakisme] – Guru Isa. Those two notions shape both characters' masculinity by putting them in the marginal end of the gender hierarchy and domination. Post-war anxiety also has a role in shaping the masculinity. That is why these two fictional characters demand a re-examination of national hero outside the hegemonic masculinity.

Key words: Masculinity, Non-hegemonic, National, America, Indonesia

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Arabic Language and Literature

Translation Procedures and Shifts in Al-Arba'in An-Nawawiyah Hadith Translation

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Abstract

This article discusses the application of the translation procedures related to translation shifts in Al-Arba'in An-Nawawiyah Hadith translation.

There are two main theories used is this research. First, translation procedures which is consisting of transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, synonymy, through-translation, transposition, modulation, recognized translation, compensation, paraphrase, couplets dan notes. Second, translation shifts which is comprising of form and meaning shifts, and their impact on translation procedure.

The results show that from totally 163 procedures applied in the hadith, transference or naturalization are applied on 60 data, equivalent on 17 data, synonymy on 1 data, transposition on 71 data, modulation on 13 data, and couplets on 1 data. In addition, the translation shift also had an impact on the translation procedure. There are form shifts in morpheme and syntactic level, and in word categories. Meanwhile meaning shifts happened in shifting from generic meaning to specific one and vise versa, and in shifting caused by the different in cultural point of view.

Keywords: Translation Procedure, Translation Shift, Al-Arba'in An-Nawawiyah Hadith

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Returning Arabic Poetry: Exploring Arabic Electronical Poetry VS Muallaqat poetry

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Abstract

Internet has a big influence in the daily life today. In the Arab world, internet users rise year by year. It also affects to the literary. The development of digital writing is significantly changing the way people use Arabic in its written form. It brings up Arabic poets to reproduce Arabic poetry as the communal communication that can be accessed easily through internet. The popularity of Arabic electronical poetry can be imagined as muallaqat poetry. Both of them have the popularity and the communal mass. If we look Arabic poetry studies, most of studies focus on the popular muallaqat poetry as an icon and phenomenal Arabic poetry. However, only few researchers who endeavor to describe and compare the emergence of Arabic electronic literature. This article will explore the development of Arabic Electronic Literature (e-lit) in Arabic poetry world and the difference of popularity muallaqat poetry and Arabic electronical poetry. This article shows that contemporary Arabic e-poetry not only performs a communal ritual function as muallaqat poetry, but maintain the message of poetry in the reality live. The e-lit poetry not only creates, but also maintains and transforms the shared reality. In addition, electronical poetry allows both creators and users (rather than readers or listeners) of Arabic e-lit poetry to participate in the making and remaking of shared, lived, and social realities.

Keywords: internet, Arabic electronic literature, muallaqat, poetry

الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وأثره في الربيع العربي التونسي 2011

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ملخص

الشعر وسيلة من وسائل التعبير عن الوقائع الاجتماعية منذ القديم، والشعر فن من فنون الأدبية الذي قد خلد أثره في ذهن المجتمع ولون المظاهر الواقعة حول حياتهم. ومن المظاهر التى حدثت في تاريخ حضارتهم خاصة في الشرق الأوسط هي الربيع العربي حيث بدأ في تونس عام 2011 م. يخبر وسائل الإعلام العربية أن شعار شعب تونس في هذه الثورة "الشعب يريد" زعم أن هذا الشعار ألهمته قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي. وذلك يسعى الباحث من خلال هذا البحث لمعرفة الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وأثره في الربيع العربي التونسي حتى يعرف أن شعار الشعب يريد" أثره أبو القاسم الشابي من خلال قصائده. يستخدم هذا البحث التحليل الكيفي " الوصفي. وجد الباحث في نتيجة هذا البحث أبياتا من قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري. وردت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي أثَّرت شعب تونس وشعارهم في ثورة الربيع العربي عام 2011..

الكلمات المفتاحية: أبي القاسم الشابي، الخطاب الثوري، الربيع العربي، ثورة شعب تونس

Sound Correspondences of Modern Standard Arabic Moroccan and Najdi

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Abstract

This paper studies comparative linguistics on the process of sound correspondences that occurs in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), Moroccan Arabic (MAR), and Najdi Arabic (NAR). It is addressed to portray the process of morphophonemic assimilation, metathesis, epenthesis, epithesis, apheresis, apocope, syncope, elision, dissimilation in three Arabic languages by using Crowley's theory and to identify sameness and contrariness of basic words by using Bennet's theory. This study used 207 of Morris Swadesh's basic vocabulary as the key standard procedure for collecting data. The criteria were adopted to analyze the data were orthographic, sound-change, phonological and morpheme contrast. This research used descriptive qualitative. The source of the data was basic-word vocabulary. The data were gathered by conducting three dictionaries as sources to get information. The data were analyzed by using structural linguistics, especially phonology, morphology, and semantics. This investigation informed several aspects of findings such as identifying prefixes, suffixes, assimilation, metathesis, epenthesis, epithesis, apheresis, apocope, syncope of MSA, MAR and NAR. Using the Swadesh vocabulary list, the results of this study found 207 vocabularies for each language, such as MSA, MAR, and NAR. Using part of speech, it has found that these vocabularies have classified into five words classes, namely, nouns, pronouns, verb, adjectives, adverbs, determiners.

Keywords: morphophonemic, elision, epithesis, Morrocan, Najdi Arabic

How is Covid-19 Represented by Jordanian Goverments'Media
(Case Study of Language Choices of Article News on Addustur News Paper Online)

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Abstract

This research aims to describe and explain representation of Covid-19 is produced by Addustur newspaper of Jordanian Goverment that is reflected in language choices of that media. The data is article news are produced by media Addustur since 9th until 20th March 2020 which is amounted, at least, 75 articles news. For collecting data, we used observation methode with non-parcipatory and note taking technique. The collected data, then, were analyzed using distributional methode. We used functional linguistics as theorical framework of this research. The result shows that Addustur News Paper describe Covid-19 as New Corona Virus (Corona al-Mustajad), virus as identical with SARS ('ala ghirari SARS), virus cause the death (an-Najimati 'an Virus/bi sababi Virus), easy to spread (yantasyiru bi syur'atin), and need to specifics room of treatmen (mujhizun bi 'a'la muashafat wa bi nadzmin syafthin qowiyin). This result interpretation of representation sourced from lexicogrammatical choice of Addustur article news, namely, nominalization, categorisation, and appraisment.

Keywords: Representation, Covid-19, Language Choice, Lexicogrammatical, Jordanian Media

جمالية أسلوب السجع في القرآن الكريم
(دراسة تحليلية بلاغية في سورة آل عمران)

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Abstract

الملخص: السجع فن من فنون الكلام الرفيعة، والنفس البشرية تميل بفطرتها إلى الكلام المنسجم المشحون بالإيقاع، المعتدل في الألفاظ والعبارات، وهو تواطؤ الفواصل في الكلام المنثور على حرف واحد. والسجع في القرآن يختلف عن السجع البشري المصنوع بالتكالف. وفي القرآن سجع قمة في التناسق، والغاية في الانسجام لأنه جاء لتحقيق غاية جمالية ويؤدي إلى إحداث التأثير النفسي لدى المتلقي، زيادة الإيضاح للمعنى وإبراز الفكرة في أبهى صورها وأزهى رونقها وجمالها. واهتمت سورة آل عمران المدنية بتربية المؤمنين التي تهدي إلى النصر والسعادة في الدنيا، والفوز والفلاح في الآخرة. ففي هذه السورة جوانب جمالية من حيث محسناتها اللفظية، وهي التناسق بالسجع. وهذا البحث هو البحث الوصفي الكيفي بالدراسة المكتبية التى هدفها اكتشاف أنواع السجع في سورة آل عمران. تتكون هذه السورة من مائتي آية. ونتائج هذا البحث تدل على أن في سورة آل عمران آيات مسجعة وتتكون من السجع المطرف، والسجع المتوزي، والسجع المرصع. ويكون السجع المطرف أكثره ظهورا في سورة آل عمران. فظهوره متنوع في الصياغة حتى يبدو قمة جماله الرفيع الذي يختلف بجمال الكلام البشري. فجمال القرآن يتوحد بين جمال اللفظ والمعنى حتى يتأثر في النفوس ويطهرها. السجع هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي له ميزة خاصة في ذاته وهو من أسلوب القرآن الكريم. والخطاب القرآني يجمع بين بلاغتي الإمتاع والإقناع. ألفاظه فصيحة ومناسبة للمعاني، والدقة، وحسن النظم، وجودة السبك، ودقة الفواصل. بالسجع يشعر النفس بالراحة، ويحدث بداخلها جوا من الإثارة واللذة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السجع، التناسق، آل عمران، الأسلوب البلاغي

Analysis of Arabic Assimilation in The Al-Qur'an Surah An-Nazi'at

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Abstract

Assimilation is the changes that are accumulated in sound due to the proximity of the sound caused by other sounds. The occurrence of assimilation is due to the influence of sounds with other sounds that are close to each other and then reversing or replacing them with other sounds or bringing them closer in terms of Maharaj (where the letters come out) or nature. In this research, the researcher used the Surah An-Nazi'at to identify the location of the assimilation and also the assimilation process in the Surah An-Nazi'at, where the assimilation located and also what assimilation that occurred in Surah An-Nazi'at. This research is qualitative research and also library research. This research describes the assimilation in the Surah An-Nazi'at

Keywords: Assimilation, Arabic Language, Surah An-Nazi'at

The Structure of Folktale Aladdin:
(An Analysis of Vladimir Propp's Narratology)

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Abstract

This article is aimed to describe, analyse, and study the structure of folklore Aladdin, a story from Arabic countries, a famous and big part of 1001 nights tales based on Vladimir Propp's Narratology Theory. The researchers feel the urgency to study one of most famous folklore in Arabic Countries Aladdin using Propp's theory to answer a question about compatibility of Arabic or Middle Eastern folklore being studied by using Russian or European/Western folklore narratology that had been applicated to more than 100 folklores in Russia. Many dissimilarities between the two are found, but it founds out that there are some similarities in the structure of the two folklores in the cases of narrative function, sphere of action, and story patterns. This research uses qualitative method. The concept of basic analysis of Propp's theory is function and role in a story. Rechecking and categorizing data based on their types are the two ways to analyse the story and it is then identified according to the function and given signs made by Vladimir Propp. To finish the analysis, the functions are distributed to spheres of action. As a result, this research finds out that there are 23 narrative functions in the story, 4 story patterns, and 4 spheres of action. Besides, some morality values such as perseverance, loyalty, humanity, hard work, wisdom, kindness, and brotherhood found in the story.

Keywords: folklore, narratology, morphology

Translation Techniques and Accuracy of The Cultural Concept Vocabulary in The Novel Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah from Arabic Into Indonesian

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Abstract

Culture is one of the things that will influence a work. This research discusses the cultural concept vocabulary found in one of the best Arabic literature novel alfu lailah wa lailah with Arabic as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. It discovers cultural vocabulary, translation techniques, the accuracy of translation results and the implication of translating techniques on the accuracy of translation results. This research employs a descriptive comparative research and oriented to the translation product. The source of data consisted of Arabic words or sentences containing cultural concept in the novel alfu lailah wa lailah and their translations in book 1 of the novel 1001 malam by diva press. The techniques of collecting data are by reading, writting and classifying the data based on the translation technique category, then provide the translation results. Analysis of translation techniques based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). Meanwhile, the translation accuracy is based on Nababan's theory (2008).

The analysis of 43 data of vocabularies with cultural concepts found in the novel shows; there are 3 translation techniques; (1) amplification 51%, (2) borrowing 41%, (3) literal translation 8%. The effects of the applying translation techniques to the translation of cultural vocabularies towards the quality of its translation show the high level of accuracy.

Keywords: Translation techniques, translation accuracy, culture.

مشكلات تعليم مهارة الكلام فى اللغة العربية

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مستخلص البحث

Abstract

اللغة هي ألة المواصلة الأولى، ومعظم الإنسان يستخدمونها غالبا بالكلام في طريقة في عملية التدريس، تستخدم أسلوب الكلام بين المعلم والطلاب. لكن في الواقع تعليم مهارة الكلام حتى الان مازال تحت سيطرة المعلم ولايتيح الفرصة لدى الطلاب ليشتركوا بجهد ونشاط في الأنشطة التعليمية والتدريبات حتى أن الدارسين لم يستطيعوا أن يتكلموا باللغة العربية ويشعروا بالملل في تعلم اللغة العربية. المدرسة هي إحدى المدارس التي يتعلم الطلاب فيها مهارة الكلام, خصوصا باللغة العربية. لكن الواقع بعض الطلاب لم يقدروا على التكلم باللغة العربية فصيحا. وهذا الواقع من المشكلة في تعليم اللغة العربية خصوصا في مهارة الكلام. لذلك كان الباحثة تحدد المشكلات الموجودة في مدرسة. أما أهداف البحث فهي لمعرفة أشكال مشكلة تعليم مهارة الكلام في المدرسة ولمعرفة محاولة حل مشكلة تعليم مهارة الكلام في المدرسة. وأما منهج هذا البحث فهو دراسة الحالة بالمدخل الكيفي. أما نتيجة البحث مشكلات تعليم في مهارة الكلام وخلفية الطلاب الإجتماعية وصعب حفظ وفهم المفردات وقلة الصبر واجتهاد المعلم. ثم محاولة في حل مشكلة تعليم مهارة الكلام وزيادة وقت التعلم عن المفردات خارج الفصل ويجب أن يعلم المعلم المادة ابداعيا وابتكريا وتعظيم عملية في تعليم.

الكلمات المفتاحية : مشكلات التعليم , مهارة الكلام

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Stilistika Kumpulan Puisi Kita<B Al-Hub Karya Niza<R Qobba<Ni<

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Abstract

This study seeks to determine the language style of the poems compiled in the collection of poetry Kita>b al-Hub by Niza>r Qobba>ni>. Kita>b al-Hub is a poetry anthology that contains 52 verses of love poetry. At first glance, the poetry in the Kita>b Al-Hub feels strange and strange. These oddities are often found in metaphors and figures of speech. Pronouncements and metaphors must be considered carefully to get their true meaning. The use of multiple levels of language hides the essential meaning of poetry. In addition, Niza>r Qobba>ni> also used a lot of logic games that were wrapped in words and were quite difficult to understand. So for researchers, a study of the language style of the Kita>b Al-Hub poetry collection is important. This research was conducted in two stages, firstly analyzing the language system then interpreting its characteristics and second, differentiating one system from another by paying attention to deviations. This research is expected to assist readers in understanding the characteristics of the language of poetry which will have an impact on understanding meaning.

Keywords: Stylistics, Kita>b al-Hub, Niza>r Qobba>ni.

بنيوية وسيمائية سورة الشمس
التحليل بمنهج وسط النظامي: نظرية الطبقات المعيارية لرومان إنجاردن وسيمائية لمشيل ريفاتير

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التجريد

يتطور البحث عن القرآن دائما في كل عصر بحيث يكشف عن شيء ديناميكي ولا ينتهي بالتأمل في معنى وجمال تعبيره. القصد من المادة البحثية هو سورة الشمس، بينما يستخدم القصد الرسمي بمنهج وسط النظامي أي بنيوية لرومان إنجاردن وسيمائية لمشيل ريفاتير. الهدف في هذا البحث هو الكشف عن الطبقات المعيارية في سورة الشمس وكشف جوهر المعاني التكثيفية والتأويلية الواردة في سورة الشمس. وأظهرت النتائج أن النظريتين مناسبتان لتطبيقهما على سورة الشمس: (1) طبقة الصوت في سورة الشمس هي الشعر والتكرار والسجع والجناس ثم طبقة المعنى على شكل النحو والإملاء وأسلوب التقديم والتأخير والإيجاز والمقابلة والطباق، أما خلفية المكان هو الأرض والسماء وضبط الوقت هو الليل والنهار في زمن الصالح، أما خلفية الفاعل هو الله، ثم طبقة العالم على شكل استبداد ثمود على الصالح، والطبقة الميتافيزيقية جزاء الله بعذاب ثمود. (2) المعنى التكثيفي في سورة الشمس هو استعمال الأيمن بمخلوقات الله المختلفة التي لها تأثير كبير في الحياة ثم شرح قصة عصيان ثمود للنبي صالح حتى يعاقبهم الله، أما المعنى التأويلي للقسم بالشمس هو رمز النبوة، القسم بالقمر هو رمز العلماء أو الولاية، القسم بالنهار هو رمز عرفان أو القدرة البديهية، القسم بالليل هو رمز لقضاء على الشهوة، القسم بالسماء هو رمز لعملية القضاء على الشهوة وإغراء الشيطان، القسم بالأرض هو رمز لعملية وضع الإنسان لله ورسوله، أما القسم بالنفس فهي روح لا يعتنى بها بالحقوق التي يقال إنها جافة وقذرة، وقصة صالح مع ثمود رمز عصيان الناس للقائد حتى تكون لها عواقب سيئة.

الالكلمات المفتاحية: الطبقات المعيارية لرومان إنجاردن ، سيمائية لمشيل ريفاتير، سورة الشمس.

Aspek Latar Novel 'Azra' Jakarta Karya Najib Elkilany: Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra

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Abstract

Artikel berjudul "Aspek Latar Novel Azra Jakarta Karya Najib Elkinaly: Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra" ini bertujuan untuk menemukan ketepatan latar yang menjadi background novel ini serta mencari bentuk homologi antara realitas literer dengan realitas sosialnya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra, sebab pendekatan ini mempertimbangkan pengaruh sosial budaya dalam penciptaan teks sastra.

Hasil penelitian menemukan banyak terdapat latar yang memiliki korespondensi dengan konteks Indonesia. Pada latar tempat, terdapat penyebutan Jakarta, Jawa Tengah, Yogya, Bandung, Istana Negara (Bogor), sebuah pulau kecil (Belitung), dll. Sementara pada latar waktu secara eksplistit disebutkan; musim panas, akhir September atau awal Oktober, sebagai background untuk menempatkan latar suasana, penjajahan Belanda dan Jepang terhadap Indonesia, kudeta kepada pemeritahan resmi dengan membunuh jenderal yang sangat berpengaruh.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini dapat dinyatakan bahwa korespondensi antara latar-latar tersebut sangat lekat dengan kondisi Indonesia, bahkan akan sangat sulit sekali mencari simetrinya dengan kondisi Mesir. Jakarta, sebagaimana tergambar dalam latar tempat AJ berkorespondensi dengan Jakarta dalam realitas sosial. Yogyakarta secara historis memang pernah menjadi ibukota negara Indonesia, sementara Mesir sejak kemerdekaannya hanya memiliki Kairo sebagai ibukota (beribukota tunggal). Penyebutan penjajahan Belanda dan Jepang terhadap Indonesia juga semakin mengkristaliasi bahwa latar novel AJ adalah Indonesia, sebab Belanda dan Jepang memang pernah menjajah Indonesia, sementara Mesir pernah dikuasai Inggris dan Perancis. Di samping itu, penyebutan latar akhir bulan bulan September atau awal Oktober sangat simetris dengan peristiwa Gerakan 30 September/PKI, dimana terjadi usaha perebutan kekuasaan dengan mengorbankan beberapa Jenderal yang dikenal dengan sebutan pahlawan revolusi. Sementara peristiwa suksesi kepemimpinan di Mesir terjadi pada bulan Maret 1919, Juli 1952, dan Juni 1956. Dengan demikian, dapat dikatakan bahwa secara homolog, Novel AJ (1974) menampilkan peristiwa besar yang terjadi di Jakarta Indonesia pada tahun 1965-an.

Kata kunci: Jakarta, homolog, Materialisme, kudeta/suksesi

Pengaruh Rasm 'Usmani Terhadap Rasm Imla'i Pada Masyarakat Non-Arab (Studi Analisis Penulisan Kata Salat dalam Tafsir Kyai Sholeh Darat)

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Abstract

Kajian penulisan aksara Arab terbagi menjadi dua aspek, bahasa dan keindahan tulisannya. Aspek kebahasaan yang dikenal dengan kajian rasm oleh sementara pakar dan ulama hanya membenarkan dua jenis penulisan, imla>'i> dan 'us\ma>ni>. Ditengah lazimnya kajian yang menyatakan dominasi penggunaan rasm imla>'i> atas 'us\ma>ni>, penulis mendapati anomali baru berkaitan dengan keduanya. Sebagai upaya tindak lanjut atas fenomena inkonsistensi penggunaan rasm 'us\ma>ni> dalam tafsir Faid} al-Rah}ma>n karya Kyai Sholeh Darat yang telah penulis lakukan, penelusuran lebih dalam pada kata salat (al-s}ala>h), yang menjadi objek kajian utama, baik berupa redaksi tunggal maupun plural, menunjukkan adanya pengaruh rasm 'us\ma>ni> terhadap rasm imla>'i yang memunculkan model penulisan baru yang tidak mengacu kaidah keduanya. Sementara telah disinggung sebelumnya bahwa aspek kebahasaan dalam kajian penulisan aksara Arab hanya membenarkan dua model penulisan, imla>'i> dan 'us\ma>ni>. Satu hal penting yang layak menjadi catatan adalah munculnya anomali ini pada masyarakat dengan notabene non-Arab. Kajian ini dilakukan dengan melakukan analisa perbandingan pada data temuan, kata salat, terhadap kaidah rasm imla>'i> dan 'us\ma>ni>. Selain itu juga dilakukan pelacakan serupa terhadap model penulisan yang berkembang di masa yang sama dengan berdasar pada pendekatan historis dan filologis. Hasil kajian menunjukkan adanya pengaruh masing-masing kaidah penulisan rasm dalam menghasilkan model tulisan baru.

Keywords: Aksara, Rasm, Tafsir, Sholeh Darat.

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Critical Discourse Analysis in the Advertisement "Sayyidi al Rai>s" by Zain Group

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Abstract

In reality of life, humanitarian crises occurs everywhere, including in the Middle East. The super-powers that have a special role in world orderliness seem to have closed their eyes to this case. The Prolonged war, discrimination everywhere, and authoritarian rulers make peace even farther. Advertisement is a medium to introduce and disseminate something. Recently, the public service announcement that aim to reach or resolve issues that occur in society. The aim of this research is to reveal attitudes and views in an advertisement in a humanitarian situation. The research data is in the form of fragments of song lyrics and pictures shown in Sayyidi al Rai>s advertisements. The data analysis was conducted descriptively-critical with the analysis of the Fairclough critical discourse approach to explain the meaning of linguistic components such as vocabulary, modality, and grammar, so as to be able to reconstruct the discourse in the advertisement. Based on the results of the author's analysis, that a text is not static but a text has a relationship between one text and another. The results of the study concluded that the Zain Group advertised or stated that in humanity, nationality and isolation were still rife in the world. This in itself has a dialectical relationship with events that occur in society such as differences in the ideology of the super-powers with other countries, especially in Middle Eastern countries.

Keywords: Humanity, Social Reality, Ideology, Sayyidi al Rai>s.

رجعة دون جوان في الرواية العربية المعاصرة لهلا الحلبي
(دراسة مُقارنيّة أدبيّة)

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Abstract

لخّص المقال: ظهرت شخصية باسم دون خوان في مسرحية دون تيرسو دي مولينا بإسبانيا عام 1630، ﹾ ثم في مسرحية موليير بفرنسا عام 1665. انطلق دون جوان بعدها أوروبيًّا ثمّ عالميًّا على مرّ البلدان والعصور واللغات، فلا يكادُ يخلو أيّ نوع أدبيُّ أو فنّيّ من شخصيته الرجل اللعوب. فقد ظهر في المسرحيات في بداية مسيرته، ثم ضُمّ في قوافل الشعراء، وقد تربّع على عرش الروايات والحكايات والقصص. وكُتب عنه أيضا الفيلسوف سورين كيركيغارد عام 1843. وقد يكون دون جوان شهوانيا غادرا، أو نرجسيا لا مُباليا، أو حتى حزينا وحيدا فمن المستحيل أن تخلو حكاياته من المغامرات مع الأنثى، بل أنّ الأنثى هي وقود دون جوان في كلّ مغامراته، و التي تعمّد أن يغويها أو أنّها جُذبت إليه بإيحاء منه بشكلٍ غير مقصود. فتهدف هذه المقالة أن لن تبخس حق دون جوان المُعاصر العربيّ والذي هو أقرب لمُخيّلات القراء حاليا لكونه الحديث والمتطوّر والمفهوم، حيث تحاول الباحثتان الخوض في تفكيره وتحليل شخصيته وما يتناسب والقرن الحادي والعشرين، فلعلّ أن يكون هناك مكانٌ في استيعابنا لهذه الشخصية التي مازالت تُلهم الكثير من الأدباء. واستخدمتا المنهج النوعي حيث تجمعان البيانات عن شخصية دون جوان من الأساطير الكلاسيكية ومن الرواية العربية. وقامتا ببحثها باستخدام الدراسة المقارنية الأدبية، حيث تعيّنان وتحددان مدى تأثيرات أسطورة دون جوان وإلهاماتها في الرواية دونجوان القرن الحادي والعشرين لهلا الحلبي وتلقيها إيّاها. وحصلت الباحثتان على أن الرواية التي كتبتها الروائية العربية قدّمت شخصية دون جوان غيرها المعروفة، بل الشخصية المتضادة.
واستنبطت الباحثتان إلى أن أسطورة دون جوان كفاوست وغيرها لا تزال تلهم الأدباء المعاصرين.

. كلمات مفتاحية: دون جوان، مغامرات، القرن الحادي والعشرون، العرب، الأنثى

تعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة بتفعيل اسستفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة : تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا

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التلخيص

في الأزمة المعاصرة ظهرة الثورة التكنولوجيا الحديثة المتطورة بالثورة الصناعية الرابعة التي تؤثر في مجالات الحياة '' الثورة الصناعية الرابعة '' يعتمد البشر بشدة على التكنولوجيا . هذا يجعل التكنولوجيا حاجة أساسية للجميع . لم يلفت من تقدم التعليم العربي. يجب أن يكون معلمو اللغة العربية قادرين على التدريس من خلال استخدام أدوات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصلات في عملية التعلم في هذه المقالة , سنراجع استخدام الوسائط العربية في العصر الرقمي بتعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة لخمسة محاور : أولا ,ما هو تعليم اللغة العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. ثانيا ,ماهي اللغة العربية المستخدمة للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. ثالثا ,من أين بداية تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال رابعا, ما الدروس تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. وخامسا كيف استراتيجيا بتفعيل استفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا.
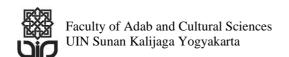
الكلمات المفتاحية : تعليم اللغة العربية , الثورة الصناعية الرابعة , تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصلات قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية,

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History of Islamic Culture

Absorption of Moderation Value in The *Fatwa* Flexibility

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Abstract

This article aims to analyze and provide ideas about the absorption of moderation values to those who are competent. Fatwa is flexible. Fatwas must have moderate dimensions. This article uses a philosophical approach by analyzing literature, both in the form of classic literature, books, journals and other sources. This article provides the idea that absorption of Fatwas is moderated by balancing all aspects. It is neither hard nor loose. Such a style of Fatwa can be seen from the results of the decided Fatwa that remains in the corridor of the Shari'a, weighs greater consideration, matches the reality of the needs of Muslims, and provides equal convenience. Fatwa must become barometer controlling changes in social reality for Muslims. Every emerging legal issue is responded quickly and accurately. However, what needs to be considered is the method used in exploring the laws related to contemporary problems according to the Fatwa procedure and all its consequences. The implications of the study indicatea that the absorption of moderate Fatwa are things that should get attention, both among laity and competent mufti. Mufti is demanded to produce Fatwa that can be accepted by Muslims but does not neglect religious texts originating from Allah. and the Messenger of Allah. Mufti must adopt policies regarding the problems faced by Muslims today. The moderate Fatwa aims to prevent Muslims from carrying out legal arbitrarily and in accordance with their own passions.

Keywords: Moderation; Fatwa; Flexibility; Wasaṭī.

Moderate Islamic Narrative in The Works of Kh. Ahmad Bakri Flered, West Java

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Abstract

The times are rapidly developing and changing, which are far beyond the readiness of man himself, but must not leave traces of the past to look at and embrace a future full of hope and transparency. Every person, family, tribe, and nation must have a past to remember, remember and actualize in their present and future lives. Due to the fact, the vibrations of our nation's past are a very useful necessity and have many contributions to the sustainability of our nation for a better. We must not remove traces of our nation's past in order to improve the quality of this life. One of the scholars in Tatar Sunda (West Java) who has left a trail in the form of important texts is K.H.Tb. Ahmad Bakri. He is a scholar who has written no less than 15 texts on personal and character development, socio-cultural life, leadership, and spiritual life. Bakri, came from Sempur, Plered, Purwakarta, West Java born in 1839. This research is focused on Bakri's works by using the study of philology with the stages of inventory and documentation, edition and translation, content analysis, and drawing conclusions for each of the respective field texts. Then the contents of the manuscript are grouped based on the discussion that directly emphasizes the narrative delivered. These narratives include moderate Islamic thought in the whole aspect of human life so that they can be used as a foundation in the implementation of Islam in today's society.

This research is an excavation and disclosure of local wisdom for efforts.

Keywords: K.H.Tb. Ahmad Bakri, the study of philology, local wisdom, moderate narrative.

Delving into The Living Values of Peaceful Jihad

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Abstract

Terrorism has become a global issues nowadays. Terrorist acts are assumed to be rooted in misconception of jihad. Consequently, the misinterpreted jihad becomes ideological reasons to create violence, crime humanity and destruction. Extremists extregrettably have mixed up the concept of Jihād' and have changed the picture of Islam (the peaceful religion) as a whole and have wholly misrepresented the position of the Muslim people. A misunderstood concept of jihad leads to some acts contradicting the true meaning of jihad itself. In point of fact, over the past several decades, the misinterpreted jihad becomes ideological reasons (in account of religion) to create violences and crimes against humanity. This go up against the spirit of Islam, as a religion of peace, and its mission: rahmatan lil 'alamin. Jihad-- literally means meritorious "struggle" or "effort"--principally refers to the human struggle to promote what is right and to prevent what is wrong. Thus, jihad enormously includes pursuing peace, spreading knowledge, performing good education, overcoming poverty, eradicating egnorance, anger, suspicions, hatred, greed, corruption and tyranny, as well as struggling against terrorism and violence, etc.

This article attempts to analyze the conception of jihad due to islamic teachings as well as the theological struggle against act of terrorism. This is to explore the fundamental concept of Jihad and delve deeper into immense theological perspectives of Jihad-- textual and contextual practices, its sorts and level of precedences with respect to this precent time, ect). As well, this attempts to raise self-awareness and collective responsibilities to put into best practices of a 'peaceful jihad' with respect to the existing and present conditions of heterogenous society in which people with different cultures, languages, ethnicities, ethics, and values are living together in a peaceful harmony. Pursing an ongoing peaceful life is predominantly an essential part for the future of development of multi-ethnic coexistence of highly tolerant society.

Key words: Jihad, terorisme, radikalism, fundamentalism

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Abstract

Katoba is one traditions of the Muna Community. Katoba was a life cycle tradition that deals with the practice of Iskamic values which carried out hereditary by Muna ethnic communities.It still preserved and practiced. Especially in Muna society, it has been adapted into of Islam pratice. This study is Aimed to know how katoba are believed and practiced then become one of religious creed which, originally is not purely derived from Islamic teaching. This study used case study. Islam has Universalism concept that is able to converge and fuse to various civilizations and culture, this makes Islam accepted in many nations and civilizations. Muna people believe that katoba is one of the rituals associated with religious belief. Because it is consisted of several religious values the which must be executed, such as 2 (two) aspects as follow: firstly; the Actor of katoba should have a good understanding of the religion. Secondly, the moment to do katoba is when the children become approaching puberty (6-12 age). Thirdly prayer of katoba are taken from the Quran and Sunnah as well as addressed to Allah SWT. Therefore, considering the three aforementioned aspects, Katoba is considered to be closely related to Islam and, so it becomes a public belief.

Keywords: Katoba, Muna Society, Tradition

Al-Ghazali's Contribution Towards Sufi Nusantara As the Root of Islamic Moderation in Indonesia

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Abstract

The culture of the nusantara in religious doctrine for a long time seemed to require a moderate religious doctrine with the presence of the Sufism doctrine product of Imam al-Ghazali. The typology of Imam al-Ghazali's Sufism teaches the balance between the world and the hereafter, the balance of mind and heart as well as physical and spiritual balance, so from here Imam al-Ghazali is placed as a sufism ulama who has colored many of the sufis in Nusantara. Imam al-Ghazali watered nusantara sufis in developing religious preaching with a wisdom and moral approach. With this approach, the sufis or the nusantara wali are more accepted by the nusantara pluralistic society. The sufis or the nusantara wali have succeeded in formulating appropriate cultural strategies so that they are able to carry out social transformation appropriately and quickly without any negative excesses and significant social conflicts. The sufis of the nusantara have been able to form cultural strengths, such as knitting and diversity of the ummah that exist in the nusantara. Facing the current of globalization with a tight and high-risk competition, in which the globalization era demands changes in the values, social and cultural values of the world community. Cross competition that happened quickly and radically. The values, culture and social structure of society in various parts of the world are forced to change and in order to adapt to the demands of the situation, in this situation it is necessary to have creativity and sophisticated strategies by referring to the exemplary examples of the nusantara sufis in religion and socialization so that this global society becomes harmonious. and peaceful. In the contemporary context, the strategy of the nusantara sufis needs to be implemented properly by the components of the nation in various sectors, especially religious leaders.

Keywords: K.H.Tb. Ahmad Bakri, the study of philology, local wisdom, moderate narrative.

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Modern Islamic Women Movement and The Response to The Health Politics and Policy Through History (1930-1960)

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Abstract

The presence of the modern Islamic women movement in Indonesia is not limited to deconstruction critical attempts at the existing social structure, but this critic is transformed in the form of advocacy for health policies carried out by the goverment, since the colonial and after independence era. Health politics provides practical pressure and bridges between domestic and public spaces, so that the implementation of the policies cannot be separated from the gender construction which was tried to shaped bu the government in seeing women. This study seeks to expose the various actions made by the modern Islamic women movement in Indonesia in resisting the hegemony of health politic and policies throughout history. Based on the facts found, it can be explained that the resistance carried out by the modern Islamic women movement resulted a social movement that developed massively. Simultaneously, the establishment of this movement is a result of the reinterpretation of Islamic doctrines that were authentically reconstructed by the muslim women of Indonesian. In the end, this research can be an identification of the character of Islam in Indonesia drawn from the women perspective, starting from the search for historical facts and the interpretation of the values formed in this social construction

Keyword: Islam, Women movement, Health Politics and Policy.

Redefining Islamic Moderation: Trends of Islamic Labelling in Food and Song

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Abstract

Muslim people are threatened by themself with blaming each other and claiming as the right one that follows the path of Rasulullah. Its condition is worsen by the spreading caption through the internet and make a hate speech to opress other Islamic organizations and campaign Islamic labelling in the products. The recent trends labelling is in food and song that attract Indonesian netizen in social media making hashtag #LaguAnakHaram and #KleponTidakIslami. Furthermore, this paper will answer the following questions (1) What is the effect of Islamic labelling (2) How to deal with Islamic labelling? (3) How to practice Islamic moderation values in contemporary Indonesia? By doing so, to answer the questions, this paper will analyze Islamic labelling in some products within social media. Therefore, this research adheres to qualitative method and collects data with observes the Muslim's response to Islamic labelling. This research shows that Islamic labelling affects to spread of conjecture information about Islamic view. Besides, it will be impacted to jeer each other among Islamic society either organization. Meanwhile, to face this challenge we need to educate Muslim society about Islamic moderation with maintaining Indonesian culture. Noteworthy, Islamic moderation as can be seen has been practiced by Walisongo who taught Islam in Indonesia and need to be adjusted within disruption era. On the other hand, Islam itself has been applying moderation with the concept of tawâsuth which has been taught by Koran and Hadith

Keywords: Islamic Labelling, Islamic Moderation, Muslim Society.

Reimagining the Future with Žižek, Dugin, and Harari

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Abstract

This paper focuses on describing images of the future by using lessons from Slavoj Žižek, Alexander Gelyevich Dugin, and Noah Yuval Harari. Žižek is a Slovenian philosopher who saw himself as a radical leftist. Dugin is a Russian philosopher who is known for his fascist views. Harari is an Israeli historian who is a gay and practicing Vipassana and veganism. Those three have produced intellectual accounts on contemporary history and illuminated insights on how the future should be. Methodologically, this study is applying systematic literature review (SLR) in a qualitative way. Thoughts of Žižek, Dugin, and Harari related to conceptualizing the future are reviewed through PSALSAR method that consists of protocol, search, appraisal, synthesis, analysis, and reporting results. This effort aims to discuss their contributions and to elaborate their wisdom for identifying alternative paths to shape the future. The discussion would also be worthwhile to enhance and strengthen the hope among people in the face of global crisis influenced by Covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Žižek, Dugin, Harari, future, history.

عرض فكرة التعددية لجمال البنا بإندونيسيا: الجهود لإعادة بناء التوسط الإسلامي بإندونيسيا

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Abstract

هذه المقالة ستناقش فكر جمال البن – مفكر إسلامي حداثي من مصر – حول التعددية في المجتمع الإسلامي بشكل معياري وتاريخي. ومما يلفت نظرا، أن جمال البنا استخدم نموذج التوحيد لبناء مفهوم التعددية. من وجهة نظر جمال، فإن الصفة الواحدية ترتبط بالله تعالى وحده، ماعدا المخلوقات الأساسي الجوهري، أن التعددية لجمال البنا Pancasila (لاسيما الناس تلتزم بالتنوع و التعدد. ومن متلائمة بقيم المبادئ الخمسة (التي تصرح شعار التوحيد في االمبداء الأول "الربنية الواحدة" و في التنوع/ ." توحيد الله صار حجة وكذلك رمزا Bhinneka Tunggal تتمسك بشعار "الإتحاد التعدد و التنوع في المجتمع. كانت فكرة تعددية جمال البنا مهمة جدا لوضعها في Ika على وقوع سياق حياة المسلمين بإندونيسيا من أجل إعادة بناء موقف الاعتدال الديني ونسج السلام نتيجة من شهادتهم لتوحيد الله . هذه المقالة هي دراسة أدبية التي تستخدم مقاربة إيديوغرافيا) لفهم أساس و المحصول عليه من خلال (Ideografi خلفية الفكر جمال البنا عن التعددية وتحليل الموضوع مشاركة ذاتيته في المواقف و الأحوال و تيارات الحياة المعاصرة. أصبح كتاب "التعددية في مجتمع إسلامي " الذي كتبه جمال البنا مصدرا عرض فكرة التعددية ، أساسيا لدراسة التعددية لجمال البنا. بالنسبة الإسلام في إندونيسيا لجمال البنا ا لدرء جميع ممارسات التعصب والتطرفية الدينية و الإرهابية ا مهم يصبح أمر و العلمانية بإندونيسيا. وهكذا، يمكن أن يتحقق المجتمع الإسلامي المعتدل أو الأمة الوسطى عند معيشة المجتمع والأمة بإندونيسيا.

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Informalisasi Dan Masalah Sosial Tenaga Kerja Di Indonesia Dalam Kajian Kesetaraan Gender (Studi Kasus PHK sebagai Efek Digitalisasi di Kota Cirebon Tahun 2019)

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Abstract

Terhitung sejak 31 Maret 2019 Giant Hyper market Kota Cirebon dinyatakan tutup dan tidak melaksanakan aktivitas perdagangan. Para karyawan yang didominasi oleh kaum perempuan terancam dirumahkan dan menimbulkan permasalahan sosial yang meluas di masyarakat. Sebagai akibat terjadinya PHK tersebut, menimbulkan tumbuhnya informalisasi tenaga kerja dengan akan semakin menjamurnya Pekerja Kaki Lima (PKL) atau pekerja mandiri yang akan menimbulkan kesemrawutan penataan kota-kota besar, yang akan berdampak terhadap permasalahan sosial. Penelitian ini mencoba menganalisa kajian kesetaraan gender model Marx dengan pendekatan etnografi mencoba menelusuri sebab dan akibat informalisasi yang melanda tenaga kerja perempuan di Kota Cirebon.

Keywords: informalisasi, buruh, gender

Konsep Moderasi Beragama:
Antara Keselamatan Agama dan Jiwa dalam Sikap Beragama di Masa Covid-19

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Abstract

Pandemi coronavirus disease (Covid-19) telah memakan korban sebanyak 21 juta jiwa dari total 7,7 Milyar pemduduk dunia per 14 Agustus 2020, berdasarkan laporan kompas.com. Pandemi Covid-19 telah mengubah banyak sikap keberagamaan, terutama umat Islam. Sehingga pada masa awal pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia, telah dikeluarkan fatwa pelarangan ibadah berjamaah yang bersifat menghadirkan banyak orang. Harapan agar kelompok agamawan terhindar dari Covid-19, tidak terwujud dengan baik. Berdasarkan penelitian dari Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC), ada beberapa kelompok agamawan yang justru menjadi super spreaders di Indonesia. Misalnya Ijtima' Jamaah Tabligh Syuro Alami di Pakatto, Gowa yang dibatalkan pada 19 Maret 2020, tercatat telah menjadi kasus super spreaders. Kasus lainnya, santri Temboro Magetan yang ditemukan positif Covid-19 sebanyak 43 orang. Keukeuhnya kelompok agamawan untuk berkegiatan secara berjamaah adalah akibat dari sikap beragama yang cenderung mementingkan kepentingan agama dan mengabaikan keselamatan jiwa. Misalnya salah satu sikap keagamaan jamaah Tabligh Syuro yang di Gowa berdasarkan hasil riset IPAC, mereka menyatakan bahwa "Virus Corona takut dengan para jamaah, bukan jamaah yang takut sama virus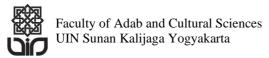. Jamaah hanya takut pada Allah Swt.". Maka, konsep moderasi beragama menjadi salah satu konsep yang dapat menyeimbangkan cara pandang umat Islam antara kepentingan agama (hifdz ad-din) dan keselamatan jiwa (hifdz an-Nafs). Metode penelitian kualitatif dan strategi etnografi akan digunakan dalam penelitian untuk mendalami tentang pola perilaku, bahasa dan tindakan dari sebuah kelompok kebudayaan di lingkungan alamiah (beragama Islam) dalam periode tertentu dengan dokumentasi sebagai strategi pengumpulan datanya. Maqashid Asy-syariah dan Moderasi Beragama menjadi alat analisa untuk menemukan hasil penelitian. Penelitian ini akan mengupas terkait cara pandang moderasi beragama dalam praktik keagamaan sehari-hari terutama menghadapi pandemi Covid-19. Harapannya, penelitia ini akan memberikan kontribusi terhadap islamic studies, khususnya dalam bidang kajian maqashid syariah (hifdz ad-din dan hifdz an-nafs). Dengan perspektif moderasi beragama juga akan memeberikan cara pandang baru untuk umat muslim tentang sikap beragama di masa pandemi agar tidak hanya condong di hifdz ad-din dan mengabaikan hifdz an-nafs.

Keywords: Covid-19, Moderasi Beragama, Hifdz ad-din, Hifdz an-Nafs

Localizing while maintaining an orthodoxy: Interlinear translation of Islamic texts in the Javanese tradition

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Abstract

The tradition among Javanese Muslims in gaining religious knowledge through the study of interlinear translations of Arabic texts emerged several centuries ago and is still practiced today. Typically, a Javanese translation of the Arabic text was written between the lines in a modified form of the Arabic script known as pegon making the foreign texts ripe for study and debate. This paper will assess how interlinear translation practices, from Arabic to Javanese, have changed over time, and what such shifts might tell us about wider trends within Javanese Muslim society.

As a case study, I will explore examples from two different eras: the 17th century manuscript Mukhtaṣar Bāfaḍal written by Abd al-Rahman Bafadl of Hadramaut (d. 1512 CE), and the 20th century printed Fatḥ al-Qarīb al-Mujīb by Muhammad ibn Qasim al-Ghazzi (d. 1512 CE). Both are popular classical Arabic texts on fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) studied in traditional boarding schools in Java.

The comparative study of these two interlinear translations points to significant developments in the genre over time. While the earlier text shows that translations were limited to the jotting down of a Javanese meaning for every Arabic word, the later text demonstrates that Javanese translations came to include certain markers indicating the grammatical position of Arabic words and some information on sentence structure. Despite such development, both cases of interlinear translation show their consistence in maintaining orthodox meaning of the texts. This type of translation, therefore, may be exempted from a theory stating that translation in Southeast Asia is the way through which Islam has been diverted from its original orthodoxy as proposed by Hooker (1988)

Rekonstruction Islamic Education in Seratwedhatama Karya K.G.P.A.A Mangkunegara IV

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Abstract

This study is intended to determine the values of Islamic Education in the Wedhatama book written by KGPAA Mangkunegaran IV which is very relevant in the present. This research is a type of literature study research by looking for theoretical references that are relevant to the cases or problems found. Data collection techniques using documentation, observation and study literature Tajusalatin Fiber. The data that has been obtained are then analyzed using descriptive analysis methods. Descriptive analysis method is carried out by describing the facts which are then followed by analysis, not only describing, but also providing adequate understanding and explanation. To understand the full meaning of Wedhatama, it is necessary to begin with knowing the outline of the contents of the Pupuh tembang pangkur, which is an opening of the teachings which in outline to walk towards "Penembah" must begin with "ngungkuraken angkara", namely throwing away the nature and attitude of the haunted, greedy , greed, wrath, cunning, envy, envy and so on. Character or virtue, as one of the basic teachings in religion, in order to be implemented in society, it is necessary to support the king and all his apparatus. Meanwhile, a king who is aware of his mission and duty to uphold goodness, must need religious guidance, as seen in the expression "religion ageme aji".

Keywords: Rekontruction, Islamic Education, Seratwedhatama.

Empowering Pribumisasi Islam of Gus Dur Perspective in the Attack of Religion Formalization

Siti Muliana[1*] dan Farida Nur Afifah[2]
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Abstract

Indonesian Islam is known as a religion that is moderate and tolerant of diversity, one of which is local culture and traditions. This because is a religion that peacefully interred in Indonesia through the process of assimilation and acculturation of local culture in the archipelago. However, since the Orde Baru government, I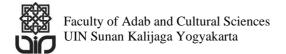ndonesia's local religion and culture have worsened along with the strengthening and the emergence of conservative, reformist, and militant religious groups. They seek to carry out the arabization project in every aspect of Islamic religious life around the world by representing Islam limited to symbols that are identical to the Arab nation and in the spirit of purification and religious fundamentalism. For conservative religious groups, the most correct and ideal form of diversity is as exemplified by the salaf as-salih. Therefore, the uniqueness of Islamic expression which is not closely related to Arabic characters is seen as a heresy which is certainly far from true, authentic, and genuine Islam. the implication is that the Indonesian model of Islam which is closely related to local culture and traditions is considered heretical, bid'ah, syirik, and khurafat. From that, this article describes the indigenization of Islam as a model of diversity which was initiated groups that perpetuate the spirit of arabization amid religious formalization so that local culture and traditions are not eroded by false religious zeal. This article uses the socio-descriptive metod with the firs conclusion, the indigenization of Gus Dur's Islam as a response to the onslaught of the current flow of religious formalization to maintain cultural vakues and local traditions. Second, the uprooting of local traditions and culture will provide more space for understanding religious extremism and radicalism. Third, the formalization of religion in every sphere of lfe is the same as making religion a commodity that has a selling value and because of that, it will gradually revoke human belief the authenticity of religion.

Keywords: Religion Formalization, Pribumisasi Islam, Local Traditions, and Gus Dur.

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LIS
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Library and Information Science

Advances of Library Studies in The Multicultural Society of North Sumatera

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Abstract

Indonesian society is increasingly being born from various cultures which are often used as a reference for their respective lives. They have information needs according to the culture they trust. Community information needs are the responsibility of a library as an information service center. Libraries should be a storage place for various information from various cultures and even become one of the institutions that are able to introduce and understand society about the diversity of cultures that a multicultural society has.

This paper contributes to the multicultural society of North Sumatra to the importance of libraries as information centers that equip various social groups in North Sumatra society with the skills, knowledge and resources to build their knowledge so as to pluralize public spaces as a form of their cultural appreciation.

Keywords: Library, Culture, Multicultural Society, North Sumatra

The Dissemination of Human Rights Education in Indonesia Through the Archive of the Omah Munir Museum

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Abstract

Human Rights Education in Indonesia is still lacking in the attention of most elements of society. When looking at the back before this reform era, there were many cases of human rights violations. However, some activists fight for the rights of the people that are seized by the authorities, one of which is Munir. Because of Munir's services in fighting for human rights in Indonesia, to continue his struggle, the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum was established. The purpose of the establishment of Omah Munir is to facilitate and make the public aware of the young generation about the importance of human rights education in Indonesia through the collection of archives. The collection owned by Omah Munir holds a lot of notes, personal documents, personal belongings, which bear witness to his struggle in upholding human rights. Omah Munir has a very important role in educating and providing information about human rights in Indonesia.

Keywords: Museum, Archive, Human Rights Education.

Library Automation System of Academic Libraries: A Multicultural Paradigm

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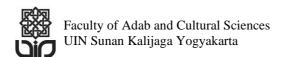
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Abstract

This research was conceived to create a picture of the Library Automation Management System of Academic Libraries in Zamboanga City. The study was premised on null hypotheses which were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The quantitative-qualitative research design employing descriptive survey method was used. The purposive sampling for interview and systematic random sampling were employed in the selection of respondents. A Likert-Type Questionnaire-Checklist was utilized.

The findings revealed that the extent of library automation management system in terms of: Administration and Staffing: Facilities, and Services of the (3) three Higher Education Institutions (HEls) involved was found that it is moderately implemented. However, HEIs from public institution showed undesirable results in some areas compared to HEIs from private institution, where the library automation system has been helpful in facilitating loaning services in a multicultural level of clientele.

The significant differences among institutions do exist in the library services offered showing that the respondents have their own library services needed to satisfy their needs. It also shows that Academic Libraries are for technological advancement using different library automation systems for different reasons to facilitate library transactions. However, the posited null hypothesis is accepted where all average responses are from 3.40 to 4.19 criteria, implying that whatever ethnic profile respondents belong (multicultural clientele), their responses were similar and were rated within the satisfactory criteria. Therefore, multicultural clientele is not a factor of having poor utilization in the transformation of library services using the Library Automation System.

Based on the findings, the full implementation of the library automation system, upgrading of library technology tools and e-resources, creating a functional and interactive library web page, and designing innovative library programs using social media tools to support the educational system with diverse clientele were recommended.

Keywords: Library Automation, Academic Libraries, Multicultural Library Clientele, Library Automation Utilization, Library Automation System

Study of Library Circulation Service in Lampung University in The Covid-19 Pandemic Period

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Abstract

Pandemic Corona Virus Diseases 19 or Covid-19 began to appear at the end of 2019 in Wuhan City of China and has spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. Covid-19 pandemic influences all sectors of life covering: the economic, social, cultural, educational, transportation, including the library. Libraries are required to adapt by applying new order patterns or new habits in library management and services. There is a change in the service system for users from direct and face-to-face service to indirect service by utilizing social media such as: whatsapp, telephone and email. Lampung University Library supports the Government's program in preventing the spread of covid-19 by implementing Work for Home and Guard Systems for Library Officers in carrying out its main tasks and functions. The purpose of this study is to describe of library circulation service in Lampung University in the covid-19 pandemic period. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative by collecting data through observation, documentation and literature studies. The results obtained from this study are library circulation service in Lampung University in the pandemic covid-19 providing online services, covering: free library writing, payment of late payment return fines through account transfers, circulation collection return service through book boxes and circulation collection borrowing service through bookings with the drive thru model.

Keywords: pandemic corona virus deseases-19, work for home, online circulation service, Lampung University Library
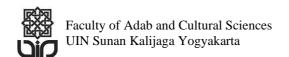
Peran Perpustakaan Umum Sebagai Wadah Keragaman Masyarakat Multikultural

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Abstract

Negara Indonesia yang merdeka sejak tahun 1945 memiliki luas 1,905 juta km2 dengan wilayah berbentuk kepulauan. Dengan wilayah yang luas tersebut menjadikan Indonesia sebagai negara yang kaya akan keragaman ras, suku, agama, adat istiadat dan budaya yang tersebar dari Sabang sampai Merauke. Keragaman yang dimiliki Indonesia ini, menciptakan bentuk masyarakat multikultural yang bisa menjadi kelebihan maupun kelemahan. Hal ini mengingat banyaknya isu-isu yang bernuansa SARA (suku, agama, ras) yang terjadi di Indonesia akhir-akhir ini. Masyarakat multikultural membutuhkan wadah atau tempat yang inklusif yang dapat di akses oleh semua pihak tanpa membeda-bedakan aspek keragaman. Salah satu sarana publik yang dapat diakses oleh semua pihak adalah perpustakaan umum. Sebagai amanat dari Undang-Undang No. 43 tahun 2007 bahwa perpustakaan umum merupakan perpustakaan yang diperuntukkan bagi masyarakat luas sebagai sarana pembelajaran sepanjang hayat tanpa membedakan umur, jenis kelamin, suku, ras, agama dan status sosial. Sebagai sarana publik yang digunakan masyarakat secara umum, maka aspek-aspek yang ada dalam perpustakaan umum seperti pelayanan dan koleksi juga harus menunjang konsep keragaman. Dalam aspek pelayanan, perpustakaan umum tidak membeda-bedakan pengguna perpustakaan dari segi ras, suku, agama, adat istiadat, budaya maupun pembeda lain yang tidak sesuai dengan konsep keragaman. Sedangkan dari aspek koleksi, perpustakaan yang multikultural menyediakan koleksi yang merefleksikan keragaman. Lebih jauh lagi, perpustakaan umum dapat menjadi jembatan bagi pengguna perpustakaan untuk lebih mengenal, memahami keragaman dan tumbuh sikap saling menghargai perbedaan antar sesama.

Keywords: sarana publik, perpustakaan umum, keragaman, multikultural

Community Development Through the Social Inclusion Based Village Library (Library Case Study "Sumber Ilmu" Village of Marga Sakti, Musi Rawas District)
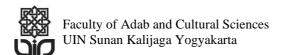
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Abstract

Each type of library must be organized based on the principle of lifelong learning, this is the keyword that libraries carry the mandate as a place of learning as well as a partnership for the community that is professionally managed and open to all people today and in the future. The role of libraries, which we know only as a storage medium and information manager, is a big mistake, but it turns out that libraries have a more role than that and contribute to community empowerment. Bringing closer, engaging and empowering the community through the library can change the exclusive image that libraries are only for students, students and educated people is not true. Therefore, the library must take the concept of inclusion to achieve its goals as a principle of lifelong learning. Inclusion-based libraries are libraries that facilitate people in developing their potential by observing cultural diversity, willingness to accept change, and offering opportunities to try, protect and fight for culture and human rights. This is what has been done by the Library of Science Resources in Marga Sakti Village, Musi Rawas Regency, with the concept of a Village Library Based on Social Inclusion, which has made the library an institution that can empower the community through productive activities such as making bitter melon chips, cultivating crickets, providing internet access for the community, Karang Taruna activities by establishing Youth Bands, PKK activities centered in libraries, storytelling activities, Mobile Libraries, establishing reading villages and others. Of the many activities above, it indicates that the library has become the center of village community activities and as a concrete manifestation that the Marga Sakti Village Resource Library has implemented the concept of Social Inclusion.

Keywords: Community empowerment, Library, Social Inclusion

Collection Management of The Indonesian Music Museum as an Effort to Save the Historical Documentation of Indonesian Music

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Abstract

Indonesian Music Museum is the only museum that houses a music collection by Indonesian musicians. Located in Malang City, this museum has a selection of approximately 26,000 collections, including cassettes, vinyil, compact disks, posters, magazines, musical instruments, audio equipment, and even artist clothes. There are many rare collections of vinyil. There is also a particular room to store the works of famous Indonesian musicians—Chrisye, accompanied by a collection of biographies that tell of his career. This museum was founded by Hengky Herwanto and his fellow music lovers. The establishment of this museum is an effort to preserve the nation's cultural heritage, an attempt to continue to appreciate Indonesian musicians' artwork, and an effort to save the historical documentation of Indonesian music. Based on this, this paper will discuss the management of collections at the Indonesian Music Museum so that the collections can become a reference for music lovers of various generations.

Keywords: Collection Management, Indonesian Music Museum, Historical Documentation

Challenges of Managing the Digital Resources: An Experience from Digitalization of the Aceh-Malay Manuscript in Museum of Aceh, Indonesia

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Abstract

Aceh is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has a number of old the Aceh-Malay manuscripts as part of references to Islamic heritage in Southeast Asia. Most of these manuscripts were collected at the Aceh Museum. Since 2004, Leipziq University, Germany has collaborated with the Aceh Museum in a project to digitize the printed version of the Aceh-Malay manuscripts. This paper analyzes the organization of the digital collection of the Aceh Malay manuscripts and the challenges of managing these digital resources. This paper is based on field research and library research with data analysis through a qualitative descriptive approach. This study concluded that the arrangement of the digital collections of the Aceh-Malay manuscripts at the Aceh Museum was based on a summary of the contents and physical descriptions. The digital collection was not recorded in the online public access catalog (OPAC) and this makes it difficult for users to search from these old manuscripts. In addition, the museum curator also did not have a specific policy on the preservation of these digital collections. This experience provided lessons and challenges for digital resource managers in improving the quality of digital collection databases that can be accessed online and developing sustainable digital preservation strategies.

Keywords: The Aceh-Malay manuscript; Museum of Aceh; managing digital resources; digital preservation strategy.

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English Language and Literature

Interreligious Understanding and Education: Towards New Approach of Interdisciplinary Education
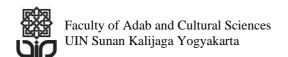
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Abstract

Today's digital era, the role of interdisciplinary education and implementation strategies that can integrate social, religious and human values is very important to be applied in the educational process since various kinds of phenomena related to religious intolerance often occur in multicultural societies. This is due to the lack of social openness and appreciation of religious diversity. In addition, the existence of interreligious encounters also greatly affects the level of social openness, religious tolerance and diversity in multicultural societies where religion is believed to play an important role in social life. In responding to that, an alternative strategy for interdisciplinary education that can inculcate an interreligious understanding and religious tolerance is necessary. This study aims to describe the variety of interdisciplinary approaches to education in response to the challenges of interdisciplinary education strategies and the crisis of religious tolerance in the digital era. The object chosen in this study is a documentary film containing the values of religious tolerance, interreligious encounters and humanity. The research data collected will be interpreted and analyzed using descriptive-qualitative analysis techniques by describing the values of tolerance and diversity in the film and their relevance to the strategy of inculcating religious tolerance values. The results showed that the film "Beta Mau Jumpa" can be used as a tool of interdisciplinary education learning because it projects the values of religious tolerance and humanity, and contains the importance of the building interreligious relationship in realizing mutual respect and harmonious society.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Education, Interreligious Understanding, Film *Beta Mau Jumpa*

Voices of the Newly Users' of Online-learning during Covid-19: Bridging to be EFL independent Readers

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Abstract

The Corona pandemic which has splashily spread to this universe has affected all people's field of life. In common, people of any age and status do not only socially, economically, psychologically, but also culturally suffered. The classroom learning culture is not anymore suitably employed. The EFL students who were dependents much on their teachers to acquire English language should change into online learning. They become the newly users of this online learning. There are many online learning applications, one of them is Schoology. This article is then intended to portray the EFL students' voices on the use of online learning application during Covid-19 pandemic which leads to be independent readers. The qualitative data were obtained through distributing questionnaire to EFL tertiary students of a state Islamic University in a district of East Java Indonesia. They were taking Inferential reading class. The number of respondents getting involved in this small survey is 58 students. The finding of this study in one hand indicates that for the newly users of online learning application, employing Schoology is not better than classroom instruction for some reasons, such as adaptation to online application, time management, financial support, connection, emotional support of the lecturer, and reading schemata. On the other hand, the awareness of the existing Covid-19 pandemic has forced some of them to adapt with the online learning activities even though they face the above mentioned obstacles. This even leads them feel to be more independent readers which they believe to be able to trigger them to become independent learners.

Animacy in English, Indonesian and Javanese

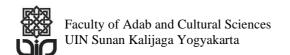Khristianto [1*]
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Abstract

Animacy refers to a category of animate (living thing) or inanimate (non-living thing). The animate can include human and animal. This concept may blend into the grammar of a language. It has an animacy hierarchy, dividing human being from animal, and also from things (inanimate) at the lowest. Even the animal is also graded into high and low (Comrie: 1989). This paper will discuss the animacy concept as reflected on three languages, English, Indonesia, and Javanese—particularly on their pronouns and the agentive. The theoretical perspective used to analyze is the animacy concept from Comrie (1989).

Based on the analysis, it reveals that the pronoun system of languages shows similarity in terms of animacy framework, in which none of them has pronoun for non-human; they only provide a grammatical reference for human entity. The exception is English which has pronoun for third person for non-human. More over English has the same pronoun for non-human in plural. It does not distinguish non-human, into animal and thing; both are the same. In terms of third person, Javanese does not have any reference either for human or non-human; bahasa Indonesia does not have any third person pronoun for non-human. Thus, these languages show an animacy hierarchy. Other hierarchy is seen in the genitive (possessive) and the agentive. In this case, Javanese has a distinct characteristics; it uses high variants to refer the human body. The same case is also found in the verbs (action) done by the human agent. Meanwhile two other languages do not apply this animacy hierarchy. They will use the same word and verb for body and action of human or non-human, for example head is a "head" either it belongs to a person, a bird or a pen, but for Javanese it will be not the same.

Keywords: animacy, human, animal, non-human, pronoun, action, body.

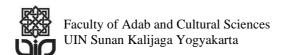# Translation through Internet Memes: English-Indonesian Equivalence in Rachel Goddard's Instagram Videos

Muflihatunnisa [1*]

[1*] Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Muflihatunnisa1@gmail.com

Abstract

Digital platform undoubtedly provides diverse learning sources and information within. Various types of digital media such memes can be found easily on the internet. Internet memes are a humorous tool used by its users to convey and exchange information. Besides, internet memes can perform language learning that can help one understands the language target in an interesting way. Memes becomes source of knowledge to people who learns a new language. Even though many memes are images, there are also in video forms. With the video forms, memes show more comprehensible yet humorous language learning. This study proposes internet memes as a media of understanding English-Indonesian Equivalence found in Rachel Goddard's Instagram videos. Rachel Goddard is an Indonesian beauty influencer who marries native English named Ben Goddard. She consistently shares humorous contents on her Instagram account, in which she and her husband appear in some of her videos to express the equivalent English-Indonesian expressions. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative which attempts to identify types of translation methods in internet memes according to Newmark's theory of translation. Besides, this study employs general theory of verbal humor (GTVH) by Attardo and Raskin to identify the context. The data is collected from Rachel Goddard's particular videos including 1) Eight ways to express 'I don't know' in English and Indonesian, 2) Five ways to ask 'How are you?', and 3) Four videos from the series 'Kata Bule, Bahasa Indonesia itu susah' (according to foreigners, Indonesian language is difficult).

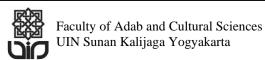Keywords: English-Indonesian equivalence, internet memes, humorous videos

Parallel Session Day 1

Arabic Language and Literature

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1	Abdul Malik Uswatun Hasanah2	Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta	Translation Procedures and Shifts in Al-Arba'in An-Nawawiyah Hadith Translation
2	Dr. Agus Aditoni Lutfiyah Alindah	UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Doctoral Student Gŏttingen University, Germany	Returning Arabic Poetry: Exploring Arabic Electronical Poetry VS Muallaqat poetry
3	Darsita Suparno M. Wildan Tri Pujiati	Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Universitas Pamulang Tangerang Selatan	Sound Correspondences of Modern Standard Arabic Moroccan and Najdi
4	Faqihul Anam Masyhur Dolla Sobari Wulan Indah F.Dj. Ulil Albab	Prodi Bahasa dan Sastra Arab Fahum UIN Rafah Palembang	How is Covid-19 Represented by Jordanian Goverments'Media (Case Study of Language Choices of Article News on Addustur News Paper Online)
5	Hanik Mahliatussikah Amami Shofiya Al Qorin Ilham Fatkhu	UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	**دراسة تحليلية بلاغية في سورة)** جمالية أسلوب السجع في القرآن الكريم **(آل عمران**

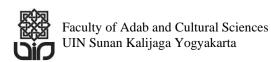| NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	ARTICLE
	Romadhon		
6	Ilma Nailu Fitriani Ilham Fatkhu Romadhon Dzikrika Rahmatu H	Islamic State University of Malang State University of Malang Gadjah Mada University	Analysis Of Arabic Assimilation In The Al-Qur'an Surah An-Nazi'at
7	Isyqie Firdausah Tika Fitriyah	Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University	The Structure Of Folktale Aladdin: (An Analysis Of Vladimir Propp's Narratology)
8	Masita Taufiqi Kholida	Student of universitas Gadjah Mada	Translation Techniques And Accuracy Of The Cultural Concept Vocabulary In The Novel Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah From Arabic Into Indonesian
9	Miswari	miswari.dra@gmail.com	مشكلات تعليم مهارة الكلام فى اللغة العربية
10	Mochammad Faizun	IAIN Tulungagung, Indonesia	Stilistika Kumpulan Puisi Kita<B Al-Hub Karya Niza<R Qobba<Ni<
11	Muchammad Ulul Albab, S.Hum	Magister Bahasa dan Sastra Arab, UIN Sunan Kalijaga	بنيوية وسيمائية سورة الشمس التحليل بمنهج وسط النظامي: نظرية الطبقات المعيارية لرومان إنجاردن وسيمائية لمشيل ريفاتير
12	Muhammad Walidin, M.Hum. Sholeh khudin, M.Hum. Isnaini Rahmawati M.Hum. Dr. Lukman Sumarna	Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang	Aspek Latar Novel 'Azra' Jakarta Karya Najib Elkilany: Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra

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14	Nurul Ulmi Mansur	Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University	Critical Discourse Analysis in the Advertisement "Sayyidi al Rai>s" by Zain Group
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10	رحمة هداية الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية سونان كاليجاغا، يوجياكارتا	skriptor.rhd40@gmail.com	لجمال البنا بإندونيسيا: الجهود لإعادة بناء التوسط الإسلامي بإندونيسيا
11	Ratna Puspitasari	IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon	Informalisasi Dan Masalah Sosial Tenaga Kerja Di Indonesia Dalam Kajian Kesetaraan Gender (Studi Kasus PHK sebagai Efek Digitalisasi di Kota Cirebon Tahun 2019)
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15	Siti Muliana Farida Nur Afifah	STAI Sunan Pandanaran Yogyakarta	Empowering Pribumisasi Islam of Gus Dur Perspective in the Attack of Religion Formalization

Parallel Session Day 3

Library and Information Science

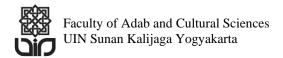| NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	ARTICLE
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10	Ruslan	Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Ar-Raniry, Aceh	Challenges of Managing the Digital Resources: An Experience from Digitalization of the Aceh-Malay Manuscript in Museum of Aceh, Indonesia

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English Language and Literature

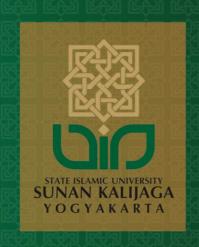| NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	ARTICLE
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6	Khristianto	Universitas	Animacy in English, Indonesian and Javanese

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		Muhammadiyah Purwokerto	
7	Muflihatunnisa	Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	Translation through Internet Memes: English-Indonesian Equivalence in Rachel Goddard's Instagram Videos

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