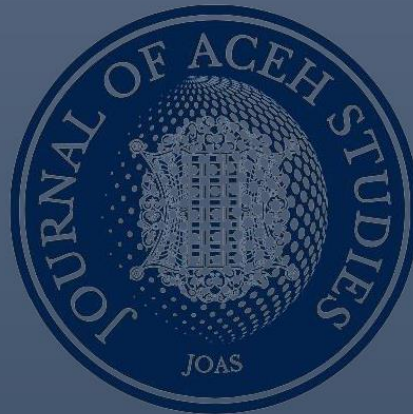
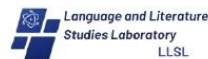


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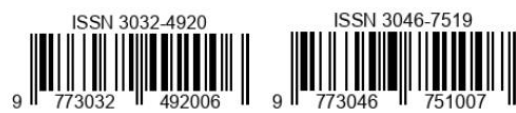
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The Writing Culture of Scholars of the Aceh Kingdom

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Abstract

The writing practices of scholars under the Aceh monarchy are examined in this scientific essay. Scholars from throughout the Muslim world and the archipelago flocked to Aceh, which developed into a center of learning and played a vital role in developing intellectual traditions. The official language of Malay's adoption had a profound effect on political, intellectual, and economic discourses. Numerous publications were written by Islamic scholars, or ulama, and Islamic discourse flourished in mosques, schools, and the royal palace, demonstrating the royalty's support of education. Aceh made a significant cultural and Islamic contribution to the growth of Malay literature and language. Awareness Aceh's past intellectual traditions requires an understanding of the written culture of the area.

Keyword: Writing, Aceh, Scholar, Kingdom, Ulama

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INTRODUCTION

The Aceh kingdom, located in present-day Indonesia, played a significant role in advancing intellectual traditions and contributing to the development of the Malay language and literature (Fairusy, M, 2018). The adoption of Malay as an official language and the prosperity of Islamic learning were pivotal in shaping the writing culture of scholars in the Aceh kingdom (Zain, A., Harahap, S., & Nasution, H, 2019). This article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intellectual traditions and writing culture of the scholars of the Aceh kingdom during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Setiawan, D., & Amal, B, 2016).

METHOD

This study is based on a historical analysis of the intellectual and writing traditions of the Aceh kingdom, drawing from primary sources such as historical texts, manuscripts, and scholarly works related to the Acehese scholars and their writing culture (Jick, T, 1979). The research design also incorporates an exploration of the integration of Sufi tenets and the community's response during the reign of different rulers in the Aceh kingdom.

The data for this study is derived from historical texts, manuscripts, and scholarly works related to the intellectual and writing traditions of the Aceh kingdom. Primary sources, including works written by Acehese scholars, historical documents, and academic research, form the basis of the analysis of the writing culture of scholars in the Aceh kingdom.

The data analysis involves a comprehensive review and interpretation of historical texts, manuscripts, and scholarly works to understand the intellectual traditions and writing culture of the Acehese scholars. The integration of Sufi tenets and the community's response are also analyzed in the context of the development of the writing culture during different periods of the Aceh kingdom.

FINDING

The findings of this study highlight the significant role of the Aceh kingdom in advancing intellectual traditions, the development of the Malay language and literature, and the prosperity of Islamic learning, which led to the production of a large number of works in various fields of Islam (Putri, R., M.Kasim, F., Mursyidin, M., Suadi, S., & Nurdin, A, 2022). The integration of Sufi tenets and the community's response during the reign of different rulers also shaped the writing culture of scholars in the Aceh kingdom.

DISCUSSION

The discussion encompasses the impact of the adoption of Malay as an official language, the contributions of Aceh to the development of the Malay language and literature, and the influence of Islamic learning on the writing culture of scholars in the Aceh kingdom. The integration of Sufi tenets and the community's response are also discussed in relation to the intellectual and writing traditions of the Aceh kingdom.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the writing culture of scholars in the Aceh kingdom was shaped by the adoption of Malay as an official language, the advancement of intellectual traditions, and the prosperity of Islamic learning. The integration of Sufi tenets and the community's response during different periods of the Aceh kingdom also contributed to the evolution of the writing culture. This study provides valuable insights into the intellectual traditions and writing culture of the scholars of the Aceh kingdom during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The study also highlights the importance of preserving and promoting the intellectual and writing traditions of the Aceh kingdom for future generations.

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