

## NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

### Building World Civilization

Dear readers,

*Sunan Kalijaga: International Journal of Islamic Civilization* (SK.IJIC) is an international refereed journal published by the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Studies of the State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta Indonesia. SK.IJIC is aimed at promoting scholarly research on Islamic Civilization within multidisciplinary approaches. In this current issue, we have selected 5 papers related to the foundations of peace and harmony in a broad sense.

The first paper is written by Martha Catherine Back, expert in Greek philosophy. She begins her paper with excerpts from Ervin Lazlo's book, *The Systems View of the World*, one version of the emerging paradigm for understanding the universe, the natural world, the human psyche and human culture. In the second section, she presents excerpts from Antonio Damasio's book, *Looking for Spinoza: Joy, Sorrow and the Feeling Brain*. Damasio is a highly respected neuroscientist whose discoveries about the inner mapping of the human brain have led him to reject Enlightenment views of human psychology and replace them with another version of Lazlo's "systems" approach. The third section presents Indonesia's Pancasila, a five-point political ideology that serves as the foundation for their democratic republic. This ideology begins with the belief in God, but the notion of "God" is one more example of a type of "systems" thought. The fourth section includes an interview from Dr. Amad Kardimin, professor of education at Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Dr. Kardimin describes the beliefs and way of living in the small village where he grew up. She interprets what he says in light of her own scholarship about Aristotle's model of the flourishing human life, a life of both practical and theoretical wisdom. Even though the people in this village are not

formally educated, they are living much more wisely than many highly respected intellectuals today. Finally, she quotes from a number of public intellectuals in the United States who are very worried about the decline in quality of life in the United States today. This decline will lead to an increase in authoritarianism in the U.S. She concluded that too many developing nations have looked to the West, especially the United States, for guidelines about how to “move forward.” Their best and brightest young people are sent to Western universities and go back home to educate their own best and brightest to think and act like Westerners. This is a mistake. Indonesia is continually working on a model of education that unites the moral with the intellectual virtues. The West, especially the United States, has focused on higher and higher levels of education in science, math, and computer science without adequate concern for avoiding greed, pride, power hunger and other vices. Indonesia and other developing nations should recognize the importance of an education for wisdom. Leaders in all sectors should exhibit both moral and intellectual excellence. The future of international culture, politics and even of life on earth is at stake.

The second paper discusses conflict of Sunni-Shi'i which occurs in East Java. The relationship among them is dominated by contestation and conflict. The conflict occurs during the emergence of Shi'i community in Madura when the majority of Madura communities who are mostly Sunni rejected their first existence. For instance, the local 'ulama' Ali Karrar Shinhaji who was attacking the decision of Kiai Makmun to deliver his son, Tajul Muluk, to study at YAPI Bangil that affiliated with Shi'i. The conflict was escalated due to Tajul Muluk and Roisul Hukama personal problems. Eventually, the conflict increased on the higher level in Sampang and in the province level. This paper examines how the conflict of Sunni-Shi'i emerged, whether it is a pure family conflict or religious authorities in Sampang communities.

Other than above papers, the third paper discussed the holy scripture. It is about how the Qur'an conveys its message by using different sentences, including declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences. This research focuses on prohibition sentences with analysis of speech acts. Prohibition sentence is a

sentence that requires the termination of an act from the interlocutor, from the higher position to the lower one. It is assumed that besides being intended for conventional meanings, the prohibition sentences in the Qur'an also function as other meanings other than the original, by previously understanding the context that becomes the background of a prohibition. The theory used is pragmatics, especially speech acts. The method used is the reference method and the recording technique. The research of prohibition sentences with pragmatics has obtained two prohibition tools, those are *sharīh* (clear) and not *sharīh*. The prohibition sentences in the Qur'an are not only used for original meaning but also function as other meanings, such as for the purpose of prayer (*do'a*), offer (*iltimâs*), suggestion (*irsyâd*), continuous (*dawâm*), information as a result (*bayânul 'âqibat*), pessimistic (*tayîs*), threat (*tahdîd*), calming (*i'tinâs*), disfiguring (*taubîh*), and ignoring (*'adamul-mubâlah*).

The fourth paper is about dictionary in Indonesia, the bilingual Arabic-Malay dictionaries and 26 Arabic-Indonesian dictionaries (1925-2018), but all refer to the Dictionary of Al-Inārah Al-Tahzībīyah Kamoos Arab Melajoe by H. Moehammad Fadloellah and B.Th. Brondgeest (1925). Based on the research by Imamuddin in 2017, the placement of entries and sub-entries it is often not consistent. Therefore, there is an urgency to undertake a research and revise the dictionary which is the "parent" of the 28 dictionaries. It is expected that the 28 dictionaries can be updated so that inaccuracies can be avoided. To propose research and revisions to the "parent" work, the factors analyzed are entries and sub-entries. Phonological information is given to readers so that they know the changes that occur in a word. Al-Inārah provides this information. Morphological information also provides an explanation of the origin of words in Arabic. Therefore, the analysis will be accompanied by the book entitled *Syaza Al-'Urf fi Fan Al-Sharf* (1980). Idiomatic structure is also presented by the author so that the reader knows that certain verbs must also be accompanied by certain prepositions.

The last paper was written to present the role of the biggest Islamic religious organizations in Indonesia, Muhammadiyah and NU, in supporting the nation-state through their roles in strengthening families. Family is the smallest social unit in the society that is a root

of the formation of all institutions including the nation-state. Therefore, a nation-state genealogically and sociologically appeared and was formed from some units of families that agree with and bind to each other to live together in an area. As a foundation, family situation becomes the determinant of a nation-state existence and sustainability. A family that is strong and has resiliency will realize a nation-state that is strong and has endurance. On the other hand, if the base of a unit, which is a family, is weak, the nation-state will be easily collapsed. On the basis of the importance of families for the nation-state, the Indonesian government has set the rules, the government regulations, and the minister regulations on family development, such as the National Acts number 10 year 1992 on Family Development. An analysis with sociological approach on some rules above is sufficient for a proof that the state or the government has concerned on family development. The state even has launched the marriage law for the Moslems – as the majority – although based on the Qur'an and Hadith. Islam has clearly ruled how to build families. Two islamic mass organizations, NU and Muhammadiyah, also have the concept of family building, which are *maslahah* family and *sakinah* family. Studies on some rules and concepts related to families have found that all parties commit to realize the family destination, in which a family has toughness and strength in religious, economic, environmental, and social aspects, so that the family functions like the religious function are really guaranteed. Families become the center and also the source of varied virtue and glory. Some facts have been found, which are not a few, about collapsed families and households, but the roles of the state and the societal organizations in strengthening families are sufficient to stem the flow of the destruction of a nation-state. Tough families become the main factor of supporting the toughness and strength of the nation-state.

Dear readers, enjoy reading the rest of the papers.

Editor in chief,  
Jarot Wahyudi