

STRATEGI MENULIS DALAM JURNAL ILMIAH



Level penelitian



1. Hanya mendeskripsikan data.
2. Mendeskripsikan data dan mulai menggunakan teori di dalam penelitiannya.
3. Mendeskripsikan data, tetapi menelaah dengan beberapa teori.
4. Mendeskripsikan data plus teori, lalu memunculkan suatu teori baru.
5. Mendeskripsikan data lalu memiliki dampak bagi suatu kebijakan.
6. Perenungan lalu muncul suatu teori.

Kesusahan saat hendak menulis



- Tidak ada *inspirasi*
- Tidak tahu standar penulis karya ilmiah.
- Tidak [tahu] atau [punya] rujukan yang terkait.
- Menulis seperti hendak berceramah/berpidato.
- Jarang masuk ke dalam wacana masyarakat ilmu yang menjadi disiplin keilmuannya.

Merubah Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi mjd Jurnal



- Model penyajian **hasil penelitian**
- Mempublikasikan **salah satu bab** dalam penelitian tsb.
- Mencari judul yang tepat (Beda judul jurnal dengan jurnal)

Tugas dosen Pembimbing



- Mengubah tata bahasa
- Menteoritasikan hasil penelitian
- Meng-up-grade dari hasil penelitian ke diskursus keilmuan.
- Memasukkan karya mahasiswa-nya dalam komunitas ilmuwan (sesuai dengan disiplin).

Pengalaman



- Artikel ilmiah yang pertama kali dimuat, telah direvisi 6-7 kali.
- Dimuat karena perkawanan ilmu.
- Dua artikel dalam bahasa Inggris, harus diedit bahasanya oleh *native speaker* (2 juta).
- Ditolak dalam beberapa jurnal internasional, karena:
 - (1) skop jurnal tersebut bukan untuk spesifikasi tulisan saya
 - (2) Tidak ada teori baru.
 - (3) Tidak dikenali penulis,
 - (4) Gap geografis.
 - (5) Tidak punya jaringan dalam jurnal tersebut.
 - (6) Tidak ada berita sama sekali.

Pengalaman



- Skripsi (Profetika dan Pemikir)
- Tesis (Al-Jami'ah dan Kyoto Review)
- Disertasi (Book Chapter, Al-Jami'ah, Studia Islamika, Oxford Islamic Studies Online).

Jadi,



- Menulis di jurnal ilmiah memang menguras energi.
- Memerlukan persiapan.
- Rajin berkonsultasi
- Perlu *play maker* yang memperkenalkan kita ke komunitas ilmu.

Jenis artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah



- Artikel teoritik;
- Perdebatan di satu bidang ilmu oleh para pakar
- Artikel berisi hasil penelitian lapangan.
- *Review Article*
- Book review
- *Thematic article*
- *Contemplative article*



RENATO I. ROSALDO JR.

A Note on Geertz as a Cultural Essayist

READERS OF CLIFFORD GEERTZ'S ESSAYS fall roughly into two camps, those who find them lucid and those who find them opaque. Because his essays repay a close reading, I often peruse them slowly and attentively. They make such good sense to me that I find myself puzzled that anyone should puzzle over them. No doubt this is a case of overlapping versus disjunctive disciplinary frameworks where, on the model of different cultures, one could argue that what appears to be a matter of one world's lucid common sense becomes the opaque exotic Other from the perspective of another discipline. What follows is an attempt to reduce the puzzlement for readers of good faith who have grappled with Geertz's essays (intolerant positivist polemicists are another matter for another occasion).

For Clifford Geertz, the essay has been the vehicle of choice for conveying his sense of method and craft in ethnographic understanding. "For making detours and side roads," as he put it, "nothing is more convenient than the essay form."¹ My brief sketch explores three characteristics of Geertz's essays as a means of elucidating what they are most centrally about. The characteristics of the essays (let us call them telling "detours and side roads") I should like to consider are the local (or "native") points of view, the uses of context in elucidating local knowledge, and the purposes of comparison.

The Meaning and Role of "Philosophy" in Islam

Seyyed Hossein Nasr

Studia Islamica, No. 37. (1973), pp. 57-80.

THE MEANING AND ROLE OF "PHILOSOPHY" IN ISLAM

In discussing the meaning and role of philosophy in Islam we must turn before everything else to the exact meaning of the term "philosophy" and also to the structure of Islam in its essence and historical deployment. Islam is hierarchic in its essential structure and also in the way it has manifested itself in history. ⁽¹⁾ The Islamic revelation possesses within itself several dimensions and has been manifested to mankind on the basic levels of *al-islām*, *al-īmān* and *al-iḥsān* and from another perspective as *Sharī'ah*, *Ṭarīqah* and *Ḥaqīqah*. ⁽²⁾ When we speak of the role of philosophy in Islam we must first of all ask which aspect of Islam we are dealing with. In any case we must avoid the mistake made only too often by many Orientalists during the past century of identifying Islam with only the *Sharī'ah* or *kalām* and then studying the relationship of "philosophy" or metaphysics with that particular dimension of Islam. Rather, in order to understand the real role of "philosophy" in Islam we must consider Islam in all its amplitude and depth, including especially the dimension of *al-Ḥaqīqah*, where precisely one will find the point of intersection between "traditional philosophy" and metaphysics and that aspect of

(1) See S. H. Nasr, *An Introduction to Islamic Cosmological Doctrines*, Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1964, pp. 18 ff.

(2) See F. Schuon, *L'Œil du cœur*, Paris, 1950, pp. 150 ff.; and Schuon, *Understanding Islam*, trans. by D. M. Matheson, London, 1963.

The Transformation of an Indonesian Property System: "Adat," Islam, and Social Change in the Gayo Highlands

John R. Bowen

American Ethnologist, Vol. 15, No. 2. (May, 1988), pp. 274-293.

the transformation of an Indonesian property system: adat, Islam, and social change in the Gayo highlands

JOHN R. BOWEN *Washington University*

The transmission of property throws into sharp relief both the lineaments of a society and the tensions between alternative claims to control its resources: claims of men against women, social groups against individuals, local leaders against legal institutions. "The manner of splitting property," Jack Goody reminds us, "is a manner of splitting people" (1976:3). Controlling diverse manners of "splitting property" is also a means by which nation-states or religious bureaucracies incorporate local societies. In this paper, I analyze the effects of Indonesian civil and Islamic court decisions on the "indigenous orderings" (Galanter 1981) by which the Gayo of highland Sumatra transmit property. My focus is on how reinterpretations of *adat* (tradition, custom, social system, propriety) mediate between local societies and supralocal processes of political integration in Indonesia.

The growing literature in political and legal anthropology has stressed the invented quality of "custom" and the socioeconomic transformations carried out in its name. It is now clear that much of "custom" and "tradition" in Africa and Asia was created by local elites and colonial courts (Chanock 1985; Snyder 1981b; Moore 1986; Galanter 1972; Hobsbawm and Ranger 1983). In the postcolonial era, and especially in the new African nations, "customary law" has lent a cloak of continuity to processes of radical social change taking place "underneath the rigidities of codified colonial custom" (Ranger 1983:262; see Chanock 1985: 3-10). Studies in this vein have stressed that judicial interventions have moved the control of property from village or lineage communities to individuals (Snyder 1981a, 1977; Cohn 1961). The expanded influence of Islamic judiciaries also has been explained in terms of their ideological convergence with colonial courts in securing the property rights of individuals (Salamone 1980; Ubah 1982).

We should be wary, however, of trading in the old assumption that custom is timeless indigenous philosophy (see Cohn 1980) for the new, equally reductionist premise that it is cultureless external ideology. The courts and elites who create new rules and categories do so in the context of the perduring sociocultural priorities of local societies (Moore 1986). In Indonesia, state and Islamic authorities have attempted to integrate radically distinct local societies into larger sociolegal systems by reinterpreting local ideas and practices of *adat* in supralocal terms.

In Indonesia, the civil and Islamic judiciaries have sought to integrate local property systems into national and Islamic legal frameworks. The rise of cash-cropping and an Islamic reformist ideology have created local demands for new forms of property transmission. This essay examines the mediating role played by reinterpretations of adat (tradition, custom, social system, propriety) in the transformation of property transmission in Gayo society of highland Sumatra. Gayo have contextualized the social messages of the courts in a way that has preserved central ideas of social continuity. Other Sumatran societies are contrasted with the Gayo and used to develop a broader comparison of Indonesian and African social change. [Indonesia, Islam, legal reinterpretation, property, inheritance, social change]

Scientific writing in general



- Subject
- Purpose
 - to exchange the scientific knowledge
 - to ask and answer specific questions
- Audience
 - scientists and those interested in the subject
 - a publisher or an editor

IMRAD for



- Introduction
- Methods
- Results And
- Discussion
- What problem was studied? What others and you did?
- How do you did it?
- What you found out?
- What your findings mean?... and future plans

Remember: writing helps you to think and to learn. Don't misjudge your audience. They can tell you when you are bluffing and when you don't believe what are you saying or doing. Write clear and simple, the science is not an entertainment.

Artikel Ilmiah



Judul,
identitas penulis

Abstrak (biasanya berisi 250-300 kata)

Tujuan penulisan, latar belakang, metode, data, argumen, dan kontribusi

Pendahuluan

Pembahasan

Berisi tentang gambaran kajian, studi terkini, perdebatan ilmiah, tujuan kajian, dan argumen, serta struktur kajian

Isi gagasan yang hendak dibuktikan/ditelaah/sesuai dengan kerangka yang sudah disusun

Kesimpulan

Daftar Pustaka

Hasil kajian yang berisi temuan dan pendapat inti dari seorang penulis

Berisi semua rujukan yang digunakan selama menulis.

Paper organisation



Title

The *Title* is the first thing a reader will see of our paper. Therefore, the writing of the title deserves special care. It should convey the greatest amount of information in the smallest number of words.

Author experience: Not much problem. Title should be concise, interesting and could be provocative!

Tips for Title

- Less than 10 words.
- Reflect the factual content of the paper.
- Uses key words that researchers in the field will recognize.
- Consider search engines – if you were looking for this article, what key words would you use?

Paper organisation



Abstract

Every paper must have an abstract. It should be about 5% of the length of the article, but less than 500 words. It should state all subjects about which new information is given and the conclusions and results. For experimental papers it should specify clearly what quantities were measured. It should not contain footnotes, coined words, or acronyms which are not explained.

Author experience: Not much problem. Abstract should be around 300 words, with the highly of research background & finding.

Abstracts



- **Descriptive abstract**
 - or topical abstract, describes the contents but contains too little substance and detail
- **Informative abstract**
 - self-explanatory report on a scientific investigation (research objectives for conducting the investigation, the basic method used, and the results and significant conclusions) - 200 to 250 words
- **Extended abstract (conference proceedings)**

Contoh Abstrak

- Artikel ini bertujuan untuk memahami apakah masih ada isu separatisme di Aceh, paska penandatanganan MoU Helsinki, 15 Agustus 2005 (**TUJUAN ARTIKEL**). Harus diakui, bahwa di kalangan GAM tersendiri telah terpecah ke dalam beberapa kelompok dan juga partai politik. Perpecahan ini tentu saja menyiratkan satu persoalan mengenai keinginan beberapa kalangan orang Aceh untuk tetap ingin memisahkan diri dari Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. Potret konflik di kalangan GAM ternyata menyisakan satu persoalan baru yaitu kebangkitan kelompok neo-GAM yang memandang bahwa perdamaian ini bukanlah target mereka, sejak gerakan ini didirikan pada 1976 (**LATAR BELAKANG DAN PEMBATASAN MASALAH YANG DIKAJI**). Adapun data yang disajikan dari kajian ini berasal dari hasil investigasi selama beberapa tahun terakhir, baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri. Dalam hal ini, wawancara dan observasi telah dilakukan dengan beberapa kelompok mantan kombatan dan juga eksponen GAM yang pernah berdiam di luar negeri (**SUMBER DATA**). Disamping itu, metode etnografi telah dilakukan di beberapa kawasan di Aceh, untuk melihat persepsi rakyat Aceh (**METODE**). Adapun argumen yang hendak dibangun adalah orang Aceh harus mampu “menyeimbangkan” kepentingan internasional dan nasional di dalam melakukan manajemen konflik di Aceh. Isu separatisme telah dijadikan sebagai bahan komoditi baru di Asia Tenggara (**HASIL PENELITIAN**). Selain itu, pandangan lain yang hendak dituangkan adalah bahwa polarisasi gerakan sosial politik di Aceh memang tidak pernah jauh dari teori-teori Marxis (**KONTRIBUSI TEORITIK**).



- **THE APPLICATION OF ISLAMIC LAW IN INDONESIA: The Case Study of Aceh**
Kamaruzzaman Bustamam-Ahmad
 - **La Trobe University - Australia**

Abstract:

This article provides an **historical account** of the implementation of Islamic law in Aceh and how the issue of Islamic law has been debated. The study will give more emphasis on the **dynamics of the implementation of Islamic law**, its **historical development**, **typologies of Islamic law**, **leaders' opinions regarding this issue**, and **the governments' responses**. This study **argues** that Islamic law in Aceh has been misinterpreted merely as *h{udud* law. In addition, it **argues** that the provincial government tends to put heavy emphasis on symbolic religious issues (such as the Islamic dress code and the usage of Arabic signs and letterheads), rather than the substance of Islamic law such as justice and prosperity for all. Finally, the **study has made evident** that implementing Islamic law is never a good method of attempting to resolve conflict. There is no need to establish Islamic law formally through the political process because, when politics enters in religious arena, it carries with it many interests.

- **Keywords: Aceh, Shari'ah, Qanun, Adat, Hudud.**

Tips for Abstract



- Purpose: allows the reader to quickly judge whether the article will serve his or her needs.
- Concise (100 – 200 words).
- Provided at the beginning.
- Summarizes the purpose of the report, the data presented, and the author's major conclusions.

Paper organisation



- **Introduction**
 - call attention to the specific subject, define the problem
 - provide background and present the results of other studies (literature review)
 - list the structure of your research project and what you plan to present in your paper

Reading a scientific article isn't the same as reading a detective story. We want to know from the start that the butler did it (Ratnoff, 1981)

Purpose of Introduction



The purpose of a scientific paper is to communicate new scientific information among the scientist. Therefore, the first objective is to demonstrate that the story being told is worth telling and it is the job of the *Introduction* to do this. In order to arrive at this objective an *Introduction* should also contain a hypothesis preceded by a series of logical statements which make that hypothesis a sensible thing to have tested.

Author experience: Often make problem! Introduction should be contain logical thinking in related to existing research & technology.

The Most Important Part of Your Paper: the Introduction

- The 1/3 – 2/3 Rule from a reviewer's perspective:
 - 1/3 time to read your introduction and make a decision
 - Remaining 2/3 time to find evidence for the decision
- **A good introduction with a good motivation is half of your success!**
- What to cover in the introduction
 - The research problem
 - The motivation of your research on the research problem
 - The claim of your contribution
 - A summary of your evidence to support your claim
 - The significance of your contribution
 - An outline of the rest of the paper.

Tips for Introduction



- 1. General setting
... have long been used as
- 2. Purpose of research
The purpose of the present research was to
- 3. Literature review
(citation) demonstrated that
- 4. Indication of a gap or extension of previous knowledge
However, few researchers have reported

Introduction

- 5. Rationale

A reason for this study is to

- 6. Major findings and results

The results show that

- 7. Main features of research

In this paper, a ... is developed

- 8. Value of research

...would greatly improve

- 9. Content and organization to follow

...in the following sections

Paper organization



- **Methods**

- complete information of materials and methods used, conditions present, actions, experimental design, etc.
- this section usually has subheadings; when possible match those to be used in Results
- enough information must be given so that the experiments could be reproduced
- ask a colleague if he/she can follow the methodology

Methods



This section is straightforward. The criterion for a well-written *Methods of Research* section is that a reasonably knowledgeable colleague could repeat our investigation (or experiment) after reading the description. This could become a serious problem since the author is usually very familiar with the research technique and, therefore, could leave out important details unconsciously.

Author experience: Often make problem! Method should be contain the important details of the experimentation.

Results



Results should be reported correctly and honestly but this does not mean that we have to present all raw data taken in the lab. In fact, a most common mistake in reporting a scientific investigation is that the results were presented in the form of a direct transcription from the laboratory notebook. Instead, use graphs or figures to present the results since they carry more impact than tables, especially where continuous changes associated with continuous inputs are being described. Since graphs are usually less precise, a proportional combination of graphs and tables is necessary.

Author experience: Very often make problem! Results always as a focus of the referees evaluation. Be careful with this part.

In-Depth Analysis of Empirical Results

- Enough details for your experiment settings (so that other researchers can verify and improve your results)
- What were the alternatives considered at various points of your experiments? Why and how have you made the choices for your experiments?
- Are the experimental results consistent and conclusive?
- Can you fine-tune some key parameters to get better or worse results? If so, use figures and tables to show their impacts on your system performances
- How do the experimental results correspond to the motivation of the paper?
- What have you found surprising and tried to avoid in these experiments? How generally applicable are these lessons?

Tips for Results



- 1. Overall description of the investigation
Analyses were conducted using
- 2. Location of figures and tables
... be presented in Fig. (number)
- 3. Presentation of important findings and results
As can be seen in Fig.(number)
- 4. Comments on the results
These results suggest that

Paper organization



- **Discussion**

- the hardest section to write, you discuss, you do not recapitulate the Results
- show the relationship among observed facts
- state your conclusion as clearly as possible
- summarize your evidence for each conclusion
- end with a short summary/conclusion regarding the significance of your work

Discussion



The main topic for the *Discussion* should be whether or not the hypothesis mentioned in the *Introduction* is supported by the results of investigation. All literature cited in this section must have the function of supporting arguments about the *Results*. Some scientific journals allow the authors to combine *Results* and *Discussion* in one section. However, the advantage of separating *Results* and *Discussion* is that it preserves the objectivity of the *Results*.

Author experience: Very often make problem! Discussions always as a focus of the referees evaluation too. Be criticize with this part.

Tips for Discussions



- 1. Background information
An effort has been made to
- 2. Statement of results
It has been shown that
- 3. Expected or unexpected outcome
Unfortunately, we were not able to
- 4. Reference to previous research
This is in good agreement with (citation)

Conclusions or Summary



The *Summary*, which is usually placed after the *Discussion*, is the first thing a reader will normally look at after he/she has been attracted by the title. The formula for a good summary is: it should expand the title and condense the paper! A summary for a scientific report should be informative, while for review articles it should be descriptive.

Author experience: Not make much problem!
Conclusions should be short and informative.

Tips for Conclusions



- 1. Explanation

In view of the fact that

- 2. Deductions, generalizations, and applications

It can be concluded that

- 3. Recommendations

... be still needed for future...

Tips for Materials and Methods

- 1. Overview or design of the investigation
Experiments were undertaken to
- 2. Methods, approaches, models, techniques, or systems
... techniques were used to
- 3. Population, samples, or subjects
Samples of ... were collected from
- 4. Location, time, or figures and tables
This is illustrated in Fig. (number), where
- 5. Experimental conditions, criteria, or hypotheses
It is assumed that

Materials and Methods

- 6. Procedure

Several steps were taken to

- 7. Materials or equipment

... be measured using

- 8. Variables, equations, or measurements

The equation for ... is as follows: ...where

- 9. Tests

Tests were performed

- 10. Comparison with other studies

The same ... has been reported in (citation)

Paper organization



- **Results**

- display of data with logical development showing how your findings satisfy your objectives
- where possible give illustrative examples and compare those with known results from literature
- use tables and figures
- "the fool collects facts; the wise man selects them" (J. W. Powell, 1888)

Results



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Conclusions should be short and informative.

Tips for Conclusions



- 1. Explanation

In view of the fact that

- 2. Deductions, generalizations, and applications

It can be concluded that

- 3. Recommendations

... be still needed for future...

Acknowledgments



Acknowledgments should be a simple statement of thanks for help and may not be a dedication or memorial. Acknowledgments to people should precede those of financial support.

Author experience: Not make problem! But don't forget this part.

References

Every journal has a rigid format for the citation of references. Unfortunately, this is not standard among journals and is one of the most frustrating aspects of writing papers. In general, a reference for a journal article usually consists of

- The name of all authors
- Year of publication
- The name of journal, written in abbreviated form
- Volume number
- First page numbers of the article

The complete format for a book reference may have a different form, as well as for conference proceedings, theses, or scientific reports. Refer to the NOTATION GUIDE of the TARGET JOURNAL.

Author experience: Not make problem! It should follow the guideline and be consistent.

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Tips about references...

- Showing command of the literature is extremely important. You need to describe the foundation on which your contribution to human knowledge is based. Extensive referencing is the scholarly and ethical thing to do, it's also useful to readers and it makes your paper more accessible by search engines!
- So be serious about literature search and reading papers – devote a bit of time to this each day. Use search engines (like SCI) to search forward in time.
- Never cite a paper for which you haven't read at least the relevant part.
- Cite papers in a context that makes it clear what the paper did – otherwise the reference is useless. If you're not clear on what the paper you're citing actually did, go back and (re-)read the paper – it's the intellectually honest thing to do and you may learn something.
- Don't cite textbooks – they may be difficult for reader to access, information may be buried.
- There's nothing wrong with citing yourself or your group extensively – in fact that's normal since that's the work you typically build on, and that's part of advertising. But don't ignore what others have done!
- References should be helpful to the reader, not of historical interest (unless you're writing a review)

Citations and references



- For a better credibility you have to review the literature and show that your contribution extends from a solid foundation of research
- Quality and quantity of the sources you have consulted will enhance your work
- You have make it possible for readers to retrace your steps
- Your references can be as valuable as your research methods and findings
- At least three citation styles (in-text citations) and 100 reference styles are commonly used