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FOREWORD

All praises be to Allah Almighty as for His blessing, the TAWARIKH journal has been issued on April 2017. This is the third edition journal as part of the implementation of MoA (Memorandum of Agreement) between FAH UIN SGD (Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University, Sunan Gunung Djati) Bandung and ASPENSI (the Association of Indonesian Scholars of History Education) in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.

In this edition, we would like to render the messages about the existence of auxiliary sciences, also called sister disciplines, in historical writing. Every discipline, including history, requires strategies and approaches to studying. The position of auxiliary sciences in history is utmost importance to be taken into account in observing past events.

In the development of historical writing, there is a plethora of model on which we might draw to enrich our account of writing process, they are traditional model and modern model. The former model, whose characteristic is linear, describes history by focusing on descriptive-narrative historical work. By using this model, the history writers only describe narratively the historical facts they found.

History seems to become monotonous in the writing process. This is due to the fact that studying history without auxiliary sciences is nothing. It takes approaches to answer the question of "how" and "why". One important thing found in this model is to evaluate holistically other untold aspects. This model seems only to produce history of politics, in which the past events are merely related to politic dimension. Meanwhile, other dimensions are neglected of which the act of neglecting other dimensions could be a notion for the earlier model.

The later model namely modern one, whose characteristic is dynamic, attempts to describe the historical facts analytically. The history writers using this model tries to describe the past events as detailed as possible. It means that the history writers not only describe the facts, but also analyze them by answering the questions relating to "how" and "why" as mentioned in the latter model. The use of auxiliary sciences constitutes a main requirement to describe and produce more dynamic historical work. The historical work not only focuses on politic dimension, but also focuses on other dimensions with the help of auxiliary sciences approaches to studying history.

The existence of these auxiliary sciences has paid much of attention and attraction in the development of humanities. These auxiliary sciences consist of social, culture, literary, politics, and other sciences. The pattern of relationship between history and other auxiliary sciences becomes obvious. One of the examples is history provides data and facts to other disciplines; meanwhile auxiliary sciences provides concepts and theories to history. These concepts and theories are, then, used as instruments by historians to analyze more deeply every single of past events.

Besides, the historians through these auxiliary sciences are able to develop holistically the theme of study starting from simple to complex events. Historical researchers could study all aspects of life, such as economy, social, culture, law, religion, and literary. This condition has been supported by the emergence of Annales School in terms of history methods in producing historical works. Those researchers could release different historical works, such as history of beggar, history of family, history of clothes, history of literary, history of law, and so on.

TAWARIKH journal, in edition of April 2017, presents several articles showing different dimensions. This is expected to be beneficial for those serving this journal as additional knowledge to develop their creativity and innovation in studying history in terms of "dynamicization" of historical method. As shown in several articles that there are studying related to Islam, literature, language, law, city, peasant movement, military, and peace solution. Most of articles are also not analysed by historical methods, but by the auxiliary sciences depend on the experts of authors.

What is important thing here, although the articles are not related to historical studies, all should be concerned with the diachronic elements. A study of literature or language, for example, must emphasize its diachronic elements, so that it can be known and understood in the historical perspective of the study of literature and language.

History is a process of change that is a continuity or discontinuity with the past. The process is what we need to know, so that we can learn from past experiences. A study that only prioritizes synchronic elements, and ignoring with diachronic elements, usually gives less awareness of the phenomena, patterns, and trends that occurred in the past. We can learn from the history, it means that we can understand the phenomena, patterns, and trends of events in the past as a comparison with the present context and to see future trends.

Do enjoy to reading the articles presented in the TAWARIKH journal, may be useful.

Bandung, West Java, Indonesia: April 30, 2017.

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